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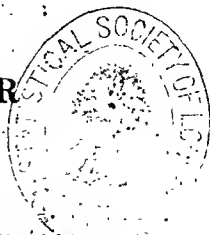
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(Continued from vol. xvi, p. 538.)

dissor, which likewise transferred all the territory south of the Santpoora range of hills, and the fort of Sindwah. This territory connecting immediately with the British and Guickwar possessions on the western coast, it became an important object to render them as compact in themselves, and distinct from each other, as possible. Our means for this end were derived from the rights in Guzerat, arising out of the destruction of the Peishwa's power, and the supply of a subsidiary force for the protection of the Guickwar state. Accordingly the Guickwar Raja ceded by treaty to the British Government in perpetuity all the rights obtained from the perpetual farm of the Peishwa's territories, subject to the city of Ahmedabad, as secured by the treaty of Poonah in June; and certain British districts in the vicinity of Baroda were exchanged for the Guickwar remaining share of the city of Ahmedabad, and some territory about Surat, bordering on the Company's possessions. To the eastward, from Nussurabad, the first new acquisition is the strong fort of A-seerghur (which Marquess Hastings was induced to

With the conquest of the Poonah territory, the British possessions and authority (including some petty states, either tributary or protected) have been extended along the western coast, from the northern boundary of the province of Goa, to the mouths of the Taptec; and inland from the long-established western frontier of the Nizam, from the junction of the Wurdah and Toombudra, to the junction of the Wagoor and Taptec. Such places of Kandesh, belonging to Holkar, as fell within these bounds, were ceded by him at the treaty of Mun-

Asiatic Journ.—No. 97.

withhold from Scindia as a punishment for his duplicity*), with a small *arrondissement*; and from thence the connexion with the eastern coast of the peninsula, and with the previous British possessions under the Bengal Presidency, is formed by the Nagpore cessions, commencing from Jilpy Aumeneir. This consists of an irregular belt, varying in breadth from fifty to one hundred and fiftyniles; comprehending, in the first instance, both banks of the Taptee, and subsequently both banks of the Nerbudda to its source; from whence the districts of Sergoojah and Jushpore connect with the British districts of Palamau and Chotah Nagpore. To the northward, it joins Bundelcund and the Bhopal territory; and to the southward, the reserved dominions of Nagpore, along the Mahadeo range of hills, and the territory ruled by the Patan Nawab of Ellichapore, who has been rewarded, for his attachment to the British, by some lands from the Nagpore and Poonah territories. By the foregoing acquisitions, with the exception of a tract, thirty-five miles broad, on each side of Asseer, there is an unbroken line of communication through British territory from Bombay to Calcutta, as there is likewise from Madras to Bombay. The former Mahratta war having been attended with the similar result of establishing a continuity of dominion between Madras and Calcutta; the communication between the three Presidencies may now be considered as complete.

The acquisition of the Peishwa's rights in Malwa, by the Poonah treaty, furnished the means of forming a compact boundary to the British

territory on that side, and of establishing a confederation with several petty states. The Nawab of Bhopal, in return for his faithful services in the Pindarry war, and certain good offices towards the British in a season of adversity, received five districts situated on the western frontier, which had been ceded by the Peishwa. The Rajas of Dutteah, Jhansee, and Simpthur, were confirmed in the territory they held, under the condition of supplying a quota of troops when required by the British Government. This species of alliance was not confined to the eastern frontiers of Malwa; it also extended along its northern and western boundaries, in pursuance of the policy kept in view during the negotiations with the Mahratta powers, of making the relinquishment of claims for tribute on the Rajpoot states, except through the medium of the British Government, an indispensable article of every treaty. The accomplishment of this important object was accordingly followed by agreements with the several states of Karaollee, Jeypore, Boondee, Kishenghur, Joudpore, Kotah, Oudeypore, Dungurpore, Banswarrah, and Dhar. These petty princes separately entered into engagements of subordinate alliance with the British Government, for the guarantee of their respective dominions against all enemies whatsoever. All these alliances contain in substance the same stipulations: the acknowledgment of British supremacy, a renunciation of all communication with foreign states, an acquiescence in British arbitration on all the points of difference with their neighbours, and an engagement to supply, according to their respective means, a certain contingent of troops.*

Thus it will be seen that the several Mahratta states and the Nizam's dominions are, in a considerable measure, encompassed by British territories, or by the petty states acknow-

* Orders were pretended to be issued by this chief for the surrender of this strongly fortified hill; but the Killedar in command refused to admit the British. Upon its reduction, however, instructions from Scindiah were discovered in the fort, enjoining the Killedar to pay no attention to counter orders, but to hold out as long as possible. These instructions were forwarded by Lord Hastings to Scindiah, conformably to his practice of returning to the right owner whatever documents of hostile tendency to his Government fell into his possession.

ledging British supremacy. The Nagpore and Hydrabad territories, taken collectively, are entirely surrounded by the British possessions; Scindiah and Holkar, by the British and petty states in about equal proportions; and Guzerat by the same and the sea, which is no less a part of British dominion. Since the year 1817, Scindiah, without any fresh formal obligations, has subsided into a sort of dependence upon the British Government, whose interference he has solicited in the settlement of disputes with his Rajpoot and Grassiah dependents. As a further security, the military establishment in Central India, including those of Scindiah and Holkar, and comprehending Scbundies and garrisons, in the aggregate amount to little more than 70,000 men.*

A portion of the advantages obtained in the Mahratta war was liberally relinquished in favour of the lawful chief of the Mahrattas, who was reinstated on the throne of his ancestors, the Rajas of Sattara, with a territory bounded to the west by the Ghats, the Warna and the Krishna rivers to the south, the Neera and Bheema to the north, and the frontiers of the Nizam's dominions to the east. The sovereignty of the Nagpore state was conferred on Bajee Row Bhooosla, grandson of a former raja.†

The benefits which have sprung from the triumph of British power, have not been solely absorbed by us; the native princes participate in those benefits, and none to a greater degree than the Rajpoots, who, besides the recovery of old, and the acquisition of new, territories, as well as the remission of tribute, enjoy an exemption from the oppressive ty-

ranny with which they had been so long vexed by the Mahrattas. At the same time, though their present inclination and interest make them staunch allies of the British, yet a future change of circumstances has been provided for by raising the Bhopal Nawab, Ameer Khan and Ghufoor Khan, to consideration in this part of India, as a counterpoise to the preponderating influence of the Hindoos, who would otherwise have been sole masters of the country.

Even the turbulent Patans were provided for in the British or subsidiary service: for it was an important part of Lord Hastings' original plan of final settlement and tranquility, not to drive to despair the whole swarm of military adventurers, by depriving them suddenly and entirely of their habitual means of subsistence; but to destroy those only whose habits were at utter variance with our system of rule; and so to balance the hopes and fears of the rest, as to render them instrumental in the establishment of order. This difficult affair (the disposal of the Patans), as well as the arrangements in Rajpootana, was chiefly effected by the skill and judgment of Sir D. Ochterlony, whose measures met with the Governor General's uniform approbation.

The financial improvements in the native states may be briefly enumerated thus: Scindiah's saving in reductions alone is not less than twenty lacs per annum. The rent in the city and districts of Oujeen rose from 1,25,000 rupees in 1817 to nearly three lacs. The revenue of Bhilsa yielded, in 1817, 40,000 rupees; in 1820, 2,50,000. The Holkar revenues, from Malwa and Nemaaur were, in 1817, 4,41,679 rupces; in 1819-20, 16,96,183. The Puar states, in 1817, afforded a revenue of no more than 30,000 rupees; in the year 1820, they collected more than three lacs and three-quarters. The other states exhibit a large but not so striking in-

* In 1817, the regular troops of Holkar and Scindiah alone, exclusive of Pindaries, Sebundies, &c. were 64,000.

† Appa Saheb continues an expatriated fugitive. The Ex-Peshwa seems reconciled to his fate; he bathes daily in the Ganges, indulges in the highest style of living of a Brahmin, is surrounded by low sycophants, and maintains three expensive sets of dancing girls.

crease. The expenses of collection in the Scindiah and Holkar states, which were as high as 40 per cent., do not exceed 15 in the latter and 25 in the former.

But the specific benefits, whether territorial or financial, reaped by any native power, are insignificant in comparison with the advantages conferred in the establishment of a system of government in Central India; a portion of the country from whence we had been entirely excluded, and which was long the nest of disorder, and the arena of a general scramble for dominion. Marquess Hastings had always been of opinion that, without a complete reform of the condition of Central India, without so changing the mutual relations of the several princes and associations as to remove all inducement to predatory and ambitious adventure, on the extensive scale it was prosecuted upon, no partial measures could prevent the speedy recurrence of the evil, probably in a more formidable shape. His Lordship plainly saw that mere temporary expedients would be ineffectual; and that no plan would provide security for the future that did not determine the respective pretensions to dominion, so as to distinguish, by a strong line of discrimination, the chief of a regular government from the leader of a lawless banditti. His mind was fully convinced, that without ascertaining who were the lawful possessors, and binding them in such a league, as should on one hand check their disposition to encroach on one another; and on the other hand, should unite them by a sense of common interest against a common enemy, little would be accomplished towards eradicating the prevailing system. He did not despair of being able to form such a combination, by offering the general guarantee and protection of the British Government: it was evident that nothing short of that inflexible rigour of controul, and irresistible power of enforcing obedience to its award,

which the British Government alone could exercise, would be sufficient to impose a due degree of restraint upon a host of greedy pretenders, aspiring, by right of birth or the sword, to the territorial sovereignties of this wide expanse.*

These beneficent views have been carried in full effect, and "the contrast presented by a review of the condition of Central India in 1821, to what it was four years before, will appear almost incredible to any person who has not contemplated upon the spot, the rapid progress of the change, and studied the causes by which it has been produced." These it would be tedious, and perhaps irrelevant to recite here, but they may be found recorded in the work of that officer (himself an efficient instrument of the change), from which the foregoing passage is borrowed.† By instilling into all classes the advantages attending order and regularity; by encouraging agriculture and the building of towns and hamlets; by inviting the industrious to return to their homes, and converting the robber into the cultivator; by making good roads through every part of the country; and by reforming the wild tribes through promoting among them a familiar intercourse with other classes; the government of Lord Hastings unostentatiously wrought so surprising an alteration in this extensive tract. The same author and actor to whom we have just referred asserts, that "history affords few examples where a change in the political condition of a country has been attended with such an aggregate of increased happiness to its inhabitants, as that which was effected within four years in Central India; and it is pleasing to think that, with the exception of suppressing a few Bheel robbers, peace was restor-

* *Prinsep*, 2, 6, 217.

† *See John Malcolm's Memoir*, chap. xv. This chapter deserves to be read by all who entertain any scruples respecting the justice or policy of these measures which have made the British power paramount in Malwa.

ed, and has hitherto been maintained, without one musket being fired. It was viewed from the first as a work which force could never accomplish; and if there is one ground beyond all others, on which hopes of continued tranquillity can rest, it is that of its having been established in the manner described."

There yet remains another aspect in which to regard the comprehensive measures of Lord Hastings, namely, with respect to their financial effects. It is a popular method to estimate the value of successful schemes of dominion by reference to their immediate production of increased revenue; although it betrays a narrowness of judgment, since the most politic enlargement of territory sometimes yields no instant pecuniary benefit, though the future harvest is abundant: as in the case of a mercantile concern, where the profits are applied to augment the capital. It will, however, be seen, that, even in this point of view, the benefits of Lord Hastings' system have been materially felt; but these details it will be more convenient to enter upon hereafter; meanwhile we may just observe, that in the year 1805-6, the extra charge consequent upon the rupture with Holkar, was larger than in the year 1817-18, when the whole strength of the three Presidencies was last brought into the field.*

Measures so important, so extensive, so pregnant with danger and difficulty, however auspiciously conducted, cannot escape criticism and objection; especially as the transactions of a Governor General of India pass repeated ordeals at home and abroad. Every project or scheme of policy adopted in India must, with all its grounds and appurtenances, be examined, canvassed, and scrutinized, by the members of the Supreme Government abroad, by the Court of Directors, the Board of Controul, the Ministry, the Parliament at home;

so that it is not only scarcely possible that "the dram of base" should, unperceived, contaminate "the noble substance;" but visionary blemishes may be suggested by the microscopic eye of narrow politicians. The publicity thus given to the grounds and motives of his policy must, however, be a source of satisfaction to such a mind as that of Lord Hastings, who declared, on a memorable occasion, that "it is salutary for supreme authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the controul of public scrutiny;" and who might say with Tiberius, in his better mood, *si quis quidem locutus aliter fuerit, dabo operam ut rationem factorum meorum dictorumque reddam*.*

To answer every evil, and dissipate every scruple, respecting the soundness of Lord Hastings' policy, would lead us into a long and wearisome investigation. We shall, therefore, only advert to two points upon which the objections advanced appear to possess any substance.

The chief point, the consideration of which involves, in fact, most of the others, is that deviation on the part of Marquess Hastings from the limited views entertained in England, and the commencing his military operations, the ostensible object of which was the chastisement of a petty gang of freebooters, upon such a large and expensive scale. A candid consideration of the very imperfect sketch we have already furnished of the circumstances in which the Supreme Government was placed at the beginning of the Pindarry war, will have anticipated, in some degree, this objection, and amply justified Lord Hastings. The proceedings against the Pindarry hordes in the season of 1816-17, though successful, were productive of such enormous expense as to demonstrate at once the inexpediency of partial or defensive arrangements, which, moreover, by the most favourable calculation, would not secure our pro-

* PRINCEP, 464.

* SUTTON, l. 28.

vinces from invasion, and our subjects from ruin. It was this conviction that led the council of Fort-William to concur unanimously in the commencement of offensive operations, before the arrival of a sanction from home. Early in the season, the Marquess became sensible of the real state of feeling entertained towards us by the native powers, and the impossibility of relying upon their good faith. He accordingly digested that comprehensive plan which brought into play the disposable force of the three Presidencies. In furtherance of his plan, his Lordship boldly assumed the principle, in his transactions with the Mahratta powers of Central India, that in the operations against the Pindarries, no neutrality could be suffered, but all states should be required, (for it could be the interest of no government to refuse its concurrence), to join in the league for their suppression, under conditions, securing their active co-operation, as well in the present measures of care, as in those provisions against the future rise of these or similar occasions into dangerous importance.*

In communicating the course he was about to adopt to the council at Fort-William, previous to taking the field, the Governor General briefly declared his reasons for departing from the restricted views which seemed to be entertained at home; and took upon himself the undivided responsibility of acting without the full sanction of the authorities in England; feeling confident that the result would justify his determination in the eyes of those authorities, and of the British nation. "It was his boast," he said, "to have an earnest desire to accomplish every thing by pacific means, and

to be able to declare with sincerity, that the exclusive object of his present preparations was to get rid of the greatest pest that society ever experienced."*

The wisdom and foresight of the Governor General became apparent with the sudden development of that extensive combination which had been secretly organizing against British dominion, and which included the Ghoorkhas of Nepal, whose forces were assembling, and who were known to be in close communication with the princes of Hindostan, when the real state of affairs burst upon public view. The magnitude of the scene might have induced many to contract their plans in proportion to the augmentation of the danger; but to the eye of Lord Hastings, these crude attempts to thwart his designs, presented but the means of establishing the settlement he proposed for India upon a broader and more solid foundation; so just and so unbounded was his confidence in the machinery he had prepared for the accomplishment of his purpose.

It was the peculiar merit of Lord Hastings' plan of operations that such means were placed at command, as should make the cause of the Mahrattas desperate under any combination of circumstances; and the more the events were traced in the order of occurrence, the more reason will be found to admire the forecast which so disposed those means, that not one adverse circumstance or occasion of danger arose without its remedy being ready at hand.

The other point which we shall notice, is the deposition of the head of the Mahratta empire; a strong measure, and certainly, at first view, wearing the semblance of harshness, justifiable only by very weighty considerations. The principal motives which influenced the Marquess to this step will briefly be stated. The re-

* Those who doubt the right of so interfering, may consult Grotius, (*de Jur. B. et P.* l. 2. c. 20), and Vattel (l. 2. c. 1.); the former says: *Sciendum quoque est, reges et qui par regibus jus obtinent, jus habere poenas pascendi, non tantum ob injurias in se aut subditos suos commissas, sed et ob eas que ipsos peculiariter non tangerent, sed in quibusvis personis jus nature et gentium immaniter violant.*

peated infractions of treaty by this treacherous ally, and the spirit of unceasing intrigue displayed by him, even after the humiliation he underwent in June 1817, warranted a severe and remarkable lesson in Bajee Row to the chiefs of India. The mere removal of the individual from the seat of imperial sway, for the purpose of elevating any other member of the same family, would have impressed the minds of other princes with the notion that the personal chastisement of the individual was to be the ultimate consequence of the most implacable and persevering hostility. Such a persuasion would nourish a belief that the maintenance of existing forms of government was indispensable to our system, and hostile advisers would easily tempt their instruments into mischievous courses by the assurance that they might always save themselves by a timely accommodation, however justly or deeply they might incur our resentment. The Marquess had hoped that the treaty of Poonah would have subdued or abated the spirit of the Peishwa; but a contrary effect followed, and no choice seemed left to the British Government, but to extinguish the source which produced that intractable spirit, and shew that we could controul the chiefs of the Mahratta nation, and maintain the public tranquillity, more effectually than since the first Bajee and Balajee united this destructive race against the peace and welfare of India.

It has been speciously represented,* that a very plausible counter-statement might be made, on the Mahratta side, in answer to the manifesto of Mr. Elphinstone; that a parallel might be drawn between the conduct of these Indian princes, however freely stigmatized with the epithets, *treacherous* and *faithless*, and that of European powers, which is not only tolerated, but even applauded; that a

weak state, in resisting a more powerful one, must have recourse to measures which, though they expose it to the imputation of treachery, are only prompted by a natural desire to balance force by artifice; lastly, that the Mahrattas openly act upon interested principles, and never even affect to regard any arguments but those which accord with their own narrow views of political expediency. Admitting the speciousness of these and other propositions which might be urged by a native diplomatist, the interests of that body which had committed to his Lordship the direction of its affairs, and the general welfare of India, imposed upon the Governor General the necessity of acting as he did, after other expedients had been fruitlessly tried, and of deposing a prince, whom no treaties or engagements could bind, and whose political existence was incompatible with the permanent settlement of the country.

Although the Sattara Raja, whose principality now occupies that station in the political horizon lately filled by the mischievous court of Bajee Row, is regarded by the Mahratta families, in some degree, as their hereditary and legitimate chief, yet their entire independence of the family has been secured by transferring the obligations of allegiance, exclusively, to the British Government.

In detailing the events of the war, and the principles which regulated the conduct of Lord Hastings, we have purposely made no use of a document, the value of which cannot be appreciated by the perusal of detached passages. We now refer to that masterly exposition of the subject given by his Lordship in a reply to the address of the inhabitants of Calcutta, on his return to that Presidency in 1818; wherein the whole series of events touched upon in the preceding pages, the motives which influenced the Governor General in his transactions with the native princes, and the secret springs which managed their courts,

* Blacker, 254.

are exhibited in a manner so perspicuous, distinct, and forcible, that it deserves to be regarded as the most satisfactory manifesto ever published to the world.*

It is now time to detach our consideration from the topics which have so long detained it, and, dismissing concerns of a military and political character, to fix our attention upon the other parts of Lord Hastings' administration.

The vigour and decision which distinguished all his Lordship's political measures, were not more remarkable than the moderation and prudence which guided him in dealing with the prejudices and superstition of the Hindoo people. We may cite as an example, his conduct in regard to that barbarous rite practised among them (which does not satisfactorily appear to be absolutely enjoined by the ancient lawgivers of Hindostan), denominated *anoomarana* (or *anugamanam*), whereby widows become suttees, or voluntary sacrifices upon the funeral piles of their husbands. This practice was discouraged, and even forbidden, by the Moghul government; and the Peishwa was in the habit of personally exerting himself to dissuade widows from becoming suttees, making suitable provision for those who yielded to his arguments. But his Lordship justly concluded that the government of a brahmin prince could not be liable to misrepresentation, and to the imputations of interfering with the religious opinions of the Hindoos, which would infallibly attach to us in similar endeavours, unless the greatest caution was used in dissuading those who were bent upon the sacrifice. His approbation was cordially bestowed upon all judicious efforts to this end; and he recommended strongly to the Court of Directors the policy of assigning a provision to those females who had been rescued from the flames.

Lord Hastings appears upon this point to have adopted implicitly the course of policy of his predecessor, whose opinion as to the cases where interposition should be allowed on the part of the Government, is expressed in the following extract from a letter to the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut, dated 5th December, 1812:*

"The Governor General in Council accordingly conceives that the interposition of the public officers, in cases of this nature, should be confined to the following points: 1st. To preclude, as far as possible, all compulsory means towards Hindoo women on the part of their relatives, of Brahmins or others, in order to cause them to burn themselves. 2dly. To prevent the criminal use of intoxicating drugs or liquors for the accomplishment of that object. 3dly. To ascertain whether the women have attained the age, as fixed by the Hindoo law, at which they were permitted to burn themselves. 4thly. To enquire, as far as the nature of the case will properly admit, whether they are in a state of pregnancy. 5thly. To prevent the ceremony from proceeding in cases, in which, on any of the above grounds, it may be repugnant to the principles of the Hindoo law."

Like all other subjects which admit of a great contrariety of sentiment, this question has led different persons, with equal means of observation, into opposite extremes of opinion; and whilst one individual in authority declares the toleration of the practice "a reproach to our Government, and that the entire and immediate abolition of it would be attended with no sort of danger;"† another deprecates any attempt at abolition;‡ and a third even regards the interference of the police as the cause of increasing the number of suttees.§

* This paper may be seen in the Asiatic Journal, vol. vii. p. 170.

* Papers laid before Parliament respecting Hindoo widows, printed 10 July, 1801, p. 31.

† Papers, &c. printed 10 June, 1823, p. 61.

‡ Ibid. p. 63. § Papers, &c. 1821, p. 241.

Whether there be any foundation or not in the latter conjecture, it is certain, that after the Supreme Government had stimulated the native police to greater activity, the number of suttees in Bengal and the adjoining provinces, increased in a surprising degree. The number of widows burnt or buried alive in the year 1815 was 378; in 1816, 442; in 1817, 707; and in 1818, 839. This progressive increase, though partly explained by the mortality arising from the epidemic disorder, induced Lord Hastings reluctantly to express his apprehension, "that the greater confidence with which the people perform this rite under the sanction of Government, as implied or avowed in the circular orders already in force, combined with the excitement of religious bigotry, by the continual agitation of the question, may have tended to augment rather than diminish the frequency of these sacrifices."* His Lordship added, that should the reported number of suttees not diminish, this cause will become highly probable; and, it might be proper to prohibit the officers of government from exercising any active interference.

In the year 1819, however, the number of sacrifices fell to 650, and in the following year to 597. In the year 1821, his Lordship in Council, adverting to the rules in force regarding the performance of the rite, observes, that "while the Hindoo community must perceive in those rules a distinct proof of the unwillingness of Government to interfere with their religious prejudices, and must be sensible that its authority has been interposed only to prevent practices not sanctioned by their own institutions, they cannot fail to recognize the extreme regret with which the continuance of a custom so revolting to humanity is viewed by Government, and to be conscious of the gratification

with which it would witness any disposition on the part of the people themselves to discourage and discontinue it."

The liberal and temperate maxims which influenced Lord Hastings, throughout his whole scheme of government, are moreover evinced in the conduct of his Lordship respecting the Indian press. As this transaction forms a remarkable feature in the history of his administration; and, as consequences rather important have sprung from it, we shall enter somewhat more fully than we should otherwise think necessary into this part of the subject.

From an early period in the administration of Marquess Wellesley all newspapers, published in Calcutta, were submitted to the previous inspection of an officer of Government, who exercised an unlimited power of expunging any matter which he judged unfit for publication. The rigorous exercise of this power became gradually relaxed in practice as the European population increased, and the state of society underwent the alterations naturally attending the more general diffusion of wealth and prosperity. After a lapse of time sufficient to enable Lord Hastings to weigh the subject in his mind, and to exempt him from the suspicion of precipitancy, he determined to dispense with this censorship, and to substitute a code of regulations for the controul of the public press. The sentiments expressed by his Lordship when congratulated upon this measure, display so decidedly the liberality of his principles, and the candour of his mind, that they deserve even on that account to be quoted here:

"My removal of restrictions from the press has been mentioned in laudatory language. I might easily have adopted that procedure, without any length of cautious consideration, from my habit of regarding the freedom of publication as a natural right of my

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* Papers, &c. 1821, p. 242.

fellow-subjects, to be narrowed only by special and urgent cause assigned. The seeing no direct necessity for those invidious shackles might have sufficed to make me break them. I know myself, however, to have been guided in the step by a positive and well-weighed policy. If our motives of action are worthy, it must be wise to render them intelligible throughout an empire, our hold on which is opinion.

"Further. It is salutary for Supreme Authority, even when its intentions are most pure, to look to the controul of public scrutiny. While conscious of rectitude, that authority can lose nothing of its strength by its exposure to general comment. On the contrary, it acquires incalculable addition of force.

"That government which has nothing to disguise, wields the most powerful instrument that can appertain to sovereign rule. It carries with it the united reliance and effort of the whole mass of the governed; and let the triumph of our beloved country in its awful contest with tyrant-ridden France, speak the value of a spirit to be found only in men accustomed to indulge and express their honest sentiments."*

On the 19th August, 1818, the censorship was removed, and certain restrictions were substituted, which were notified to the editors of newspapers, in the form of resolutions, by the Governor General in Council. The editors were thereby prohibited from publishing, 1st. Animadversions upon the public measures of the Home or Indian Government, or offensive remarks upon the public conduct of certain high authorities; 2d. Discussions tending to excite alarm or suspicion among the natives; 3d. Republications of similar matter, or that should be calculated to affect the British power in India; 4th. Private scan-

dal and personal remarks on individuals. The editors were at the same time distinctly informed, that "they would be held personally accountable for whatever they might publish in contravention of the rules communicated, and would be proceeded against in such manner as the Governor General in Council might deem applicable to the nature of the offence, for any deviation from them."

These rules and restrictions composed the limitations of those liberal principles in the speech just quoted, which else might be held to sanction a scope to publication which no good government can tolerate. The language of Lord Hastings is an expansion of that noble maxim, *In civitate liberâ linguam mentemque liberas esse debere*. But the indifference of the Roman Emperor would ill befit the chief of a state constituted as our Indian empire; and a remedy must be found against the abuse of liberty, adapted to the peculiar circumstances of our anomalous government.

The peculiarity of this Government as it regards the efficient controul of the press over it, may here deserve a little consideration. What is called the public in India, is a body of Europeans in the proportion, at the utmost, of one to 50,000 natives,* most of whom are more or less dependent upon the Government, which exercises over them a species of power

* Lord Castlereagh, in 1812, estimated the number of natives, under British authority, in India, at 50 millions, and the civil officers of the Company at 1,600. But our power now extends over at least 80 millions. The computation on the text is given from a quarter entitled to great regard, as representing the proportion of British subjects in the Presidency of Fort-William, not in the immediate service of his Majesty or the Company, or paid and supported by Government. Beyond the precincts of Calcutta and its suburbs, the proportion is less than one to 100,000; the number of such British European subjects being about 900, and the native population being estimated at from 45 to 50 millions. A statement published in this Journal (vol. xv. p. 442), exhibits the extent and population of the states of Hindostan in 1820, distinguishing the British possessions, our allies and tributaries, and independent states.

* Reply to the Address of the British Inhabitants of Madras, 24 July, 1819.

precluding the notion of a constitutional check. The European community of India is composed of, 1st. civil and military officers; 2d. Persons residing in India by license, which may be withdrawn by the Local Government without a reason assigned; 3dly. Traders of a lower class, and handicraftsmen, either licensed, like the former, or unlicensed, and therefore at the entire mercy of the Government, against which they are hourly offending. It is a mockery to claim for a community so constituted the political privileges and functions of the independent body of the people of England. The fallacy and absurdity of all the arguments, in favour of an unbounded *free press* in India, will appear when it is considered, that the same efficient check, which is exercised in this country, would require that the civil and military servants of the King and Company should constitute themselves judges of the measures which it is their province only to execute.

These difficulties are interwoven in the system of our Indian Government. They are not adverted to in order to invalidate the reasoning of Lord Hastings, or to reflect upon the wisdom or expediency of the measure in question; but with the view of showing more clearly the real motives and objects of the individual who took advantage of the concession thus liberally granted, to establish what he termed a "free press" in the Company's territories.

Six weeks after the abolition of the censorship, a newspaper, entitled the *Calcutta Journal*, was set up in India, by a person who arrived at Calcutta in the early part of that year, with a license* as a free mariner, "there to continue and provide for himself in the seafaring way," during the pleasure of the Company, or their Court of Directors, or the Governor General, or Governor, or other chief officers.

* The license of the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal* was not obtained, through causes which it is needless to mention, till 19th October 1818.

The usual covenant was executed by this individual with the Company, on the due observance of which his license of residence depended, whereby he engaged "to behave and conduct himself, from time to time, in all respects conformably to all such rules and regulations as now are or hereafter may be in force, and which shall be applicable to him or his conduct, and which he ought to obey, observe, and conform to."

The first number of the journal was published on the 2d October, 1818; and on the 28th May following, there appeared in it a wanton attack upon the Governor of the Presidency of Fort St. George, in which his continuance in office was represented as a public calamity, and his conduct in administration asserted to be governed by despotic principles, and influenced by unworthy motives.

The notice taken of this offensive article was by an official communication from the Governor General in Council to the editor, pronouncing it to be a violation of the obvious spirit of the instructions (copy of which was forwarded to him), and intimating that any repetition of a similar offence would forfeit the countenance of Government, and subject him to be proceeded against under the 36th sec. of the act 53 Geo. III. c. 155; in other words, to be sent away from the country.

In acknowledging the receipt of this communication, the editor used the following expressions: "The marked indulgence which his Lordship in Council is pleased to exercise towards me, in remitting on this occasion the exercise of the powers vested in him by law, will operate as an additional incentive to my future observance of the instructions issued, before the commencement of the *Calcutta Journal*, to the editors of the public prints of India, of which I am now fully informed, and which I shall henceforth make my guide."

Who would be prepared, after this statement, to expect from the same

individual the sentiments he has subsequently avowed; namely, that the strictures upon public measures, which afterwards appeared in the journal, proceeded from "full confidence of the sincerity of the public professions (namely those of Lord Hastings), by which the Government of India invited the exercise of public comment on their acts;" or the declaration he published little more than a twelve-month after his letter to the Governor General, "that the Calcutta Journal was the only zealous and *determined* advocate of free discussion, the only channel for the full, fair, and free exercise of public opinion, and that as it had set out with the advocacy of freedom of opinion [which was not the case], so it had continued uniformly to maintain what it first professed;" and that, "neither the hope of reward, or the fear of punishment, the prospect of gain, or the dread of ruin, the smiles of the few, or the neglect of the many; nothing, in short, but an honest conviction, and a conscientious belief could ever prevail on its editor to profess any other sentiments than those which had uniformly been expressed by him, and would be uniformly maintained, as long as the liberty of the press should be left to him in India, and he might be spared to exercise it."*

A very short time elapsed before another attack was made in the journal upon the Madras Government, and which was succeeded by a third. Whereupon the editor was again admonished by the Governor General in Council, who, expressing his regret at observing the little impression made by that indulgence which the editor had so gratefully acknowledged, warned him of the certain consequence of again incurring the displeasure of Government.

The editor's reply to this communica-

tion is well deserving of consideration, as illustrative of the true spirit and progress of his opposition and disobedience. Forgetting altogether the solemn pledge he had given to be guided in future by the spirit of the instructions he had received, and affecting to understand the Governor General's address, before inserted, as a virtual abrogation of those instructions, he contended that the press in India was *free*, and, in justification of this assertion, he added, that, "in the exercise of this freedom, he had ventured to call in question even the policy and liberality of the Court of Directors, in some of its former, and still more of its recent acts, as applied to the immediate administration of Lord Hastings himself."

The mode in which the Governor General treated this infringement of his orders, accompanied by no apology, but by a species of insult, was by a lenient endeavour to re-impress upon the mind of the offender the certain consequences of such proceedings in regard to his own personal interests, and their evil influence in general. He concluded with observing, "Independently of other injurious consequences to which an injudicious and perverted use of the discretion vested in the editors of newspapers may lead, it has the manifest tendency to raise a question as to the expediency of the liberal measures sanctioned by Government with regard to the press, and to the revival of those restrictions, which common prudence on the part of the editors would render altogether unnecessary."

Little more than a month after this correspondence, a letter was published in the Calcutta Journal directly calculated to spread disaffection among the native troops, wherein the writer, after complaining of the rate of exchange at which the troops in the Nizam's country were paid, attempted to show that the officers, through whom the pay was issued, derived an illicit profit from selling or receiving the good

* Pamphlet printed (but not published, for the private information of the editor's friends, 15 August 1821. It consists of 72 octavo pages, and is called a *Brief Statement*, &c.

currency, which was sent there from the Company's treasury, and issuing a base currency to the troops; and he concluded with recommending that the Government should openly deduct a certain portion of the pay of the troops, instead of depriving them of it clandestinely. The Government was satisfied with calling for the name of the author of this groundless charge, but the editor was suffered to escape without notice.

On the 6th Nov. 1819, appeared another letter, which being submitted to the Advocate General, that officer gave it as his opinion that the production was "a libel not only highly offensive in its terms, but mischievous in its tendency." Government accordingly determined that a prosecution should be commenced against the editor. But in consideration of the professions made by him in a *private* letter to Lord Hastings, and the urgent intercessions in his favour, the proceedings were waived upon the editor's consenting, 1st. to instruct his counsel to let the motion made against him in the Supreme Court pass without opposition; 2dly. to address to the Governor General in Council an apology, comprehending, in distinct and unequivocal terms, the professions contained in his private letter, for the purpose of the same being read in court by the Advocate General, as the ground of the instruction to that officer to drop the prosecution. These conditions, notwithstanding the publication of the letter in question had been justified by the editor, in spite of the principles professed by him, and in direct opposition to his subsequent declaration, that the fearless advocacy of freedom of opinion had been uniformly maintained in defiance of punishment, or even ruin, were complied with, and the prosecution was accordingly dropped.

It would be tedious to specify minutely the subsequent proceedings of the editor of this Journal, in which it seems impossible to doubt that he

had in view the object of compelling the Government, for some secret purpose of his own, to resort to coercive steps; for on the 3d July 1821, he had the temerity to state publicly that a certain "infamous prospectus," (as he termed it) of a hostile newspaper, was circulated, post free, by authority of Government. Before the correspondence which took place in consequence of this act of the editor was concluded, he published certain remarks upon the Bishop of Calcutta (the pious, learned and amiable Dr. Middleton) containing insinuations so extremely disrespectful to his public character, that his lordship felt it to be his duty to complain to the Governor General in Council. A justification of himself (though he confessed his ignorance of the author of the remarks), and an avowal of his conviction that the discussion of the subject "might be productive of public benefit," were the only effects of remonstrance on the part of Government. Notwithstanding lenity and forbearance had hitherto seemed only to produce fresh acts of contumacy, the Governor General made a further effort to divert the offender from the course he was pursuing. The sentiments contained in the communication to the editor, deserve to be recorded in illustration of the subject under consideration.

"When certain irksome restraints which had long existed upon the press in Bengal were withdrawn, the prospect was indulged that the diffusion of various information, with able comments which it would call forth, might be extremely useful to all classes of our countrymen in public employment. A paper conducted with temper and ability on the principles professed by you, at the outset of your undertaking, was eminently calculated to forward that view. The just expectations of Government have not been answered. Whatsoever advantages have been attained, they have been overbalanced by the mischief of acri-

monious dissensions spread through the medium of your journal.

"Complaint upon complaint is continually harassing Government regarding the impeachment which your loose publications cause to be inferred against individuals. As far as could be reconciled with duty, Government has endeavoured to shut its eyes on what it wished to consider thoughtless aberrations, though perfectly sensible of the practical objection which attends these irregular appeals to the public. Even if the matter submitted be correct, the public can afford no relief, while a communication to the constituted authorities would effect such redress; yet the idleness of recurrence to a wrong quarter is not all that is reprehensible, for that recurrence is to furnish the dishonest conclusion of sloth or indifference in those bound to watch over such points of the general interest. Still the Government wished to overlook minor editorial inaccuracies. The subject has a different complexion, when you, Sir, stand forth to vindicate the principle of such appeals, whatsoever slander upon individuals they may involve; and when you maintain the privilege of lending yourself to be the instrument of any unknown calumniator. Government will not tolerate so mischievous an abuse. It would be with undissembled regret that the Governor General in Council should find himself constrained to exercise the chastening power vested in him; nevertheless he will not shrink from its exertion where he may be conscientiously satisfied that the preservation of decency, and the comfort of society require it to be applied." This intimation followed: "Should Government observe that you persevere in acting on the principle which you have now asserted, there will be no previous discussion of any case in which you may be judged to have violated those laws of moral candour and essential justice, which are equally binding on all descriptions of the

community. You will at once be apprized that your license to reside in India is annulled, and you will be required to furnish security for your quitting the country by the earliest convenient opportunity."

Notwithstanding this solemn warning, and the reiterated promises of the editor, in reply to this communication, to attend in future to the defined restrictions on the press, he continued to make his paper the receptacle of almost every species of writing prohibited by the restrictions of Government; and at length divested himself of that respect which he had hitherto professed towards the head of the Government, by indulging in sarcastic reflections upon the Governor General himself. This offence was passed over, though it was strongly maintained in the Council that mischievous effects would proceed from bringing the person of the chief of the Government into discussion with impunity, whereby his authority might be weakened, and his administration brought into contempt. A proposition to the effect of disabling the editor from further defiance of the Government, upon the publication of the well-known letter of Colonel Robison, was supported by all the members of council, *except* the Governor General, and was consequently negatived.

The fate of the officer just named, who was tried by a court-martial, and ordered to quit the country, alarmed the editor of the journal, who, in a letter to Lord Hastings,* deprecated the apprehended displeasure of his Lordship, by protestations of his "undisguised and deep regret" at the occurrence; and by representing that "it could hardly be possible the Government should visit a deficiency of judgment" in the editor, "with a punishment that the law reserves only for the highest degree of moral turpitude." In a subsequent letter,† he

* Dated 7 May, 1822.

† Dated 29 May, 1822, addressed to his Lordship's private secretary.

speaks of his Lordship's "just though still indulgent construction of his professions, the sincerity of which the editor trusts he will never have occasion to call in question;" and he concludes thus: "And I do with sincerity pledge myself to exercise that additional scrutiny and caution which his Lordship requires; and, having so pledged myself, I shall, I trust, be conscientiously zealous to fulfil his expressed expectations. I beg, therefore, you will do me the favour to assure his Excellency the Governor General that he may repose himself on my attention to these points."

It will hardly be believed that henceforward the articles published in the journal surpassed in offensiveness of character the preceding examples; that two months after the solemn declaration just quoted, there appeared a violent attack upon a distinguished officer *by name*, and a distinct charge against the Government of an undisguised and indefensible *job* in an appointment given to him; and that a month afterwards, the editor made a distinct and unqualified declaration, that the resolutions and orders of Government imposing restraints on the press in India, were, "in point of fact, and in point of law, *mere waste paper*;" and an order of Government, prohibiting the discussion of any particular topic, was to be regarded merely as a *request*, "to be complied with or not, according to the reasonableness and the propriety of the demand."* This additional boldness produced only an additional proof of the Governor General's forbearance, and an additional warning to the editor.

During the few months forming the remaining part of Lord Hastings' administration, almost every number of the journal contained some new attack on the measures and character of that nobleman. In less than a month after his Lordship's resignation, a pa-

ragraph was inserted reflecting upon an appointment made by his successor, which that personage brought before the council, and proposed to withdraw the editor's license of residence, which was unanimously approved by the Board, and carried into execution.

This long narrative would be disproportioned to the slender details afforded to other topics in this sketch of Lord Hastings' history, were it not indispensable in order to facilitate a clear perception of the subject, and to justify his Lordship not only from the censure which has been attempted to be fixed upon him, but from the prejudice that may hereafter be raised against his character, from a mistaken idea of his motives, language, and conduct, in regard to the emancipation of the Indian press. To suppose the motive of Lord Hastings, in removing the censorship, to be a mere thirst of applause, would betray an egregious misapprehension of his character; to conclude that his expressions will bear the unlimited sense ascribed to them by the editor of the Calcutta Journal, and that his Lordship meant at once to assimilate the Indian press to that of England, is to refuse to the Marquess the common benefit which ordinary experience and discernment impart to the plainest understanding; and to pretend that his conduct towards the conductors of the press has been tyrannical and oppressive, is to be guilty of an abuse of language which even disappointment and mortification can in no degree excuse.

Whatever question may exist respecting that discretionary power entrusted to a Governor General of India, which Lord Hastings was authorised by law to employ, but did not actually exert, it has no concern whatsoever with his Lordship's conduct. The legislature doubtless deemed the British subject secure from wrong, by the provisions of a statute,* which

* Calcutta Journal, 31st August, 1822.

* 21 Geo. III. c. 70.

enacts, that, "in order to prevent all abuse of the power vested in the Governor General and Council, in case any person shall make a complaint to the Supreme Court of any oppression or injury having been committed by him or them, and shall verify the fact by an affidavit, and execute a bond with another person, in such a penalty as the Court shall appoint, effectually to prosecute the same, by indictment or otherwise, in any competent court in Great Britain, within two years after the return of the party against whom the same is made, then and in such case, the party complaining shall, by order of the court, compel the production of a true copy of the order of council complained of, and examine witnesses touching the same."

To conclude this part of our subject, and to complete our view of the consequences of a free Indian press, it may not be unacceptable to subjoin a few remarks upon the effects of unrestrained publication in the languages of India, which proceed from an able pen, and will perhaps in no other way reach the public eye:

"No person will deny that essential benefits may be derived from the operations of a native press, duly regulated and conducted by intelligent and well intentioned individuals; nor can any means be devised for more effectually diffusing useful knowledge amongst the population of this country (India), than the cheap and periodical circulation of tracts and articles of intelligence calculated to instruct and improve the public mind, under the guidance of judicious and well qualified conductors. But in exact pro-

portion must be the evils of an ill regulated and licentious native press. Nor can the minds of the native population be truly said to be in a condition to derive those benefits from the sudden and rapid diffusion of literature, which alone would render the attempt safe and justifiable. The British Government in India has always acted on the wise and humane policy of adapting its laws to the state of society, and has cautiously abstained from the introduction of the institutions of a highly civilized society among a less enlightened people. The principle is at least as applicable to the question regarding the native press as to any other. In England, the laws relating to the press have kept pace with the progress of public opinion, and with the institutions of a free people. The minds of men have been gradually prepared for the exaggeration and misrepresentation which must ever attend freedom of publication, and have become enabled to make those discriminations which are essential to convert it to purposes of utility and improvement. No language can convey in adequate terms how repugnant to the ideas of the subjects of an Asiatic state is a free press, employed as a means of controuling the Government: and suddenly to attempt, by that or any other means, to overturn all previous habits of thinking or acting on such subjects, would be a blind and hazardous neglect of all the sound and cautious lessons which experience has taught us."*

(To be concluded in our next.)

* See, however, a sensibly written essay *On the Effect of the native Press in India*, in the *Friend of India*, Quarterly Series, No. 1, p. 119.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Journal of a March from Mhow to Mirzapoor, by a Route never before travelled by Europeans.

ARRIVED at Mhow, the 15th December 1819. It appears a miserable place. Marched from Mhow with our right wing

for Mundlaysir, to relieve the first battalion 14th regiment Madras Native Infantry, on the 4th of March 1820, and arrived at Mundlaysir on the 6th instant—distant from Mhow thirty-two miles. The table land of Malwah terminates at Jaum,

half way. The ghaut there very bad. Mundlaysir situated on the right bank of the Nerbudda, here tolerably wide, but confined by very steep banks. Madras houses miserably bad; it is 1,700 feet lower than Mhow.

Friday, Oct. 15, 1819. Commenced our march from Kurnaul towards Neemutch; marched from Kurnaul at five A.M., arrived at our ground at Geroundah at 8-30 A.M.—country a jungle the whole march.

Saturday 16. Marched from Geroundah at five A.M. to Panneef, arrived at nine A.M.; country open; distance ten miles.

Mundlaysir, July 3, 1820. Rains not commenced yet; weather very pleasant. A very bad place for snakes; great numbers of them beginning to appear.

July 5. Rains set in; weather very cool—finding cloth jacket comfortable throughout the day.

July 6. Killed a snake in my sleeping room.

Aug. 1. Delightful weather, very little rain.

Aug. 13. The first heavy fall of rain we have had this year commenced to-day, and continues.

Aug. 15. Rain still continues, weather very pleasant; since the commencement of the rains we have had delightful weather. Until three days ago we had scarcely any rain, but fine cloudy cool days, and the nights so cool that, since the beginning of June, I have slept every night with a blanket; indeed since our arrival at Malwa we have not known what a hot night is.

Route from Mhow towards Calcutta, via Saugor and Mirzapore. 1820.

Oct. 27. Marched from Mhow to Jil-lane, in progress to Saugor, distance about fourteen miles; the road tolerably good and country flat in general, but interspersed with hills. Jillane is a pretty large place, and the vicinity of it very pretty—some fine trees about it, and a very good tope for encamping in: water is also good, and plenty of supplies for a detachment or battalion. At sun-set marched from Jil-lane, intending only to go three miles; but no village was to be found where I expected one, and I was therefore obliged to proceed for another hour, through a jungle dark as possible, until I at length reached a village, when I found very good quarters in the Potail's house.

Oct. 28. Started about two hours before

daylight, with a very bright moon; and after riding about five hours, through a pretty country and over a good road, came to a small village called Rageaghur, where I halted: passed several villages on the route this morning, the principal of which was Akberpoor, about two miles from this, where there appears to be an abundance of every thing requisite for supplying a camp. Rageaghur is a small village, very prettily situated at a short distance from a range of hills (over which I believe my route lies to-morrow); it is distant from Jillane about eighteen miles; the last part of the road lies through rather a picturesque country, well cultivated.

Oct. 29. At an hour before daybreak left Rageaghur for Billaole: the first part of the road was good, but lay through a very thick jungle, which did not give rise to the most pleasant sensations; for as this part of the country is full of tigers, it is really dangerous passing through the smallest portion of jungle during the night. A short time before daybreak the road got very stony, and began to descend. At daybreak, to my great satisfaction, I found myself out of the jungle, and over the hills I saw yesterday, in a very prettily wooded valley, extending for a long distance both to the right and left; the road again not good, and at sun-rise brought me to the village of Keunawd, a small village on the right; about four miles further passed Pepleu, a tolerably large place, in which there are plenty of supplies for any party; about four miles beyond this is a miserable village called Billaolee, where there actually were not supplies for my small party; the road in general lay E. N. E., distance about thirteen miles. At an hour before sunset started again for Tuppa, a village about eight miles distant; the road was good, but lay through a jungle, in which the guide twice lost the way, so that we did not reach Tuppa until eight o'clock, where I took up my quarters. Intense cold during the night: passed two nullahs after dark, and several villages. Tuppa is rather a large village, with a gunnee, there are supplies in plenty.

Oct. 30. At daylight started for Gajna, and a little after entered a pass (over a range of hills running north and south) which was about two miles long. After getting through it, crossed a small nullah; at eight o'clock arrived at Gajna. The

road from Tuppa is good, but lies through a jungle the whole way: there are several small villages close to the road, with little patches of cultivation about them. Gajna is a very small wretched place, containing not above thirty houses, built in a square by way of a defence; it is distant from Tuppa about eleven miles, the direction same as yesterday. At the village of Coterie there are supplies for a camp.

Oct. 31. Started about two hours before daybreak for Ashta, distance about ten miles; the road is tolerable in general, but in some places bad. Arrived at Ashta a little after daybreak: it is a large place, with a considerable fort, very prettily situated, a number of fine trees all round it; it has a fine bazar, and appears capable of supplying a large camp. The Rajah was very civil, sent me fowls, kids, eggs, and milk, in great plenty. At four p.m. started again for Umlay (or Imlay), where I arrived after dark, and took up my quarters for the night; distance from Ashta about thirteen miles. Umlay is rather a large village. The road was good the whole way.

Nov. 1. Started at a little before daybreak for Sehere: the country improved very much this march, cultivation almost the whole way; arrived at Sehere at eight o'clock, distance thirteen miles; was kindly entertained by Major Henly, who is in political charge of this part of the country: he has a pretty place at Sehere, which he has laid out very tastefully.

Nov. 2. Halted at Sehere.

Nov. 3. Marched from Sehere at three a.m. for Bigonia, distance eighteen miles. The first part of the road I did not see, being asleep on Major Henley's elephant; arrived at Joomrah at sunrise, where I found my horse, which I mounted, and arrived at Bigonia at eight a.m. The road from Joomrah is good, but lies through a grass jungle, without a spot of cultivation the whole way. Bigonia is a small place, but there are supplies, good water, and a capital tope for encamping in: there is also a good deal of cultivation about the village, principally badjera and sugar cane. This part of the world will in a few years be the finest province in India. Ever since our arrival, the revenue of the district of Bhopaul has increased five lacs of rupees, and is capable of yielding fifty if fully inhabited.

Nov. 4. Marched from Bigonia at half past three a.m. for Hindola, at daylight

arrived at the village of Goonga, distance from Bigonia eight miles; the road was bad and stony; crossed several nullahs: a very dangerous ride, on account of the immense grass jungle through which the road lay. After passing Goonga about half a mile the jungle ceases, and a most pleasing view presents itself, a beautiful valley, richly cultivated, and studded with noble trees. There are two other pretty villages close to the road, with very fine topes about them: the road is good, and lies through luxuriant crops of sugar-cane, badjera, Indian corn, and wheat (just appearing). There are great numbers of date trees, as far as the eye can reach. At eight a.m. arrived at Hindola, a very small place, but we have got supplies in plenty: there is here one of the finest banian trees I ever saw; it has extended its branches into seventeen fine trees—the circumference of the ground in which it has taken root is 205 good paces, and I fancy it must shade 500. Hindola is distant from Bigonia eighteen miles. There is a large nullah here, the water of which supplies the village, there being no well; it is tolerably good, but is the better for being boiled before you drink it.

Nov. 5. Marched same time as yesterday, and had a great deal of trouble in crossing the nullah, which should be crossed in daylight if possible; it is very rocky and uneven, one step not over your horses' hoof, the next up to his girths: I fancy it must be almost impassable in the rains. About a mile further on passed another, but not so bad. At daylight arrived at the village of Pawa Mullah, distance about five miles from Hindola; it has a large stone fort, the walls of which are very low. The road was not very good so far, but from Pawa to Kam Keira was capital; the nullah at Pawa has a very soft bottom, in which my horse sunk up to his knee. About three miles and a half further crossed another nullah, with the same fault. The country from Pawa was cultivated; it is very flat, and is surrounded by hills, at about eight or nine miles distance. There is no village to be met with between Pawa and Ram Keira, the distance is about seven miles. Ram Keira is built on a small hill, which rises in the centre of the plain, and makes it conspicuous for some distance round; it has also a peculiar appearance from all the houses being tiled, rather an

uncommon circumstance in Indian villages. There is a tank here, the water of which is the only procurable;—it is tolerably good; supplies are plenty. Killed a large snake on the march this morning. The *coxs* are here about two miles and three-quarters long. At four *p.m.* marched again for Bhilsa, distance twelve miles; the road was in general good, but in some places very stony, especially at a village four miles from Bhilsa. The approach to Bhilsa is also very bad; there is a very large nullah, which you cross three times, the last ford is very bad indeed. Arrived at Bhilsa at nine *p.m.* Bhilsa must be an immense place; the only part of it I saw was the hazard, which is without exception the finest street I have met with in India. It being a Hindoo holiday, the whole town was illuminated, and looked very well; I am sorry I had not an opportunity of seeing Bhilsa in daylight, as it is well worth seeing.

Nov. 6. Marched from Bhilsa a little before daylight for Attaree Ka Kejna, distance fifteen miles. The road was good, and the country beautiful; fine wheat-fields extended to the right and left as far as I could see, and very pretty villages are to be met with every two or three miles. Arrived at Kejna at nine o'clock, very much fatigued, having marched forty miles in the twenty-four hours. Kejna is a middle sized village, with capital water, plenty of supplies, and a fine *tope*, three very necessary articles for the Indian traveller. All the villages in this part of the country are tiled, which gives them a very peculiar appearance.

Nov. 7. Marched at three *a.m.* for Bagrode, distance fifteen miles. At daylight arrived at the village of Gaspoora, situated at the foot of a low range of hills (which my guide called the Muttall Hills). The road was good as far as Gaspoora, but at the entrance into the hills very bad indeed, not passable for wheeled carriages. Gaspoora is distant from Kejna seven miles and a half. The road from thence to Bagrode lies over the hills, through a nasty jungle. About a mile from Gaspoora, we came on the track of a couple of tigers, which lasted about three miles, when we lost their marks about a mile from Bagrode, where we began to descend, and at eight *a.m.* arrived at Bagrode, which is situated at the east side of the hills, distant from

Gaspoora seven miles and a half. It has a kind of fort built on the hill immediately above the village; there are supplies and water.

Nov. 8. Marched at four *a.m.* for Rutghur, distance twelve miles. The road was good, but the country uncultivated. At daybreak arrived at a small village called Myrzapoor, situated at the foot of a low range of hills, the name of which the guide could not tell me; at half past nine *a.m.* arrived at Rutghur. It is a large place (with a fort) built on the right bank of the Bhenā river, the course of which is N. W.; it is rather wide here, and must be very troublesome to pass during the rains. The fort is built on a hill immediately over the town, and has a fine appearance; it covers the entire top of the hill. This was one of the coldest mornings I have experienced in India; my feet were almost frozen in the stirrups, and when I dismounted at daylight I could hardly stand. At four *p.m.* started again for Gumeria, where I arrived a little after dark; distance six miles, through a jungle. Gumeria is situated on the banks of the Dussanei.

Nov. 9. Marched an hour before daybreak for Saugor, where I arrived at eight *a.m.*, distance about ten miles. Liked Saugor very much, it is a very pleasant station; it is built in the midst of low stony hills, but is very healthy.

Nov. 12. At eleven o'clock *p.m.* started for Putterah on an elephant, another being laid at Soonoudra, where I arrived about one o'clock in the morning of the 13th Nov.; started again for Shapore, where my horse was laid, at which place I arrived a little before daybreak; mounted and proceeded to Putterah, where I arrived a short time after sun rise. Putterah is a large and very pretty place, distant from Saugor thirty miles. The road was good, but the latter part was jungle, from Shapore to Putterah.

Nov. 14. Started at three *a.m.* for Narsingghur, where I arrived (after riding over a most abominable road) at eight *a.m.* and found the *Dawk* I expected; started for Kootree, where I intend remaining during the month. Kootree is a small place in itself; there are some fine bungalows built; it is situated on the right bank of the Sonar river, here rather wide and deep.

Nov. 28. At two *a.m.* started from Koo-

tree for Tigra, distance about thirty-six miles. Passed numerous villages, the principal of which were Huttah, Bhintee, Gyzabad, and Symmeriah. A little on this side Gyzabad crossed the Cane river, the bed of which is very wide, but the channel at present insignificant. At ten A.M. arrived at Tigra, which is a small village, built on the left bank of the Cane river.

Nov. 29. At three A.M. marched from Tigra for Mahewah, distance about sixteen miles. Immediately below Tigra crossed the Cane river again: it is here very wide, with steep banks, and at the bottom rather stony. The first part of the road to-day was a good deal broken, and intersected by several nullahs; it lay also through a dock jungle: about an hour before day-break, passed the village of Khodue, and at sun-rise passed another called Tuall, both tolerably large. No cultivation except round the above mentioned villages; the country one continued flat, bounded to the north-east and south-west, by ranges of hills, at about twenty miles distance. Mahewah is rather a large place, with a stone ghurree.

Nov. 30. Marched at three A.M. for Lohargong, where I arrived at half-past seven, distance fifteen miles. The road is very good, the latter part hilly. Lohargong was lately a station for a battalion of infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and brigade of guns; the two latter are all that now remain. It is a miserable place; the country about it one continued prospect of black stony hills, covered here and there by a few loose dock bushes: there is actually only one tree in cantonments.

Dec. 1, 1820. Rode a troop ehanger as far as Silgee, about fourteen miles, where my own horse waited for me; arrived there at sun-set, and set forward for Magoud, distance eleven miles, where I did not arrive until past nine o'clock, the guide having twice lost the way. Crossed a wide nullah with steep banks.

Dec. 2. Marched at five A.M. for Sohaul, distance fourteen miles; road very good, and lay through a beautiful country, cultivated as far as the eye can reach, and studded with groves of noble trees. Arrived at Sohaul at half-past eight A.M. It is a large and very pretty place, the approach, for upwards of a mile, being through a wood of fine trees, swarming with the largest apes I ever saw: close to

the village crossed a wide and deep nullah, called Russerie. The weather is now most intolerably cold. The people here are very civil.

Dec. 3. At three A.M. marched for Durgunpoor, distance seventeen miles: the road was very good this morning. At daylight, after a small descent, arrived at the village of Putterhut, rather large, with an extensive stone ghurree. Before passing through the village crossed the Russerie nullah once more; it has here, immediately below the ford, a very wide and deep reach for about a mile. At eight A.M. arrived at Durgunpoor, distant from Putterhut about seven miles. It is also a large place, with a ghurree.

Dec. 4. At four A.M. started, and a little before daybreak arrived at the village of Rampoor, distance from Durgunpoor seven miles. At nine A.M. arrived at the village of Umerie, and (Rewah being still distant eight miles) halted. Umerie is nineteen miles from Durgunpoor; it is a small place, but has plenty of supplies. The road this morning was very good, and the country well cultivated; about four miles from Umerie a gentle ascent commenced, and continued as far as the village, where the country again gets flat. To the right of the road, at about sixteen miles distance, are a number of high hills, detached from each other, but running parallel, and ending in a point to the N. E.

Dec. 5. At daylight started for Rewah, distance eight miles; the road was capital this morning, and the country really beautiful. At eight A.M. arrived at Rewah, and was much disappointed at its appearance; it is a mean place, and not half the size that might be expected. The fort is extensive, but its defences very paltry: a six-pounder would demolish the whole in ten minutes. At three P.M. marched again for Roypore, distance twelve miles; the road and country were the same as in the morning, a verdant green as far as the eye could reach. Arrived at Roypore a little after sun-set; it is a large place, but the houses are little paltry huts, so we slept under a tree.

Dec. 6. Started at daylight for Moor-gamab, distance twelve miles, where I arrived at half-past eight. The road this morning presented to me a new and pleasing appearance, namely, crowds of travellers moving in all directions, giving me

hopes of soon coming into a civilized country : on the road I have hitherto travelled I never saw any one except my own servants. Moongamah is rather a large village. At six p.m. marched again for Laur or Launee, distance thirteen miles : there I arrived a little after sunset ; the road was capital, and the country the same as the two last marches. Laur is a small village, situated some distance from the road.

Dec. 7. At daybreak started for Mowgunge, distance thirteen miles. At about six miles from Laur crossed the Udder Nullah, and three miles farther crossed the Tharner Nullah ; the latter has got very steep banks. The road this morning was capital, and the country, as usual, beautiful ; every three or four miles there are fine tanks. The road for the last five marches has been gradually ascending. Mowgunge is rather a large place, but the huts are miserable ; indeed that is the case in all the villages about here, I have not seen a tolerable house in one of them. At four p.m. marched again for Kutkunie, distance twelve miles. About four miles from Mowgunge crossed the Kharrie Nullah ; its banks are very steep and stony, guns or wheeled carriages would find great difficulty in passing it. Two miles further passed the village of Patera, a large place situated in the midst of beautiful topos. A short distance from Patera crossed the Junkie Nullah ; it is also very rocky. At six p.m. arrived at Kutkunie, which is a large village, but the huts as usual miserable ; the approach to it is very bad.

Dec. 8. At daybreak marched for Puttera, distance eleven miles. The first part of the road was through a jungle, which however did not last above three miles ;

it was also very much broken. At about six miles from Kutkunie crossed the Bhwerma Nullah, which is very rocky ; a little on this side of it, the ascent becomes much greater than it has hitherto been, but it discloses to your view one of the finest prospects imaginable, the country to the right is really beautiful. Guns or wheeled carriages would find great difficulty on this march, the road being a good deal broken, and very rocky. At eight p.m. arrived at Puttera, which is an immense collection of pig-styes huddled together in the greatest confusion ; it is really surprising that the natives of this fine province should be so filthy in their habitations.

At four p.m. marched for the Ghaut, at the top of which I arrived at sunset ; it is distant from Puttera ten miles, and is two miles to the bottom, where I arrived at six p.m.

Dec. 9. Marched at day-light for Hilleah, distance ten miles ; was much impeded by the baggage of a wing of the 9th, who were ascending the ghaut on their way to Hussingabad. Arrived at Hilleah at eight a.m. : it is a large and very pretty place. feel quite at ease again, having got into our own territories. At three p.m. started for Lalgunge, distance thirteen miles, where I arrived at seven o'clock : it is a large place.

Dec. 10. At five a.m. started for Tana, distance ten miles, where I arrived at eight a.m. The road was tolerable, with the exception of the ghaut above Tana. At three p.m. started again for Myrzapore, distance six miles. I arrived at sun-set, and met the kindest welcome from my dear and valued friends there, and so ended my march from Mhow.—[*Cal. Jour.*

NEW ZEALAND FLAX.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR : It appears that the *Phormium tenax*, or flax of New Zealand, has been successfully cultivated in France. Whether it be not worth the attention of our agriculturists to try the experiment in this country, is a question I cannot solve ; but beg to subjoin the account given of this fact in the *Annales de Chimie* for August 1823,

p. 418. The writer calls this article New Holland flax : the *Phormium tenax* is not, however, indigenous there, but has been introduced by the English settlers from New Zealand :

M. de Labillardière, in 1802, detailed to the Institute the many advantages that would accrue from naturalizing in France the *Phormium tenax*, or flax of New Hol-

land. He found that the threads made from the leaves of this plant were twice as strong as those of common hemp; and also that the elasticity of the former was greatly superior to that of the latter. M. de L. predicted that the *Phormium tenax* would succeed in France. This prediction has been verified by the exertions of M. Cachin, Inspector General of Highways and Bridges, who has transmitted to the Linnean Society a stalk of *Phormium* of three metres ($3\frac{1}{2}$ English feet) high, which he had grown in his garden at Cherbourg. This stalk had seed vessels containing ripe seeds. Messrs. Gillet, Laumont, and Thorin have sown them in Paris, and on the 1st of September

last more than half of them had appeared.

The experiments made with the threads obtained from the plant of M. Cachin fully confirm the favourable opinion of M. de Labillardière.

It appears by the report of Commissioner Bigge, that the superiority in point of strength of the New Zealand flax over the Baltic hemp has been fully established by experiments made both at Sydney and at Deptford. It possesses, besides, peculiar qualities which greatly enhance its value.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

AGRESTIS.

THE JAINAS.

THE JAINAS constitute a sect of Hindoos, differing in some important tenets from the Brahminical, but following in other respects similar practices. The essential character of Hindoo institutions, is the distribution of the people into four great tribes. The JAINAS admit the same division into four tribes, Brahmins, Khetries, Vaisyas, and Sudras, and perform like ceremonies, from the birth of a male until his marriage. They observe similar fasts, and practise still more strictly the received maxims of refraining from injury to any sentient being. They appear to recognize as subordinate deities some, if not all the gods of the prevailing sect; but do not worship in particular the five principal gods of these sects, nor address prayers, nor perform sacrifices to the sun or fire. They differ, also, from the Brahminical Hindoos, in assigning the highest place to certain deified saints, who, according to their creed, have successively become superior gods. Another doctrine, in which they materially disagree with the orthodox Hindoos, is the rejection of the Vedas, the divine authority of which they deny. In this particular the JAINAS agree with the Buddhists, or Sangatas, who equally deny the divine authority of the Vedas, and who, in a similar manner, worship certain pre-eminent saints, admitting likewise, as subordinate deities, the whole pantheon of the orthodox Hindoos. The two sects (the JAINAS and the Buddhists) differ in regard to the history of the personages

whom they have deified: and hence it may be concluded that they had distinct founders, but the original notion seems to have been the same. all agree in the belief of transmigration. Jaina priests usually wear a broom adapted to sweep insects out of the way, lest they should tread on the minutest being. In Hindostan, the JAINAS are usually called Syauras, but distinguish themselves into Sravakas (Shrawuks) and Yatis, or laity and clergy. The following is a brief account of them:

1. *The derivation of the name Jaina or Joinu*, is derived from the word jinu (ji, to conquer). He who has overcome the eight great crimes, is called jinu. These crimes are, eating at night; slaying an animal; eating the fruit of those trees that give milk; tasting honey or flesh; taking the wealth of others; taking by force a married woman; eating flowers, butter, cheese; and worshipping the gods of other religions.

2. *Their Origin*. This sect is said to owe its rise to Rishubhuadevu, a Hindoo; and of whom it is related, that he became incarnate thirteen times. After him, twenty-two persons are mentioned, as the successive leaders of the sect. The last of the Jaina yogees was Muba-veeru, who is said to have been incarnate twenty-seven times. This yogee had many disciples, and amongst the most distinguished was Goutamu-Swamee, for whom he had a particular regard, and whom he sent, on the day of his absorption (death), to the residence Devu-surmmu, lest his mind

should be too much affected. Seventeen of his disciples obtained deliverance from the body at the same hour with their master.

3. *Their Doctrine.* It is difficult to give a system which will apply to the whole sect, among whom various opinions prevail. A number of Jains come near to the orthodox Hindoos. They acknowledge something of a deity, yet deny a Creator, and reverence in a limited sense Hindoo deities. They retain the ten ceremonies connected with progress through life up to marriage. They marry like the Hindoos—burn their dead, but observe no shraddhu. Strict Jainas are constrained to a life of mendicacy. The chief Jainas were gloomy ascetics, assuming the rights of deity, and denying the authority of God. They say, that the earth is formed by nature, that is, by inherent properties existing in itself; that spirit is found in two conditions, emancipated, and enclosed by matter; that but one spirit is individuated through the whole universe of animated existence (although Chervvaka, a Jaina leader, denied the existence of spirit altogether)—that all human affairs are regulated by religion, and irreligion, i. e. by works of merit and demerit; that religion naturally purifies and immortalizes its possessor, and that irreligion defiles, degrades, and ruins men; that the future births of men are regulated by present actions; that works of merit will raise a person to one of the twelve heavens; that for eight miles beyond the highest heaven, all is darkness; that below this heaven is a heaven, in which all who obtain unchanging happiness remain, and is 36,000,000 miles long; that the inhabitants of this world occupy 1,332 cubits of these regions; that below are five other heavens, occupied by ascetics somewhat less pure than the former; that lower still are twelve heavens, one below the other; that the earth is next hung in air; beneath, water; and still lower, darkness. Persons sinning in the above-named heavens, be-

come men or animals, and sink into a region of torments; while others ascend from the earth, and occupy their couches, or places of repose in heaven.

4. *Their Duties.* The Jaina bathes in the morning, shakes his garment and mat to purify them, repeats prayers to persons possessing the five qualities of Urihuntu, Siddhu, Acaryu, Oopadhiyaya and Sadhoo; makes an address to wisdom, religious light, excellent conduct, and devotion; walks round a Jaina temple three times; bows, and prays to the image of a Jaina yogee, carved in a sitting posture; goes to his spiritual guide, and makes his vows to him for the day; solicits alms at a certain number of houses, for the food of the day; returning, he mutters incantations, to remove the sins committed in killing insects, by treading on them unwittingly as he passed through streets; eats; prays again to the persons designated as above; continues silent nearly all the day; at its close again repeats incantations, &c. Many other duties must be passed over, as too numerous to introduce here. The person who, by practising the duties of the Jaina religion, renders himself worthy of the worship of Indru and the other gods; who delivers himself from chains of the world, obtaining complete emancipation from matter, becomes a proper object of worship to all creatures. Passing by the festivals, &c. of this sort, we have only room to add, that at the time of a Jaina mendicant's last sickness, a disciple repeats a certain prayer to him, and rehearses the praises of the Jaina mendicants. After his death, with his body are burnt the brush with which he swept the road or his seat, that he might not destroy animal life, his staff, his beggar's bag, and a lump of wheated pasc.

There are five sects of Jainas, but the difference between them is trifling. The Digunburus, who wear no clothes; the Tern-punt-hees, the Dhooriyas, the Loonkas, and the Boudhdus.—[*Asiatic Observer*.

OFF-RECKONING FUND.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: Nothing has struck me so forcibly as the very tardy promotion which has for many years prevailed in the Indian army; by which means

unfortunately any officer, however zealous he may be, before he can arrive at the rank of Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, or Major, loses those

energies which attach to every ambitious mind. To remove this obstacle to promotion in some degree, I can devise no other means than trenching, to a limited extent, upon the Off-Reckoning Fund, and by soliciting from the Company's finances, which are now becoming annually more abundant, the sum of 10,000 rupees in aid thereof. By these means, as will be seen hereafter, the retirement of many Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors would make room for the promotion of junior officers to fill the efficient situations of those regimental ranks, now, in too many instances, occupied by worn-out constitutions.

As proofs of the tardiness of promotion, Colonel Alexander Knox, a cadet of 1780, was only last year promoted to a brigade of cavalry; Colonel Henry Worsley, C.B., and Colonel Vanrennan, also cadets of 1780, were last year promoted to the colonelcies of regiments; and the Majors promoted on those occasions to lieutenant-colonelcies were cadets of 1794. Thus, after a service of forty-two years, the three former became Colonels of regiments, and the latter, after thirty years, are their successors as Lieutenant-Colonels; so that every liberal mind will admit, that before these officers can arrive at the goal of reward for active services, their constitutions must be broken down by the effects of a tropical climate.

I will now enter upon a detail of the plan I have to suggest, through your publication, for the consideration of those who have the power to remedy the evil.

	Cols.	Lt.-Cols.
Bengal Cavalry, 4 brigades	4	8
Do. Artillery, 4 battalions	4	8
Do. Europ. regt., 1 regt.	1	2
Do. Sepoys, 30 regiments	30	60
Madras Cavalry, 4 brigades	4	8
Do. Artillery, 4 battalions	4	8
Do. Europ. regt., 1 regt.	1	2
Do. Sepoys, 29 regiments	29	56
Bombay Cavalry, 1 brigade	1	6
Do. Europ. regt., 1 regt.	1	2
Carried forward	79	160

	Cols.	Lt.-Cols.
Brought forward	79	160
Bombay Sepoys, 12 regts....	12	24
Bengal Engineers, 1 corps	1	2
Madras Do.	1	2
Bombay Do.	1	2
Thus the Indian army } comprises 94 regts.	94	190

I have seen no distribution for many years of the Off-Reckoning Fund, (which most assuredly ought to be annually inserted in the Asiatic Journal, for the information of the Colonels of regiments and other officers residing in England), but I have heard it stated, that the fund admits of 12,000 rupees to each Colonel. Presuming that this statement is correct, I propose that in future 2,000 rupees per annum be deducted from each regiment, forming the annual sum of 188,000 rupees to be appropriated as under.

Upon the future retirement of every Lieutenant-Colonel, the sum of 120*l*. shall annually be allowed to him in addition to his pay, making his income about 485*l*.; to every Major I would allow 80*l*., increasing his income to 362*l*. But if the Company should bestow the sum solicited, the plan will then admit of some addition to both classes of retiring officers.

Colonels of regiments may in the outset object to this intrusion upon their Off-Reckoning receipts; but those possessing liberal minds will consider, that many of their juniors have been as long in arriving at the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, as they themselves were in obtaining regiments; and that even with this obtrusion on their fund, they are left in a better situation than Colonels of regiments in the King's army.

Should this plan meet with the countenance of the Directors, I would recommend that it be acted upon at first by offering its advantages to the junior Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors, and in case of their declining to retire, then the second Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors to be eligible thereto.

Various plans have been offered to the Bengal Government, through the medium of the Calcutta press, for ameliorating the situation of certain ranks of the Company's army, by promotion to higher grades: but none have occurred to me so feasible as this very moderate application from the Off-Reckoning Fund, aided by any contribution the Directors may authorize. The officers designed to be thus benefited are, by sanctioned regulations, entitled to retire upon full pay after twenty-two years' actual service in India; but the reason why so few have availed themselves of this regulation is, that the retired pay is inadequate for comfortable retirement. Numbers of Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors continually come home on furlough: and after resorting to coffee-houses in London, or beguiling their time at Cheltenham, they return to India waiting for further promotion, or some adventitious turn in the service; all which might be prevented if some liberal addition were made to their incomes. I honestly confess that I can see no just reason why a General Officer, as Colonel of a regiment, should sit quietly in England, partaking of all the advantage of the Off-Reckoning Fund, whilst his Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors are bearing the heat and burden of the day, although, as I have above observed, they have been more years in arriving at those ranks, than he was in succeeding to the command of his regiment—a fact sufficiently exemplified in the instances of Colonels Knox, Worsley, and Vanrennan, of the Bengal army.

All new regulations grow out of new circumstances, as did those of 1796, from the novel introduction of numerous King's corps, causing thereby supercession and disgust. Tardy promotion now prevails: and the only relief is, for Field Officers to be allowed to participate in the Off-Reckoning Fund, to a moderate extent. Some General Officers have been at home

for twenty years, quietly enjoying *otium cum dignitate*, whilst their juniors have been partaking in all the hardships of Lord Lake's and the more recent campaigns. It is time, therefore, to break in upon old and impolitic regulations, whether of the East-India or any other service.

This plan is suggested by a Bengal Retired Officer, and by one who, had health permitted, would some years ago have had the rank of Major General, and a regiment; and he would, under these fortunate occurrences, most cheerfully have subscribed to any plan like the foregoing. He is also of opinion that, to render the service still more desirable, the Court of Directors cannot do a more benevolent action, than place their Retired Captains and Subalterns upon the same rate of half-pay as was obtained for similar ranks in the King's service. The additional expense would be very trifling to a great political body like the East-India Company. It may also be remarked, that the late most liberal concession of £60,000 per annum from the Company, in aid of the royal retired full and half-pay, clearly bestows upon every King's Captain 7*s.*, and on every Lieutenant of seven years' standing, 4*s.* 2*d.* per diem; and as no officer of these ranks in the Company's service can, according to the regulations of 1796, be entitled to half-pay under thirteen years' service, I leave it to the obvious good sense and liberality of the worthy Directors of East-India affairs, whether their unfortunate junior servants cannot spend this additional boon of liberality as judiciously as their brethren in the Royal service in India, with whom they have jointly fought and bled for the East-India Company's interests, during the most important crisis of their political existence.

I remain, Sir, &c.

A BENGAL RETIRED OFFICER.

P. S. I further beg leave to observe, that considering the paucity of reward for meritorious General Officers in the

King's service, when compared to the number of that class, how much better it would be to regulate, that, in future, no General Officer having a regiment shall hold another situation, *viz.* Constable of the Tower, or any of the small Home Governments, such as Tilbury, Berwick, Blackness, Calshot, Carlisle, Chester, Dartmouth, Dunbarton, Edinburgh, and twenty or thirty more. All these should be reserved for meritorious General Officers not having regiments. All officers will allow, that whenever regiments

become vacant, they are now assigned to those officers who have seen much service, free from Parliamentary influence; but when once any General Officer gets a regiment, any secondary situation he may hold should be given up. It is to be lamented that several noblemen, whose ample fortunes prevent a regiment from being any object to them in a pecuniary point of view, should still tenaciously retain the emoluments thereof: they should rather feel a pride in bestowing the Off-Recognition upon their junior Field Officers.

MEMORANDA OF A VOYAGE ON THE GANGES.

Nov. 7.—We this day finished our navigation of the Bhaggeratty, and fairly committed our budgerow to the protecting genius of the “hallowed” stream. We had a slight view of the Ganges on the 5th, but its appearance then (as now) by no means corresponded with the high expectations we had formed, from the description given of this most sacred of Hindu rivers. The breadth at the point of entrance appears about four or five miles; and so great a body of waters should make a strong impression on the spectator, who has been accustomed to gaze on the comparative puny dimensions of the Tay, the Thames, or the dependent branch—the Hooghly. It looks more like an extensive standing pool, than a vast collection of moving waters. To this the great muddiness of the stream, as well as the general flatness of the country, must contribute; and the dull broken-down bank, does any thing but inspire one with a feeling of sublimity, to counteract the effect of these degrading circumstances. At one or two points of the view, however, a very agreeable relief is afforded by the addition of some lofty trees, which, towering above the others, with variously figured summits, take away from the uniformity, and yield an object for the wearied eye to repose on. These trees are situate on the opposite, or left bank of the river, and present much the same appearance as is seen in English prospects: a considerable distance intervening between each parcel, and the horizon only bounding the view in the interval. What gives the greatest charm to the new course, and adds

a spirit to our dull energies, hitherto in tone with the surrounding scenery, is the appearance in the distance of the Rajemahal Hills. These we first observed yesterday, like dark clouds rising from the horizon; but they are now distinctly visible, running from W. to E., and apparently crossing the course of the river as it now flows. From the appearance which they make, their general elevation cannot be great.

The country is become much more barren, and destitute of trees, since we left the village of Sooty; and that which now lies before us might serve, I think, to give the traveller a faint idea of what he would meet with in the deserts of Arabia, or the parched plains in the interior of Africa. We complained, on the Hooghly, that the trees presented sameness of scenery, and hailed with pleasure every opening in the wood, that gave us a view of the fields and pasture grounds; but now we strain our eyes, to no purpose, for these interesting objects, and long earnestly again for the deep umbrage which surrounds the Indian village. The soil of this bare district is extremely sandy, possessing hardly any tenacity; and the herbage which it yields is scanty and impoverished: yet even with this wretched *pabulum*, the natives contrive to subsist their cattle, which appear in as good condition, and not less numerous, than in the others which we passed. This village, the first we have seen on the banks of the great river, looks the picture of an Arab or Tartar kraul, from the general barrenness around it; but the houses are even more substantially

built, and with a greater attention to comfort than they are lower down the country; most of them have a low wattled enclosure surrounding the hut, which serves at the same time as an ornament, and a veil to conceal the inhabitant from the prying eye of his neighbour. Before leaving the more cultivated country this morning, I had an opportunity of observing the Indian mode of rolling the ground, which exhibits, in deficiency of better materials, a tolerable application of expedient. Stones, it must be remembered, are not to be found in Bengal, at least in this part of it; and iron, from its scarcity, is too dear to come within the reach of a poor Indian cultivator, whose whole wealth consists, perhaps, in a yoke of oxen, and a few cows and goats. Solid timber, fit for such purpose too, is not, I imagine, the growth of the district. To supply the deficiency, then, one would think a considerable exertion of ingenuity requisite: yet nothing can be more simple, and it may be said obvious, than that which the natives have adopted. It consists merely of a board two or three feet broad (or several pieces joined so as to make that breadth), connected in the centre with a projecting beam, which being fastened by means of a cross-piece to the oxen, in the manner of the plough, one, two, or more persons, according to the team employed, place themselves on the board, each grasping an ox's tail with his left hand, and holding firmly by it so as to preserve his balance; the animals are then pushed on with the right, while the weight of the men's bodies, as they are dragged along, breaks the clods, presses down the earth, and fixes the seed in the ground, as efficiently as could be done by the most perfect and ponderous European roller.

The boats anchored last night, not many hundred yards from the point of entrance into the Ganges, where the stream was not so powerful as we had experienced it to be on turning the angle formed by the junction of the rivers. Notwithstanding the rapidity of the current, and the less coherence of the soil forming the bank, we seldom observed the earth giving way in the manner that it did in the Hooghly, under the same circumstances; but from the rifts in the foot-path, and fragments of the bank that lay prostrate at the water's edge, it is evident that the same

change is going on here as in the course of the dependent branch. During the tracking of the boats, we landed, as usual, in the morning, and rambled over the country. We passed one or two villages, whose appearance was as inviting, and indicated fully as much comfort, as those placed in more favourable situations. One with some trees adjoining to it was particularly pleasing in effect; and many of the huts not only displayed great neatness in their exterior, but bore marks of a certain portion of taste in their possessor. For the first time since leaving Calcutta, I saw here an enclosed piece of ground, forming a flower garden, as an appendage to one of the humble clay edifices, which contributed not a little to enliven the scene. I could perceive in this village also more attention paid to the cattle: comfortable sheds with enclosures, similar to those which surrounded the houses, being appropriated for their reception, and apparently kept so clean, as to impress one with a favourable idea of the inhabitants. What seemed rather extraordinary, last night was passed without our being disturbed by, or even hearing the cry of a jackall. These animals, which infest the villages and towns, and prowl from sunset to sunrise on the river bank in quest of a scanty pittance, cannot subsist themselves in a country where the thin population furnishes no superfluity of food, and the absence of jungle leaves them no place of shelter, to retire to during the day.

After tracking along the banks of the Great River for a few miles, our whole suite struck off into a bye channel, which winds round an island of considerable size. This new course deprived us of the pleasure of surveying the opposite bank of the Ganges, whose scenery presented the only view that was at all agreeable in the country around; and we had nothing in return but a bare sandy beach, with a tuft of rushes here and there, which served as the haunt of alligators. As we were sailing slow along the right bank after dinner, one of the servants came and informed us that an alligator was seen lying on the opposite shore; and on reaching the top of the bank we beheld the monster, whose appearance realized all the expectations we had formed of his size and ferocity. He was lying on the bank with his head close to the water, and the jaws wide open, as

if in wait for his prey. The hinder part of the body was more elevated than the head, from the ascent of the bank, and somewhat curved towards the left, making an attitude of great apparent attention. He remained quite motionless for a long time; and we could distinctly see, with the assistance of a glass, the colour of his body, which was of a dark leaden hue, and the enormous array of fangs displayed in both jaws. The longest of these appeared at least two or three inches, and the smaller ones seemed to make up in number what they wanted in size. His greatest length might have been about fifteen feet. Some boats which passed on that side very close to him, did not in the least disturb him; and we could see his body, as long as the light enabled us, appearing exactly as described, like a bare trunk of a tree, or a low mud wall on the beach. With the spectacle of this leviathan of the river closed our day's voyage; and we soon afterwards came too for the night, on the same island in which we had seen the alligator. At the point of anchorage, great numbers of a large kind of swallow were flying about over our head, enjoying the cool of the twilight, and indulging their appetite with those myriads of the insect tribe, which never fail, when the sun goes down, to issue from the grass, to the great annoyance of the traveller. The inconvenience experienced from insects has increased very much since we came into the Great River. The shade surrounding the candle had hitherto protected it from these troublesome intruders; and by sitting at a short distance from the table, we could always obviate any personal inconvenience from their presence: but now a host of ill-savoured winged bugs fly into the budgerow, the moment the candles are lighted, and offend our

olfactories in a degree that is quite intolerable. The insect which emits this disgusting odour is about the size, when stripped of its wings, of a common bug, and resembles it so much in colour and appearance, as to be generally known by the name of the *flying bug*. Its colour is a deep reddish brown (werner), the head small, with very diminutive black eyes; six legs, the first pair consisting of two large joints and a small one (doubtful), and armed at the extremity with a stiff black incurvated claw; this pair is the shortest; the middle consists of two joints, terminating in a hairy extremity; the hinder pair terminate with a club (*parva componere magnis*), like the pair of an elephant; and to the inner side of the extremity of each pair is attached a delicate bristling, two complete—other two externally are only half membranaceous; the upper half is of the same nature as the elytrum, which is situated in the middle and protects the wings; these are very delicate and thin. On each side of the mouth there is a feeler of the necklace form (*monclator*), and a pointed proboscis protrudes from the mouth; the neck white, and under it at the top of the thorax are placed two small white points. So much for the description of this insect, which owes its interest not to any good, but to the disagreeable qualities it is gifted with. It would be curious to trace the purpose which such a property of emitting an offensive smell, serves in the economy of this diminutive creature: for doubtless, like that of sending forth light possessed by the fire-fly, so frequent an object of admiration in India, it must in some way or other contribute either to the preservation of the individual or of the species.—[*Oriental Magazine*.

DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF PALEMBANG.

THE kingdom of Palembang, which amongst the native states of Sumatra holds the first rank, occupies the portion of that island to the southward of the equator, which is included between the latitudes of 2° and 4° 30'. It is bounded on the north and east by the Straits of Banca; on the south by the Lampoong country; on the west and south-west by the ranges of

mountains which separate that state from Bencoolen and its dependencies; and on the north-west its limits adjoin the territories of the Sultaun of Jambee.

The principal river, which is called the Moosce, upon which the town of Palembang is situated, runs through the whole extent of the country in a general direction from south-west to north-east, having

its source in the range of hills near to Bencoolen. With this river all the others have confluence; and the accumulated waters are disambogued into the Straits of Banca by four different mouths, which under the names of the Sali, the Open, the Soensang, and the Pontian, diverge from the main river at different points below the town of Palembang: the Sali being the eastern, and the Pontian the western mouth, or *kwala*, so called by the natives.

The Soensang branch affords the most ready and the safest navigable communication with the town of Palembang, which, by the winding course of the river, is about seventy miles distant from the sea. Monopin Hill, on the western extreme of Banca, bears nearly north-east from the Soensang entrance, whence it is distant about eight leagues; and from which, excepting in thick hazy weather, it is clearly discernible. The village of Soensang is near the mouth of the river, and is placed under the control of a Demang, whose duty it is to send a report to the Sultaun of Palembang of the arrival of every vessel of any consequence. From him, pilots may be obtained to conduct vessels or boats up to Palembang.

The town of Palembang is only accessible on the north and eastern sides, by the medium of the rivers above-mentioned: the whole coast of Sumatra, along the Straits of Banca, presenting nothing to the eye, but a low flat of interminable swamps and jungle. Very few villages intervene from Soensang to Palembang, the banks of the river on each side generally presenting the same forbidding aspect as the sea-coast; so that a stranger, until the town of Palembang opens to his view, might suppose he was travelling the river of an uninhabited country.

From Palembang to the sea, by the Soensang branch, the river is navigable for vessels of the largest burden. In some parts it is narrow, but generally of a noble breadth. About four miles, bearing nearly due north from the mouth of the river, a bar must be crossed to enter the channel of deep water through which to navigate to the river, the channel on each side having shallow water. At the highest spring tides, the bar has never more than three fathoms water upon it, so that the largest ships are obliged to anchor outside the bar.

Vessels making for the Palembang river, direct their course to the bar; and, from the direction, it is proper to cross it, in order to enter the channel for Soensang; the mouth of that branch of the river appears nearly closed by projecting land; the Pontian mouth, at the same time, exposing a wide and open view of that river: the latter, is therefore frequently mistaken for the navigable branch; and vessels committed to this stream have had their progress intercepted, and been necessitated to return.

The river, through its whole extent, is much infested with alligators, which are very daring and voracious. The pantjallangs, or river passage boats, which are of various dimensions, according to the rank of the owners, and which, being cut from the solid trunk of a tree, are almost on a level with the surface of the water, expose the men who paddle them very much to the attacks of these monsters of the river. Some of the pantjallangs belonging to the Sultaun and his family are no less than forty-two feet in length, and ten or twelve in the greatest breadth, requiring twenty-four men to paddle them, who are ranged on each side. The trees from which these boats are formed are cut in the forests near the mountains, whence they are brought to Palembang with considerable labour. The Sultaun, who was very anxious at all times to manifest respect and kindness to the British Resident, always sent one of these boats to the mouth of the river to convey him up to Palembang, when he came from Banca to visit his Highness, and also to convey him back. I have seen, on two occasions, alligators raise their heads out of the water near the side of the boat, in the attempt to take one of the paddlers out of this large description of pantjallang. The boatmen, having plenty of room to move away, escaped their grasp; which was checked also by the height of the side of the boat from the water, though in this large pantajallang the deck at the centre, upon which the paddlers sit cross-legged, did not exceed nine or ten inches above the surface of the water. From the smaller description of pantjallangs, no less than seventeen paddlers were carried away by alligators during the time I was at Palembang. Two gentlemen, coming up the river to visit me in one of the smaller boats had provided

themselves with a basket of provisions for their journey: on their way an alligator raised himself from the water; the paddlers shrieked, and fortunately escaped, but the basket of provisions became a prey to its voracity.

These pantjallangs, which are peculiar to Palembang, are very commodious and quick in their passage. That above-mentioned, belonging to the Sultaun, had a space covered at the stern by a light covering, made of matted nipah leaves, sufficient to shelter the steersman, to allow a recess for sleeping, and a space in front to accommodate eight or ten persons sitting with a table in the middle.

The prow biduk is another kind of river boat, similar to the pantjallang boat, with its sides raised by additional planks. They are used for conveying baggage, and as a safer passage-boat in stormy weather.

The Sultan has a state boat of this description, called the prow naga, which has a large carved head of the fabulous dragon called Naga.

The distinctions of ranks are preserved in the equipment of these boats, with as much care as the colour of the payung, which here, as in other Malayan states, varies according to the several gradations from the Sultaun.

The town of Palembang is formed on both sides of the river Moosee, which is there twelve hundred feet in breadth. Some of the houses are erected upon large rafts of timber, anchored near the banks, and which rise and fall with the tide; behind these are houses built upon piles of timber, and which at high water become insulated: at the back of these again a third row of houses, built on the land, along the banks, and on the sides of the several small streams which join the main river.

The palace of the Sultaun is a magnificent structure, built of brick, and surrounded by a strong wall. The houses of the principal chiefs are commodious and comfortable, though they have no pretensions to elegance. Many of these, as well as the houses of the wealthy Arabs and Chinese, have tiled roofs, supported by strong pillars of timber, and are divided into rooms by wooden divisions of plank.

The houses of the inferior classes are built of the light materials which are used for habitations in other Malayan countries.

Not more than three or four houses

have any communication one with another, excepting by boats. This does not proceed from a necessity arising out of the nature of the country, so much as from the habits and inclination of the people to have ready access to the conveniences of the river. The principal inhabitants, who have their houses generally built upon the banks of the river, have piers constructed to the distance of low water mark, in order that they may at all times command uninterrupted communication with their boats.

From one extreme to the other, the town may be estimated to extend at least three miles along each bank, and to contain a population of nearly twenty-five thousand souls, including about one thousand Arabs and Chinese.

The foreign trade from the town is carried on by the Chinese, Arabs, and natives, to Java, Malacca, Banca, Penang or Prince of Wales' Island, Lingen, Rhio, and the eastern coast of Borneo. Two large junks from China, one from Amoy, the other from Canton, and a small one from Siam, arrive annually at Palembang, with the N.W. monsoon in January, and depart with the S.E. monsoon in August.

The principal imports consist of woollen cloths, of which every man who has the means is anxious to have a dress; English chintzes and coloured cottons, their choice of which is principally directed by the pattern; Bengal and Madras piece goods; copper, iron and steel, with manufactured articles of these metals; teas, drugs, China silks, nankeens, earthenware, salt, and Java cloths.

The exports consist of Palembang produce, in pepper, cotton, rattans, bees'-wax, dragons' blood, benzoin, gambir, elephants' teeth, gold dust, kayoo laker, and birds' nests in small quantities.

Of the produce of Palembang, pepper, which is there called sahan, as also the common name of lada, may be computed at fifteen thousand peculs annually, which was formerly sold at three dollars per pecul of one hundred and twenty-five Dutch pounds.

Of cotton there are two kinds: the common, called kapas, and the cotton, which is called kapok. The latter is only used for stuffing beds and pillows, which purpose it answers exceedingly well, being very soft and elastic. The produce of cotton has

been about four thousand peculs, sold raw, from two to four dollars per pecul, and cleaned, from eight to ten.

Rattans, about one hundred thousand, of one hundred to each bundle. The first sort, three fathoms long, sells at seventeen dollars per bundle; inferior, at ten, twelve, and fourteen.

Dragons' blood, called jaranang, and benzoin, called kaminian, sells at from fourteen to twenty-five and thirty dollars per pecul.

Elephants' teeth, if two to a pecul, sell for eighty dollars; if four, sixty dollars, and so on.

Kayoo laka is exported in considerable quantities by the China junks. It is used by the Chinese for burning in their houses and temples.

Gold dust varies in price according to its quality. The inferior sort is called mooda, or young; the most valuable being termed tooah or old. The former, when melted into bars, has a whitish dull cast; the latter bearing a brilliant yellow appearance.

The Sultaun receives a certain amount from every vessel or prow entering the port of Palembang, according to its measurement.

A large China junk pays about fifteen hundred dollars; a smaller one thousand dollars; and the Saimese junks, which are not of greater burden than eighty tons, pay about seventy-five dollars. The anchorage dues being paid, the cargo is free from all other imposition of duties.

Of all the Malayan ports, Palembang has been, and is considered by all native and European foreigners, the safest and best regulated. Once entering the river, the smallest prow, with ordinary vigilance and precaution, will be secure from violence or plunder. Outside the river, small pirate prows will sometimes lie concealed in the creeks, and under the shelter of the jungle along the coast, and he will prey upon the small trading prows entering the river; but such occurrences are not common, and are guarded against by every means in the Sultaun's power.

The controul of the port is placed under the authority of a native chief; he is appointed by the Sultaun, and his office is called the Shabundara. All disputes arising among the crews of vessels, or on

questions regarding trade, are adjusted by the Shabundar, assisted in cases of importance by other chiefs, who are deputed for the purpose by the Sultaun. Their decision, which is regulated by the application of acknowledged rules and customs of trade to the particular points in dispute, is duly submitted by the Sultaun, with whom it rests to confirm their adjudication, or to direct a further consideration of the question.

The jurisdiction of the town is administered by one of the chief Pangerangs, who, by virtue of his office, is called the Pateh. All the duties of a judge and magistrate devolve upon him; in the performance of which he is assisted by a Tumungging, who holds an inferior and subordinate jurisdiction. In judicial matters, the decisions of the Pateh are regulated by the common law or adut of the country; and in cases of magnitude or difficulty, the Sultaun deposes other chiefs to assist in the investigation. Before the Pateh orders the execution of any sentence or decree, he submits the case to the Sultaun, and receives his orders in confirmation, or otherwise. Disputes between the Chinese are commonly referred to the Captain China, or chief of the Chinese, for settlement, according to their customs; and in like manner the chief of the Arabs exercises authority over the Arab inhabitants.

Matters which concern the state and effects of deceased persons, with all other suits of an ecclesiastical nature, are adjudged by the Pangerang, Punghooloo, or Cazee, who is guided in his judgment by the laws and precepts provided in the Koran.

Controversies frequently arise upon the question, whether litigated points should be adjusted by the audit, or common law of the country, or by the Koran; the one party finding the strength of his cause to be favoured by the application of one rule, and the other party viewing his interests to be best protected by the other mode of adjudication. In these cases, the party who can command an influence with the same Sultaun, either personally, or by the intervention of his confidential advisers, will probably obtain the sanction of that law which is best suited to his purpose.

The usual punishments for offences are fines and imprisonment for short periods.

Murder is countable by fine: but in the case of a servant who killed his master, the culprit was punished by death, inflicted by the stabs of kreeses.

A chief giving offence to the Sultaun, or in his presence making use of any provoking language or gesture to another chief, must soon after send his kris to the Sultaun, in token of his submission, or he will endanger the sequestration of his property and banishment to the upper country, the usual punishment of the chiefs for contumacy or disaffection, which, in extreme cases, are punished with death.

Palembang is the only large town in the territories of the Sultaun, which may be said to centre within itself all the rank and wealth of the state. The chiefs, who hold by grant from the Sultaun the seigniorial property and authority in the provinces and villages, only visit their Desas, as they call them, on occasions connected with the pursuit of trade, or other objects of personal interest. The greater part of their time is spent in the capital, where they are attended by a stipulated number of their vassals, who receive no pay or food from their chiefs during their appointed time of service. The number of men each village is required to provide for the service of its chiefs is regularly recorded in the books of the country, together with the proportion of tribute the inhabitants have to provide from the produce of the land in their occupation.

Of the several ranks, the first in dignity will of course include the sons and brothers of the Sultaun. His eldest son has properly the title of the Pangerang Ratoo, but the Sultaun Najm al Deen gave to his eldest son that of Prabo Anam, of equal dignity, in consequence of the eldest son of the Ex-Sultaun having received that of the Pangerang Ratoo.

The Pangerangs are generally allied by blood, some nearly and others more remotely, to the royal family. They take precedence according to the designation affixed to their title: thus, the Pangerang Chitra Kasooma was elevated, in reward of his services, to the superior rank of Pangerang Wiro de Radjo. The sons of Pangerangs have the title of Redeens by birth.

The chiefs below the ranks of Pangerang and Radeen come under the general denomination of Mantries, and rank accord-

ing to their titles in the following order: Tomunggung, Ranga, Demang, Angbhey. These are taken indiscriminately from all classes of the inhabitants, and are advanced to their titles at the pleasure of the Sultaun, and according to the degree of their merits and services in his apprehension. Chinese, Arabs, Malayese, and every description of persons are found in this class, the only essential requisite to the attainment of the rank of Mantrie being the profession of the Mahommedan faith.

In the provinces, the head-men of the villages are generally selected by the inhabitants themselves, and their choice confirmed by the Sultaun. They have their customary titles of Dupattie, Lura, Proatin.

The districts and provinces which constitute the dominions of the Sultaun of Palembang derive their names from the principal rivers which flow through them, on the banks and tributary streams of which all the villages are situated. The most valuable of these provinces is probably that at the head of the river Moosee, called the Anak Moosee, so named from its embracing several streams which have confluence with the main river.

The general produce of this province consists in rice, pepper, cotton, wax, gaurbir, and gold dust.

The word soongie signifies river, and is prefixed to the name of it.

The number of men signifies the agreed proportion to be provided for the performance of feudal services.

The province of Mooste, which comprises the Doosuus, situated on the main river, produces rice, cotton, wax, and pepper.

The province of Lamatang is so called from a large river of that name, which has its source to the eastward of that of the Mosee, which river it joins about eighty miles above the town of Palembang. It produces pepper, cotton, and rice.

The river Ogan, which also joins the Moosee about two miles above the town of Palembang, has its source in the Lam-poong country.

The district of Rembang Ogan has its name from the river Rembang, which joins the Ogan before it reaches the Moosee. The Sultaun is supplied with rattan mats for his palace from this district.

The Beldida river, which gives name to a small district of that name, held in fee by its chief, under the Sultaun of Palembang, communicates with the river Ogan by means of a cut. The Beldida joins the Moosee, a few miles below the junction of Lamatang. The Banyo Asseen river embraces that province which lies in the vicinity of the Pontian mouth of the river.

The Kamareeng is a large river which runs to the eastward of the Ogan, with which river it has a cut of communication. This river has its source in the Lampoong district, and is said to flow within twenty miles of the Tulang Bawang, the principal river in that country. The province comprized within the course of the Kamareng is recorded in the Palembang books, but the inhabitants do not appear to have been brought under perfect subjection to the authority of the Sultaun of Palembang, to whom they have not of late years rendered any tribute. The province may be considered to embrace the tract of country between the Ogan and the sea-coast of the Straits of Banca. Its population is composed of a mixture of various tribes of Javanese, Buggis, and others.

There is a description of wild people in the interior of the Palembang dominions who refuse all intercourse, and who are called Orang Kubu. They are considered a very harmless and inoffensive people, and with them a trade is contrived to be carried on in the following manner. Clothes, tobacco, and other articles of which they have need, are placed at certain spots near where they are known to live: and the owner of the goods, as a signal to them, beats a gong when he retires from the place. These people then come and take away the goods, leaving a very full equivalent in honey, wax, and other articles they collect in their wild retreats.

The Sultaun enjoys, throughout all the provinces of his dominions, the exclusive monopoly of the trade in pepper. In payment of this produce, he delivers to the cultivators cloths, at fixed prices, which perhaps will allow to the Sultaun a profit of fifty per cent. on the original cost to him of these articles.

This is a privilege established by long custom, and which, coming under the denomination of Tiban and Toocan, awakens so much of the sympathy of Mr. Muntinghe.

The Sultaun being the acknowledged lord of the land, confers grants of the several villages to the Pangerangs and Mantrics, in value apportioned to the favour in which they are respectively held by him.

The assessment of each village is duly recorded, stating the quantity of produce agreed by the occupants of land to be provided to the chief, and the number of matagawies, or men, to be furnished for rowing his boat, and other duties required by him to be performed. This is the system of forced labours and deliveries which has further called forth the indignation of Mr. Muntinghe, and, as he may wish it to be thought, the humane interposition of the Netherlands' Government of Java; and this is the very identical system pursued in their own settlements of Amboyna. Not only so, but, in order to increase the value of their own forced cultivation and deliveries they destroy the natural productions of the neighbouring islands, and deprive their inhabitants of the gifts which nature has bestowed, because those gifts come in competition with their own interest, and, if allowed to be enjoyed, would, by increasing supply, depreciate the value of their trade.

Whatever may be the objections to this system, it is very evident that the contributions to the Sultaun and the chiefs are in fact payments of rent for the land. These rights of the Sultaun and the chiefs, founded on ancient custom and agreement with the occupants of the land annexed to the villages, ought to be held sacred, as constituting their property.

Whether it be good or whether it be bad, the Dutch Government had no right whatever to interfere with the property of the chiefs, nor with the laws and government of the country. To send a messenger through the country, proclaiming the *ipse dixit* of their ambassador to the Palembang state, and introducing, or endeavouring to introduce, anarchy and distrust, by announcing to the people that they were no longer to pay their rents, nor to perform any of the ancient duties of their allegiance, was a barbarous and malignant outrage upon the feelings and interests of the Sultaun, the chiefs, and even the people themselves. It has deservedly produced an unanimous and determined resistance, which I trust may be eventually successful.

Had it been the real object of the Netherlands' Government to ameliorate the condition of the people, and to animate them to the improvement of the advantages they enjoyed in a fertile soil, intersected by fine rivers, they would have employed time, conciliation, and persuasion, to impress the Sultaun and the chiefs with the belief of advantage to themselves, and benefit to the people, to be expected from a more perfect system of laws and administration. But their interest was too clearly, as I have already stated it, to usurp the country, and to prevent all opposition to such insidious design, by exciting the people against the chiefs, and the chiefs who supported one Sultaun against the chiefs who supported the other.

Of the general population of the country under the authority of the Sultaun of Palembang I can form no correct estimate. From the record of the number of men registered for feudal services, a rough computation would suggest the possibility of 75,000 scattered over the provinces, and 25,000 for the town of Palembang, making a total population of 100,000 souls.

The produce of the interior is brought to Palembang on large rafts of bamboos, upon which small houses are constructed of the same materials, covered in with nipah leaves. Thus completed, these rafts are called rackets, and the people who have charge of conveyance of the stores have no further trouble in the navigation of the river, than to keep the racket in the middle of the stream.

Of positive slavery there is less, perhaps, than in most of the Malayan countries, or even those which constitute the present Dutch possessions.

Individuals who borrow money for the purpose of relieving themselves and families from urgent distress, owe service and fidelity to their creditors until the debt is discharged. They cannot quit their masters excepting they find another master willing to advance the amount of their debt, when their services revert to their new creditor. The debt is not only hindering on the individual, but on his wife and children; but they cannot be sold, or made property of as slaves. This law has given another occasion for Mr. Muntinghe to make a dis-

play of his tenderness and philanthropy towards the Palembang people.

No consideration of the rights of individuals, or regard for the independence of the state, were permitted to interrupt the accomplishment of Mr. Muntinghe's interpretation of relief to suffering humanity; his messenger is therefore charged to proclaim, through a country where he had no authority, or any other title than the superior strength of his government, the abolition of this abominable custom as he calls it.

I do not mean to advocate the morality or justice of such a custom, but I do assert, that in such cases a worse evil must accrue to society, from the principle of employing violence and fraud in the contemplation of beneficial results, than any evil from imperfection of laws.

However odious such a custom may appear, we may perhaps find some good effects to arise from it. In Palembang we see no houseless or starving poor, none "pining in want, or in a dungeon's gloom, shut from the common air and common use of their own limbs."

Of the revenues of the Sultaun of Palembang it would be difficult to form a monied estimate, as they consist of contributions in kind from the provinces, port duties, and feudal dues and services, which embrace a variety of contingencies.

On occasion of the marriage of the Sultaun's sons, all the principal inhabitants are required to erect a flag-staff, and, on the day of ceremony, to hoist a flag. This is a custom observed on any grand occasion of joy to the royal family. On the occasion of marriage the parties are weighed, when the chiefs are expected to contribute a proportion of silver money.

The island of Banca was the most profitable source of monied revenue, from which, some years ago, the Sultaun may be computed to have derived 150,000 dollars annually, by the sale of tin, on terms of his contract with the Dutch East India Company.—[*Cal. Jour.*

*** The foregoing article appears to have been written previously to the late subjugation of the kingdom of Palembang by the Netherlands Government.

Review of Books.

Statement of Facts relative to the Removal from India of Mr. Buckingham, late Editor of the Calcutta Journal, with an Appendix, pp. 59. xviii. 4to. Calcutta, April 1823.

It is universally admitted to be the object of all human laws to promote the peace and welfare of the societies in which they are established. To this object they mainly contribute by restraining the natural rights of man, taking out of the hand of the individual the authority which by nature belongs to him, of avenging his own wrongs, and placing it in the hands of those, whom the social compact recognizes as the rulers of the community.—There is one prerogative however, which it is obvious no human laws can reach, and this is, *the right of thinking*, on all subjects whatever, as a man pleases. As the exercise of such a right can never, by possibility, affect the welfare of men in a social state, it were both tyrannical and absurd to attempt restraining it. But, while its exercise cannot possibly trench upon the peace and welfare of society, its possession would be quite useless, were there no means of embodying our thoughts in such a manner, as to make them known to our fellow-creatures. Such means there are; and we need scarcely say, they are *speaking* and *writing for printing*,—for the employment of the press, is but an extended modification of writing, or employment of the pen. It is no less manifest, that as the social body could derive no advantage from the natural right of thinking, inherent in every man, without these practical modes of rendering it audible and visible,—so, on the other hand, as soon as the advantages are sought, there is a door opened to an opposite class of evils, which it is unnecessary to enumerate. Accordingly all legislators that ever existed, have without scruple interfered with the right of publishing one's thoughts, either by

word of mouth, or writing; and as governments are termed *free* or *despotic*, in proportion as their laws and institutions keep near to, or recede far from, the natural rights of man, so may the degree of liberty of speech, and liberty of published thought through the press, which exists in any state, be taken as a pretty just measure of the political liberty which its institutions bestow upon it. It is, in fact, the being allowed to exercise this right at all, that distinguishes a free from a despotic Government. In the latter, freedom of speech—or, what is really the same thing—freedom of the press, cannot exist at all; and even in the more free, pretending to the name of civilized, certain restraints have always been imposed upon this natural right. The laws of such a free state may, indeed, be so framed, that the requisite restraints shall be imposed before the thoughts of the individual are published to the community, in order that nothing, tending to hurt the interests of the society, may be propagated among the members composing it; or they may be so laid down, as to leave to every one the freedom of saying or writing what he pleases, subject to penalties enacted, should he say or publish what is injurious to the public peace and welfare. In states where censorships of the press are established, the former of these modes is to be found; the latter prevails in England, and other countries generally termed free.—It is clear, however, that in neither the one nor the other does freedom of the press, in its most extended and natural sense, exist. This freedom can only be found among savages, and in the absence of every thing like government.

Were it possible to find men so divested of prejudice and passion, that their decisions, in determining what is or is not injurious to society, might be implicitly relied upon, as equitable

and just, it cannot admit of a doubt that a censorship of the press, previous to publication, would in every respect be preferable to, and better calculated to prevent the evils of improper publication of one's thoughts, than the mode of restraining these evils by the punishment of delinquents, after an open and impartial investigation into their alleged existence. It were in vain, however, to look for such an entire absence of passion and prejudice as we have supposed; and although judges and juries are liable to influence, as well as censors, it cannot be disputed that, as human nature exists, the latter mode of restraining the liberty of published thought—or liberty of the press—leaves the natural right of thinking the most untouched; and therefore the governments adopting it, come the nearest in their political institutions to freedom, as already defined.

Were the principles, which we have now laid down, uniformly kept in view, in discussing questions about the liberty of the press, less confusion would prevail upon this important subject than we find to be the case; and many measures of states, reprobated as destroying this noble right, would be found to be only affecting it, as all are obliged to do, in degree, not in kind. How far such encroachments are demanded—or, what sometimes comes to be really the same question—how far circumstances demand of states, to extend the right, and to approximate nearer to a practical recognition of the natural right of thinking possessed by every man, must obviously depend on the circumstances in which such states are placed; and it is by these circumstances, not by any abstract principles, and general reasoning about what is called “freedom of thought, and freedom of discussion,” that the policy or impolicy of their acts is to be judged.

When Englishmen first settled on the shores of India, they found go-

vernments existing, and which had existed for many centuries, purely despotic. When the sovereignty of the country came in process of time into their own hands, it was neither asserted nor contemplated, that this distinguished feature had been erased. The first acts of their power were exerted, as regardless of scrutiny, through a public press in India, as had been the acts of Acber and Aurengzebe: and it was not until a very late period in our history, as the Governors of India, that any one was found claiming, through an Indian press, a controul over Indian rulers. The exercise of this right began to be attempted within these fifty years, and was first claimed by men, both ignorant of the nature of our Eastern authority, and dissatisfied from personal disappointment with its acts. As the claim was necessarily confined to a very few, it was obvious, that the evils, which it was no less clear would result from its exercise, would be most effectually met, by a previous censorship on the public press: and such a censorship was imposed by Lord Wellesley. As the number of Europeans increased in India, and the press became more generally resorted to, as the medium of making known men's thoughts on every variety of subject, it was to be expected, that complaints against the censorship would be frequently brought; and those, who are acquainted with its history, between the days of Lord Wellesley and Lord Hastings, can bear testimony to the fact, that such complaints were daily carried up to Government, against the mode in which their secretaries exercised their censorial powers. It may well be believed, that these complaints were often very frivolous and unfounded; and it will not be denied, that they sometimes rested on good and valid grounds.

We cannot, however, suppose, that it was either the frequency, or the fairness of these complaints, that led the Government, in 1818, to remove

the censorship. We are rather inclined to believe, that it was owing to the discovery of a circumstance, which had either been at the time entirely overlooked, or the growing importance of which had not been properly provided against, namely, that a previous censorship might, in the eye of the English law, subject the officer exercising it, or the Government under whose orders he acted, to a responsibility in the case of libels published against private individuals, which it was by no means prudent at any time to incur, much less to remain under, where there was a daily increasing society, and a daily greater clashing of private interests. The question of a censor's liability in such cases has never, indeed, been tried in this country, and in our opinion of it we may very probably be mistaken; but we apprehend we are not far wrong, in surmising, that considerations connected with this view of the subject, actuated the public authorities, when the censorship was abolished.

If our readers keep in view the principles, which we have laid down at the commencement of this article, they will agree with us, that in taking away the censorship, and imposing the restrictions, to which we shall afterwards have occasion to allude, Government were bestowing in fact a greater degree of liberty on the Indian press, than it had ever enjoyed. The act of Lord Hastings has, indeed, been very unfairly and ungratefully held up, as laying a trap for public writers; whereas it is obvious, that in substituting the Governor General in Council, as judge of the tendency of public writings, in place of the censor, it was approximating nearer to the most perfect state of freedom, in which the press can exist, consistent with the very being of civilized society—that of submitting this tendency to a jury of the writer's peers. We shall afterwards take occasion to point out the impolicy and danger of bestowing this

ultimate degree of freedom on the press in India. That, which the late Governor General bestowed upon it, has been employed to the very worst purposes; and although the shameful abuses which have prevailed, have not induced Government to re-impose the censorial trammels, they have compelled them to adopt measures, better calculated than those hitherto employed, to prevent the evils, which a regard to the maintenance of our power in the East, renders it imperative on them to guard against.

The able and masterly statement of facts, now before us, will be perused by every one, taking an interest in the character of our Government and in the maintenance of its authority, with much satisfaction. It brings home to Mr. Buckingham the charge of having violated the laws regarding the press, so triumphantly, and from evidence so incontestable, that it would be perfectly superfluous to add any thing with the view of establishing this point; and it must forever shut the mouths of those who maintain, that he was transmitted solely on account of the remarks he made on the appointment of the present clerk to the Stationery Committee. It is indeed impossible to peruse this statement, and to behold the editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, repeatedly violating the law, and Government repeatedly restraining itself from exacting from him its penalty, without wondering alike at the boldness and effrontery of Mr. Buckingham, and the leniency and long-suffering of the Governor General in Council. With the question, how far Englishmen in India possess the same right, as Englishmen at home, to publish remarks on the acts of the Local Governments, Mr. Buckingham had nothing to do: nor had he any concern in the question, how far, if this liberty does not exist, it is expedient to bestow it upon them. He had voluntarily come under an obligation, not to touch in his paper on

the subjects prohibited by the authority of Government; he received permission to follow the profession he chose, under express stipulations, that he would conform to the regulations enacted in regard to it, whatever they might be: and we can imagine nothing more intrinsically ridiculous, assuming, and misplaced, than his attempts to justify his breaches of acknowledged laws, by endeavouring to prove to Government, that such laws ought not to have been enacted. Until the publication of the Statement, we were not, however, aware of the extent of Mr. Buckingham's delinquencies. His whole life, as an editor, appears to have been spent in a systematic attempt to evade the laws which he was bound to obey, and in urging upon Government a tissue of the most shallow, sophistical, and inapplicable arguments, in defence of his conduct. It will be seen from the pamphlet before us, that many and repeated were the applications which the Governor General in Council was compelled to make to his law officers, in consequence of the libels which issued weekly from the Calcutta Journal; and certainly the very fact of making these applications, places beyond a doubt, the sincere desire of Government, to allow the late editor of the Calcutta Journal all the benefits he could derive from the laws of England, administered in all the latitude of their liberty,—a latitude which he could not claim, and which, as it was purely *ex gratia* of the Governor General, ought to have met from him with a very different return. Every one knew, and no one better (as appears from his own correspondence with Government) than Mr. Buckingham himself, that by the laws, as they existed in India, he could be deprived of his license of residence, at the pleasure of the Governor General in Council. But he has left us to conjecture, what could possibly have been his aim and design, in braving the application of these laws, to

the extent in which he did. We are tempted to surmise that he was vain enough to flatter himself with being able, by dint of his own ability, to establish the same right to comment on the acts of authority, as is exercised by the press at home, where circumstances are so widely different: and whether he created among many of the European community, an appetite for "free discussion" at the Presidency, or was himself the child of this appetite, and the tool of those who sought its gratification, he no doubt derived confidence, in withstanding Government, from the support and countenance, which, we regret to say, he experienced from many, who ought to have known him and their own circumstances better.

The Statement traces Mr. Buckingham through all his career of disrespect and disobedience to Government,* confining itself very properly to his attacks upon public authority: and we ourselves shall not take up the cudgels on questions affecting private character, however such questions may have been obtruded upon the attention of the Indian public. It will undoubtedly be asked in England, when the subject is brought before the Indian Authorities, how a man like Mr. Buckingham, in the daily breach of regulations, issued from the Council Board, was enabled to persist so long in his course of disobedience; and it will not redound to the honour of the ex-editor, that this impunity is in part to be ascribed to his having held up the sentiments of the late Governor General, in his answer to an address from Madras, as having led him into a hope and belief that the regulations had been annulled. It is true, that in this answer, the Marquess Hastings warmly eulogized the advantages of public scrutiny through a public press; and we have no hesitation in expressing our regret, that

* For an abridged historical account of Mr. Buckingham's principal offences, vide our leading article. We purposely compress our present strictures to a general view of the case.

when the Noble Marquess stated his opinions on this subject—opinions in which we cordially agree—he did not accompany the statement with a reference to the regulations, which he had himself imposed. To the expediency and necessity of these regulations he could not, however, have borne a stronger testimony, than by continuing them in full force, after the expression of these general sentiments. It will not excite much surprise, that, under such circumstances, the late Governor General should have felt inclined to try the experiment, how far leniency and forbearance might correct the licentiousness of the press, to a greater extent in Mr. Buckingham's case, than he would otherwise have done. His Lordship, as appears from this Statement, had received repeated assurances from the editor, how sensibly he felt this forbearance, and how sincerely desirous he was of evincing his gratitude, by a more obedient conduct in future; and, considering how sensible Mr. Buckingham must have been, that all his prospects of success in this country depended on the fiat of the Governor General in Council, it was to be expected, that his professions of regard to his authority would, at least for some time, have been something more than empty words. It requires, however, a very cursory glance over the present Statement, to be satisfied that these professions never received any thing like an embodying, in acts of respect and deference to authority. So far was this from being the case, that Mr. Buckingham at length proceeded to the extent of applying the most disrespectful terms to the public conduct of Lord Hastings, openly, and without disguise, accusing him of tyranny in the discharge of his high duties! It certainly proclaimed a very callous and depraved feeling in the mind of the Indian public, when such language from an editor of a newspaper, and one so peculiarly circumstanced as Mr. Buckingham by this time was, did

not excite the most marked disgust and reprobation; and we yet look back with some astonishment at the scene, which for a short time presented itself. That any part of the public of India, laying claim to honourable feelings, should have affected to dole out its pity to Mr. Buckingham as an injured man, and to overlook the insults offered to a nobleman so justly and highly esteemed as the Marquess Hastings, can only be explained by the angry passions, which happened at the moment to have been conjured up by a paltry dispute which had been carrying on in the newspapers of the settlement, on the comparative merits of Mr. Buckingham and Mr. Bankes, as gentlemen and travellers. When Mr. Buckingham found it convenient, for his own purposes, to drag Government, and the late Governor General, into this altercation, he was listened to by many with a degree of credence and attention altogether unworthy of their good sense; and we blush for the little discretion and judgment of those, who could for a moment have entertained the belief, that a Government, which had, in all its acts, shewn the utmost leniency and forbearance to Mr. Buckingham, could have combined with a set of anonymous and unknown scribblers in the Bull and the Journal, to vilify his character, urge him on to language of disrespect, and ultimately to his banishment from the country. The Statement before us very properly avoids making the most distant allusion to the trifling discussion, to which we have referred. It places clearly before the public the grounds and the causes of the editor's transgression; and every candid man, who looks into it, will at once agree with us in saying, that if in the last act of Government it proclaims and justifies the vigour of that rule, on the unimpaired respectability of which depends our very existence, it also abounds, in almost every page, with proofs that this act was not resorted

so until it was time—we had almost had more than time.

It is impossible to peruse the ably written Statement before us, without being sometimes tempted to laugh at the assumed dignity and importance of the editor of the Calcutta Journal. When called upon, in one instance, to apologize to the Madras Government, for a gross libel which he had published upon it, this *free mariner* affects to say to the Governor-General in Council, "It is impossible for me to express to you, Sir, how *I* feel humbled by such a demand!" But we cannot express ourselves better on this subject, than in the words of the Statement itself.

To the clear and positive injunctions of the Supreme Government of the country, Mr. Buckingham, a licensed free mariner, residing here on sufferance, thinks proper to oppose his pretended dignity; as if the unfounded insinuations thrown out by him against the public conduct of the Madras Government were nothing, and his dignity every thing. It is impossible for him to express, says he, how much he feels humbled by being called on to apologize for any opinions he may have expressed against the Madras Government, because, they were "honestly conceived, and honestly expressed."

Acting upon his ideal notions of his own dignity, Mr. Buckingham sends in a letter of justification, couched in such terms as to be altogether inadmissible, repeating rather than atoning for his offence! Most artfully overlooking the fact, that whatever might be the nature of the grievance under which he fancied himself to labour, he was not at liberty, to remark disrespectfully upon the acts of any of the Governments in India. He attempts to prove, that he and his subscribers had suffered, and were suffering, from the Post-office regulations. When driven to publish something like an apology, he does so in the shape of a "Notice to Correspondents under the Madras Presidency,"—"in which," says the author of the Statement, "having related, with apparent triumph, the nature of the correspondence between him and Go-

vernment, and the great success that attended it, 'a success beyond his most sanguine expectations,' he informs them that Government had waived the acknowledgment and apology first required, and merely expected an expression of the editor's regret at having worded the original notice so carelessly as to bear the appearance of disrespectful animadversion on the Governor in Council at Madras, and with this expressed expectation of Government, he said he should have no reluctance in complying, 'since his sentiments had undergone no change.'"

When the circumstances of this case are taken into one comprehensive view, and we recollect who the parties are, with whom this Mr. Buckingham is corresponding, and who this Mr. Buckingham is himself, it is impossible not to smile at the farcical aspect which the affair presents. Encouraged by the indulgence which he had experienced, and indebted for this indulgence to circumstances, of which he proved himself well adapted to take advantage; this individual, only notable as the conductor of a public paper, carried on, under a new system of regulations, enacted from a belief that the Indian press would fall into the hands of men of sense, erects himself into a personage of great importance, and backed by a turbulent "faction," as it is very properly termed in the Statement before us, aspires to little short of being Governor General himself, under of course the control and direction of the modern reformers of India. Nothing perhaps can place the whole matter in a more contemptible point of view, than the consideration who are these modern reformers—this turbulent faction—who, in the words of the Statement, have 'disgraced themselves' by their association with this high priest of free discussion. They are men being under favour in the country, whose administration they are contributing (we would fain hope unwillingly) to impugn

and vilify;—men who, challenged to point out a single instance, in which this administration has departed from justice and equity, would themselves be the first to laud its measures, and to profess themselves among the foremost of its admirers; men, who, with all these pretensions, have not in reality the talent to look into the grand questions of Indian policy as regards the press; but who, finding a public writer, like Mr. Buckingham, who could skip about, and gambol with ease upon the surface, only proclaimed their own ignorance, by heartily giving him credit for the depth of his knowledge; men, in short, who, without knowing it, have been made the tools and the dupes of a journalist, who has manifested, in all he has done, a uniform regard to his own interest.

But on the merits of Mr. Buckingham's transmission we would come, even with these men, to a very summary issue. Let them turn to the 17th page of the Statement, and read the following paragraph.

On the 29th of the following month [February 1820] a letter was published in the Calcutta Journal, in which the writer, after complaining of the rate of exchange at which the troops in the Nizam's country were paid, attempted to shew, that the officers through whom the pay was issued, derived an illicit profit from selling or receiving the good currency, which was sent there from the Company's country, and issuing a base currency to the troops; and he concluded with insolently recommending that Government should openly deduct a certain portion of the pay of the troops, instead of depriving them of it clandestinely. This letter the Resident at Hyderabad considered it his duty to transmit to Government, as he observed in his letter on the subject, that it could not have been intended, in removing the restrictions from the press, either that the acts of Government should be audaciously arraigned, that discontent at their measures should be spread among the troops, or that their servants should be wantonly traduced, in the discharge of their public duty, by the slander of anonymous calumniators. He therefore requested that Government would call upon the writer of the letter in question (who had given his address to the editor) to justify the imputations he had presumed to cast, or that

they would take such other steps as might appear to them proper to vindicate their public officers, whose characters had been aspersed. Government accordingly did call for the name of the writer of the letter in question: but no notice was taken of Mr. Buckingham who gave it publicity. His conduct on this occasion, as on many others, was through the lenity of Government allowed to pass without any mark of displeasure.

The reformers of India cannot be unacquainted with Cobbett and his writings; and they will perhaps recollect, that Cobbett had to cool his heels in Newgate for a goodly term, for having written that English soldiers were flogged by foreigners, thereby tending to excite mutiny and disaffection in the army. Now we will ask Mr. Buckingham's *numerous friends and admirers*, what they think would have been the fate of the English apostle of radicalism, had he said as much in regard to the economy of the army at home, as the ex-editor has allowed to be said, in the letter alluded to, about that of the army in India? Will they deny that, to tell any army that the good currency remitted for their payment is kept back, and they are paid with bad, does not tend to excite disaffection and mutiny in the ranks? or will they maintain that it is safer to tamper with the troops of an Indian than an English army? We are quite sure there is not one among them, blinded and intemperate as they have shewn themselves, who will advocate such opinions, or even venture to deny that, on this occasion, Mr. Buckingham experienced a leniency, which, even had the letter to which we have referred contained the first and the last of his offences, he very ill deserved. We peruse it, even at this distance of time, with no slight degree of feeling: and we are persuaded that when brought to the notice of those at home connected with the Government of India, or having within its territories a friend or relative whom they esteem and love, they will thank the present Governor-General for adopting a measure, which

they will all agree, has been only too long delayed.

But the most important part of the Statement before us will perhaps be found to be that which notices Mr. Buckingham's reply, when directed by Government not to insert any remarks disrespectful to his Majesty of Oude. These remarks are not a justification of his own conduct, for having done so, in reply to the displeasure of the Governor General in Council, expressed on this account; but they are a voluntary and gratuitous exposé of what he considers himself entitled to do, as the editor of a public newspaper; and, of all his correspondence with Government, they appear to us, at once the most insolent, and the most indefensible. The insolence, which could dictate a declaration, that he considered a desire of the Governor General in Council, that he would attend to the regulations laid down for the press, in the same light as a civil request from an agency house, and mete out his obedience to it, with what measure he should deem just, was unparalleled in the history of our power in India; and, considering the very dependent state in which this "free mariner" stood, and the total absence of either claims to indulgence and respect, or interest to procure them, which existed in his case, we should be tempted to term his conduct absolute fatuity, did not other circumstances prevent us from coming to such a conclusion.

It cannot fail to excite surprise, that, even after all these aggressions, Mr. Buckingham was permitted to continue in the publication of his Journal; but the leniency which he experienced, was far from inspiring him with either gratitude or respect to his protector. We have seen already in what language he soon after spoke of the nobleman, *to whom alone* he owed the indulgence which he had met with. It is, however, but justice to Mr. Buckingham to state, that the principle of his public conduct, as an

editor, was not guided by personal feelings of vindictiveness to Lord Hastings: it was founded on the assumed right of canvassing, as freely as he thought proper, the measures of Government, and setting at open defiance the authority, as *illegal*, which had subjected, and still retained, the press under a code of recorded regulations. This principle Mr. Buckingham only waited for what he thought a fit opportunity for carrying into practical effect; and the appointment of a reverend gentleman to a very subordinate office in the service, furnished this opportunity; and it was not overlooked. Government had, however, by this time, determined, that forbearance towards the editor of the Journal was no longer consistent with what it owed to its own character, and to the public safety; and as it was obvious, that the importance or unimportance of the office commented on, did not affect the principle set up by Mr. Buckingham, the penalty of the laws, which he had not only so repeatedly transgressed, but had openly declared his intentions to violate, on all occasions when he thought it expedient, was exacted to the full amount.

After tracing the progress of the late editor of the Journal from the period of his commencing his public labours at this Presidency, up to the day of his transmission, the Statement before us proceeds to discuss more generally the question of "free discussion" and a "free press," as applicable to British India. The subject has lately undergone much discussion, and attracted a great degree of attention; but we have seen no remarks more just than those contained in this Statement, which is replete with sound sense and cogent argument. While it maintains the doctrine, that in India there is no public, entitled to exercise a controuling opinion, through the press, over the acts of Government, nor indeed can be, until this Government is thoroughly

new modelled, it admits in the fullest latitude the benefit of such a controul, when exercised by those in whom it is legitimately vested; and it proves, to demonstration, the absurdity of vesting this right either in the servants of Government itself—in those, who reside in India, not only under favour and license, but in fact under express agreement, that to no such right will they ever pretend—and *à fortiori* in those, not perhaps the least numerous, who residing in India without license, are in the daily practice of “a misdemeanor at law.” In the course of this examination the author of the Statement reprobates, in very sharp and pointed terms, the conduct of a factious few, who “for their own selfish purposes,” have agitated the question of a free press in India, and advocated the existence of a public, clothed in the same rights and privileges, as the public in England. The Statement before us will, we doubt not, open the eyes of several of those, who have been so ill advised as to join this faction; and enable them to see, that while the right which they contend for could possibly lead to no good, either civil or political, which they do not already enjoy, so would its exercise, under a Government constituted as that of British India is, open a door to the most dangerous evils. The scrutiny, which the authorities at home, and the public voice of the people of England, exercise over the minutest acts of the Local Governments of this country, must satisfy every rational and unprejudiced friend of liberty. Let the men who call out so lustily in favour of a controul, through the Indian press, employ themselves diligently in amassing the wealth that is to enable them to return to their native country, and they will there find the most ample opportunities, both in Parliament, in the India-House, and through the press, to bring the acts of the Local Government of India to the bar of a public, whose title to controul is un-

disputed, and its exercise always found beneficial. They have never shrunk from the award of that tribunal; and of no governments connected with the British rule, have the acts been more minutely scrutinized, than those of the Indian. But sure we are, no real friend of the British rule in India will desire to see a press established in that country, which like Mr. Buckingham's, shall openly set the authority of Government at defiance; and by giving publicity to the most unfounded and calumnious charges, against the military department of the State, do all in its power to excite disaffection in our gallant and faithful army.

But in looking to the evils that would inevitably occur, under a press, over which a Government, situated as that of British India is, had no controul, it is also proper to look to the pretended disadvantages, entailed on us by the system, that has been adopted. We are told, that the dissemination of knowledge and civilization, and even religion itself, must be effectually stopped by it! Can any thing be imagined more illiberal and uncandid? It has been the uniform endeavour of the Local Governments of this country, surrounded as they are by difficulties and dangers, arising from the religious prejudices which centuries have created in the minds of millions of our native subjects, to promote every scheme for the moral and religious improvement of our dominions. Every succeeding day of our domination has proved more and more the sincerity and zeal of this desire; and because, forsooth, it has been deemed expedient to prevent the daily issue of disrespect to its authority, and incitements to disregard its enactments, even in its military department, we are to be told, that the march of intellectual, moral, and religious improvement has been impeded!! In direct opposition to this assertion we aver, that the progress of every useful and ornamental art and

science, under our Government, will be more completely provided for than ever, now that this Government, known to the native population for their former acts of beneficence and protection, have a more complete controul over certainly one of the most efficient means of diffusing knowledge and improvement. We have seen, indeed,—and we are willing, that those who take an opposite view of the subject, should have all the advantage of the admission—that an effect of the new regulation has been, to shut up one native press and newspaper.* The editor of this paper has declared his inability to go on publishing, under what he would represent as to him degrading conditions; and he laments that he, “one of the most humble of men,” should be no longer able to contribute towards the intellectual improvement of his countrymen. We were totally unacquainted with the merits of his paper, while it existed; and therefore cannot, on our own knowledge, pretend to say whether we ought to congratulate, or sympathize with the native editor’s countrymen, on the cessation of his labours;† but we regret to observe, that they should have ceased, solely on looking to the reasons assigned for abruptly closing them—reasons, which, whatever sophistical whining may allege, have a direct tendency to reflect on the act of Government, and to hold it up, as regardless of the improvement of its native subjects.

The policy of allowing a *free press in India*, is so ably examined in the Statement before us, that we cannot deny such of our readers, as may not see the document itself, the pleasure of perusing the closing paragraphs.

In every point of view, then, in which the question can be considered, it appears that the toleration in this country of a press uncontrolled by those restraints, which the Government, in the exercise of its discretion, may think fit to impose,

would be fraught with the most extensive mischief, while it would be completely impotent and misplaced as a constitutional check on the executive power. The true controul over the Indian Government lies in the constituted authorities at home under which it acts, and to which all its proceedings, even the most inconsiderable, are minutely laid open; in its responsibility to Parliament, and to the public voice in England, by which its measures must be canvassed, and the applause or censure of the country ultimately pronounced.

To that scrutiny and control every public functionary must be willing and proud to submit. but the unrestrained power of discussing and pronouncing on the measures of the Local Government, through the medium of the Indian press, or (what would soon follow) at public assemblies convened for the purpose, is as inconsistent with the fundamental principles established by the wisdom of Parliament for the government of this country, as it would be dangerous to the momentous public interests involved in the success of its administration.

We cannot take leave of this so long agitated subject, without congratulating every Englishman in India, on the possession of a public press, which there is now the best guarantee, can do no injury to our power, and which, in the hands of gentlemen, and men of prudence and judgment, may do, and we most sincerely hope, will do much, towards the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of our native subjects—a press which freed from the galling controul, and the partialities of a censor, has been placed equally beyond abuse by the theories and the crudities of half-educated and licentious demagogues.

A Guide to the Commerce of Bengal, &c., containing a View of the Shipping and External Commerce of Bengal; with a copious Appendix, comprehending various Details and Statements relative to the Shipping and Commerce of Countries connected with British India and China. By John Phipps, of the Master Attendant’s Office, Calcutta: 1823.

At the period when Mr. Milburn published his “Oriental Commerce,” the mercantile community of Great

* *Mirutool Acher.*

† We have seen, to be sure, a few trifling extracts from this paper, and have admitted several of them into our pages as curiosities,

Britain was in a great measure ignorant of the nature and details of that trade, which the Act of the 53 Geo. III. laid open for the first time. The regulations of the Indian ports, whether under British or foreign control; the qualities of many of the productions of the East; the history, geographical as well as commercial, of the intermediate countries between India and Europe; were, comparatively speaking, scarcely, or at least but imperfectly, known. That work, the result of considerable personal experience, and the fruit of research so extensive, as to be highly creditable to a man employed in the incessant avocations of business, was therefore a most acceptable present to the commercial world. Although bulky and expensive, it experienced a ready sale, and is now out of print.*

The compilation before us was intended, and is, in fact, a continuation of the commercial part of Milburn's work, so far as regards Bengal; but it has attained a size not originally contemplated by reason, it is stated, "of the many valuable and very useful documents, of such an extent and nature, that the compiler was induced to admit them as it advanced through the press."

The motives which impel an author before the public, are generally not very interesting to that public, and are pleaded often to disguise vanity. But in the present instance the motive to publication is not only commendable in the author, but the public statement of it discloses deficiencies, of which all persons resorting to the port of Calcutta are not aware, but against which they ought, if possible, to be provided.

The compiler felt actuated to the publication of the present work chiefly by the experienced dearth of accurate information on the subject, and urged to a diligent use of the opportunities afforded to him, of collecting materials within his reach,

from having (in his official capacity) witnessed, during a long series of years, the unnecessary perplexity and trouble experienced by commanders and pursers, particularly strangers to the port, and others, transacting business relating to the entry and clearance of ships resorting to the river Hoogly, from such individuals being imperfectly acquainted with the multifarious regulations and forms prescribed; and the compiler of the following sheets trusts that the present arrangement of them, in a form peculiarly adapted for ready reference, and for the guidance of those who may find themselves placed under the disadvantages already alluded to, and which it is intended to obviate, will be generally approved. He ventures to assume, also, that this publication will be found useful to all other individuals in any way connected with the India trade, and particularly with the external commerce of this city.—*Prof.*

To analyse, in the usual manner, a work of this character, and upon a scale so extensive, is obviously impracticable, without exceeding our limits. As however the work professes to be a companion to the "Oriental Commerce," which most East-India traders must be familiar with, we may perhaps succeed in affording a correct idea of the "Guide to the Commerce of Bengal," by shewing wherein it resembles, and in what particulars it departs from, the plan of the former work.

Mr. Milburn's plan comprehended all the countries and places likely to be visited by the trader on his outward and home voyages, between England and India. He took him as it were by the hand, and explained to him the particulars necessary to be observed at every port where he touched, the various regulations enforced there, the duties and charges levied by the Government, the commodities the country abounded with, the mode of traffic, with directions and precautions to counteract fraud or artifice. This extensive plan, especially embracing as it did, historical, financial, and commercial dissertations, connected either with particular countries or peculiar articles of merchandise, forbid the author from entering very minutely into the detail of subordinate regulations, which, however

* We perceive that our publishers have recently advertised an abridgment of this work. It was reviewed in one of our early volumes (Vol. II, pp. 41, 136), shortly after its appearance.

desirable to know, must, to a certain extent, be ascertained by experience.

Mr. Phipps, having a smaller horizon to survey, has been enabled to direct his attention to more minute matters; and we have not the least doubt that, with his "Guide," a stranger would find himself almost at home in his intercourse with all the fiscal and municipal departments at Calcutta. We subjoin as proof the following statement of the contents of Part I.: *General Instructions to Pilots for the Cruising Station; Directions to Commanders, Purasers, &c. for entering and clearing Ships; Prescribed Forms; Regulations respecting the Draft [draught] of Water of Ships; Rates of Pilotage; Chain Moorings; Row-boats; Kedgerie Light-house Duty; Moyapore Gunpowder Magazine Duty; Channel Buoy Duty on Coasting Vessels; Port Charges to which Ships are liable; Registry of Ships; Forms used on the despatch of Ships for Great Britain, &c.; Rates of Passage Money; Table Money for Military Officers; Regulations respecting the Tonnage and Shipment of Baggage for England.* **BENGAL MARINE ESTABLISHMENT.** *Marine Board; Former Master Attendants; Master Attendant's Department; Marine Paymaster; Naval Store-keeper; Account of Pilot Vessels; Branch Pilots; General List of the Pilot Establishment, 1821; Pensioned Pilots; Notices respecting the Pilot Service; Harbour Master's Department; Marine Registry Office; Regulations; Rates of Seamen's Wages, &c. &c.*

Such is the composition of the first part of this work; the second relates to the shipping, and consists of par-

ticulars equally minute, regarding all matters which concern the subject of Indian shipping: such as the name and history of every vessel built in the various ports of India; expense of sailing; cost of building, rates of timber, &c. &c. Some data are furnished in this part very useful to those persons interested in the science of naval architecture. The finest specimen of the skill of Indian shipwrights is represented to be the Hastings, a 74-gun ship, built by Kyd and Co., and launched at the Port of Calcutta in January 1818. She is built upon Sir Robert Seppings's principle, measures 1732 tons, and cost, fitted for sea, £.108,938; namely, the hull, S.Rs. 7,18,963; masts and yards, S.Rs. 65,387; fitting for sea, S.Rs. 87,053. This expense was defrayed by subscription among the principal merchants of Calcutta, and other public spirited individuals. The decline of ship-building in that country is the concomitant or effect of the depression of trade.

The third part, entitled "Commercial Statements, &c." is equally abundant in its details; consisting of accounts of imports and exports by sea and land; price currents and lists of commodities; insurance companies; houses of agency; number of houses and inhabitants, &c. &c. The tables in this part are brought down to the year 1820-21.

We cannot help remarking the decline of American trade with Bengal. The following is a statement of the aggregate value in Sicca Rupees of merchandize and treasure imported into and exported from Calcutta by America, in the following years:

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.
	Merchandize.	Treasure.	Merchandize.
1818-19 ...	5,03,434	90,59,375	95,62,809
1819-20 ...	1,32,278	45,96,510	47,28,788
1820-21 ...	1,59,655	27,28,519	28,88,174
			19,25,079

At the same time that the North American trade with British India has diminished, that with the south-

ern portion of that Continent has augmented in nearly equal proportion:

	IMPORTS.			EXPORTS.	
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total Imports.	Merchandise.	
1818-19 ...	4,54,084	9,92,182	14,46,266	6,60,107	
1819-20 ...	8,79,470	13,87,511	22,66,981	7,25,842	
1820-21 ...	9,64,150	6,74,748	16,38,898	19,55,002	

The secret of this large export to South America is doubtless to be discovered in the state of the exchange, which makes a remittance to England through that country by means of merchandize preferable to the purchase of bills, or the export of goods direct. Whilst the trade with South America increases, that with Manilla declines, the channel of this trade being probably changed.

In the *Addenda*, some of the tables are brought down to the year 1821-22.

The account of "coins, weights, and measures of India," Mr. Phipps has taken from a very useful work published at Madras, called the *Madras Commercial Ready Assistant*, which has here betrayed him into errors. After all, however, implicit reliance can be placed upon no statement of Indian weights and measures.—Dr. Kelly informs us that, in the course of the operation upon which he is now employed, of ascertaining the contents and relative proportions of Eastern measures of quantity, he has not only discovered that many errors exist in those recorded, but that there are several of which no mention has ever yet been made.

The Appendix to this work contains a few particulars respecting Madras, Bombay, Ceylon, and other places. We are somewhat surprised at Mr. Phipps' omission, under the title of Bombay, of the valuable Assay Report officially published by the Bombay Government in 1821, which affords so convenient and accurate a view of the relative value of the coins circulating in that Presidency. Under the head of Siam and Cochin China are inserted some particulars relative to the mission of Dr. Crawford to these countries, which appeared in the *Calcutta Journal*, and may likewise be

found embodied in the account of the embassy given in our own publication.

We should feel it to be unjust to the compiler of this work, which must have cost him considerable labour, to dismiss it without a more distinct tribute to its merits. The utility of the work cannot be questioned; the loss of time, and the embarrassments which it will obviate, must amply recompense the purchaser. We have no reason whatsoever to distrust the accuracy of the tables *quoad* Mr. Phipps, who candidly describes them as being "as correct as such papers are generally found." But with the recollection of what is stated in Mr. Prinsep's work, which was reviewed in our last number, it is our duty to caution the public against being misled by the Custom-house returns in India, which, says that gentleman, in regard to the valuations, "far from approximating to the truth, are not even formed upon a consistent plan." This circumstance, however, no way concerns Mr. Phipps, whose design would have been incomplete without such statements, and who could not possibly have procured any better.

We have, on several occasions, had the temerity to maintain the very unpopular opinion, that the vast prospects indulged respecting the trade with the Eastern Islands are very fantastic, and that the market is of a limited nature, and incapable at present of that extension which speculators pretend it to be susceptible of. It is seldom we can meet with a writer whose observation is sufficiently directed to this subject, and whose judgment is not biassed either by interest or theory. Mr. Phipps, however, seems a person of this character, and we therefore quote his remarks, on this part of the Indian trade, with some satisfaction; for he states, not

merely his own opinion, but facts, which clearly demonstrate that the value of this trade has been much exaggerated.

"Several writers," he observes, "upon the subject of commerce with the Eastern Archipelago, appear to have been too sanguine in their expectations as to its extent, and the advantages to be derived from it. The trivial number of private traders from Great Britain, that have engaged in it since the opening of the trade, has entirely glutted the Eastern markets; depressed sales have followed; and consequently considerable losses must have been experienced. British manufactures calculated for these markets have been sold very recently (March 1823), at Calcutta, for a little above prime cost from the manufacturer, and often below it. To these facts must be added, the additional loss caused by the unfavourable state of the exchange. It will therefore be admitted, that a trade fraught with such disadvantages, cannot be prosecuted to any great extent with vigour or success; independent of the loss it heaps on itself, it causes also much depression in the country trade: a branch which ought to be cherished and upheld, for the interest and permanent safety of British India."

This was written in 1823; and we cannot forbear referring to an article in our Journal for December 1821 (Vol. xii, p. 521), wherein the clamorous demand for further extension of our trade with the Eastern Archipelago, was shewn to be unreasonable, and founded upon delusive or imperfect information of the capacity of consumption which these islands possess. It is there maintained that this

species of commerce would absorb but a small portion of our merchandise; that the returns would be insufficient (and bills or bullion are out of the question); that the Chinese junks, whose owners must be better acquainted with the nature of the island traffic, from long experience, and better able to avail themselves of what could be supplied by way of barter, would continue to engross it; and, moreover, that admitting traders more freely into this branch of commerce, whilst it would impoverish instead of enriching themselves, must be most injuriously felt by the Indian merchants, and by the shipping interest of our Eastern possessions. These opinions were perhaps at the time regarded as speculative; but they have since been fully confirmed. The sentiments of Mr. Phipps upon the subject are amply corroborated by the documentary evidence contained in his work.

Indeed, those persons who urged with most vehemence the policy of opening a free competition between Great Britain and the country traders, did not pretend that the latter would be benefited by the measure. Mr. Crawford (the late agent to Siam and Cochin China, and now successor to Sir Thomas Raffles, at Singapore) was one of these advocates; and that gentleman candidly states, in his history of the Indian Archipelago, that when the capital and enterprize of England came into *fair* competition with the country trade of India, the latter would decline in almost all its branches: a result which has been faithfully realized, without transferring a corresponding portion of benefit to the intruders.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Wednesday, the 7th of May, a Meeting of the Members of the Asiatic Society took place at the Society's apartments in Chouringhee.

In consequence of the departure for Europe of the Marquess of Hastings, the late President, the Members proceeded to the election of a successor; when the Hon. J. H. Harington, Esq., one of the Vice-Presidents, was unanimously chosen President of the Society.

Mr. Henry Cooper was elected a Member; and Mons. Rémusat, Secretary to the *Société Asiatique* of Paris, and Mons. Gottlieb Fischer, Secretary to the Imperial Society of Naturalists at Moscow, were elected Honorary Members of the Society.

A letter was read from the Rev. T. Thomason, presenting to the Society, in the name of the Rev. J. Yaul, one of the Chaplains at George Town, Port Dalrymple, New South Wales, two boxes containing curious specimens of fossils, &c. collected in that country. Mr. Yaul has liberally offered to transmit other specimens that may happen to fall under his notice in that interesting part of the world.

Several curious articles were presented at this meeting by Dr. Robert Tytler, viz. two lingams, with sculptures; a number of large and small images; views of the Taj, and Kutub Minar; a native portrait of Noor Juhan; two small dried alligators; two human skulls with singularly diversified sutures; several curious Salagrams; and one of the Aerolites which fell near Futtelpore on the evening of the 30th November 1822, weighing four pounds and five ounces. The indefatigable zeal and activity of Dr. Tytler, in the collection of materials for antiquarian and philosophical research, are deserving of much praise.

A box of minerals from the Giant's Causeway, Ireland, was presented by Mr. Skipton, Surgeon to the Artillery.

A letter was read from Mr. Gibbons, presenting a chart of the variations of the thermometer for 1822.

The Secretary read the translation of an Inscription from Gurrab Mundela, by Captain Fell. The inscription contains a genealogical enumeration of fifty-two princes, which, we understand, exceeds that of any Hindoo inscription yet discovered. The document is worth preserving, in case any of the same princes should be found in other records or inscriptions, with which this list may furnish a useful point of comparison. Sundari, the consort of Hridayeswara, the fifty-third prince of the race described, erected the temple upon which the inscription was

Asiatic Journ.—No. 97.

placed, for the worship of Vishnu, Seva, Ganesa, Durga, and the Sun. This genealogy, the inscription adds, was framed by the learned Jaya Govinda. The temple was built by the skilful architects Sinhasali Daya Rama, and Bhagiratha, and the inscription written by Sadasiva, in the year of the Sombut era 1724 (A.D. 1667), on Friday, the 11th day of the bright fortnight of the moon of the month of Jeshtha, and engraved by the above artists. If we deduct from the year 1667, the reigns of fifty-two princes, at twenty years to a reign, 1040 the family must have begun to flourish A.D. 627.

The Secretary laid before the Meeting a paper on the building stones and mosaic of Akkerabad, by W. H. Voysey, Esq., the geologist attached to the Trigonometrical Surveyorship of India. From this paper it appears that the stones composing the main structure of all the buildings at Agra, or in its vicinity, are of two kinds: sandstones and crystallized limestone, and marble. The Fort, the greater part of the Mausoleum of Akber at Secundra, the Jumma Musjid, the gateway, wall, basement and musjids of the Taj, are built of the sandstone. The Taj Mahal, or tomb of the favourite wife of Shah Jehan, the Mootie Musjid, and some buildings in the interior of the Fort, are built of marble. The marble of Agra resembles the Carrara marble of Italy in the purity of its white, and its containing grey streaks. The stones used in the mosaic of the Taj, and of the other buildings, are of twelve kinds, including the different species of Calcedony. 1, Lapis Lazuli. 2, Jasper. 3, Heliotrope. 4, Calcedonie Agate. 5, Calcedony. 6, Cornelian. 7, Sarde. 8, Plasma, or Quartz and Chlorite. 9, Yellow and striped marble. 10, Clay Slate. 11, Nephrite. 12, Shells, Limestones, yellow and variegated. The Lapis Lazuli seems to be a foreign stone. Mr. Voysey not having found it in India, and it is said to be brought from Ceylon and Thibet. The Jasper is blood-red, and of the kind found in the basaltic trap and wacken rocks of Hindoo-stan, and in the beds of rivers issuing from them. The Calcedonie Agate, Calcedony Cornelian, and Sarde, are generally very beautiful, and of various shades of red, white, and yellow. The Cornelians and Sardies remarkably fine. The Sonea, the Neibuddah, and Godavero rivers are said to produce them in great abundance. The Plasma is frequently found in the basalt amygdaloid rocks of the Deccan. It is used in the mosaic to vary the shades of the leaves of the flowers. The yellow marble is seen principally in the tomb of Etemad ad Dowlah. His sarcophagus and

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that of his wife are formed of solid blocks of this stone, which is said to come from Guzerat.

The whole of the precious stones and marbles used in the structures at Akerabad are understood to have been the produce of commuted tribute, or to have been received as gifts from tributary powers: but the labour bestowed on polishing and giving the exact shape to such hard materials must have been immense, and this forms the distinguishing feature of the magnificent works at Agra. A single flower in the screen around the tombs, or sarcophagi, contains a hundred stones, each cut to the exact shape necessary, and highly polished; and in the interior alone of the building there are several hundred flowers, each containing a like number of stones.

A letter was read from Jacques Graberg de Hemso, his Swedish and Norwegian Majesty's late Consul at Morocco, and now appointed to Tripoli, transmitting to the Society several publications in French, Latin, and Italian, of his own composition, *viz.*

Théorie de la Statistique.

Leçons élémentaires de Cosmographie et de Statistique.

Précis de la Littérature Historique du Mogh'ribel-Aksa.

Saggio Storica su gli Scaldi o Antichi Poete Scandinavi.

Annali de Geografia, e di Statistica, 2 vols.

De Natura et Limitibus Scientiæ Statisticæ ejusque in Italia hactenus fortuna.

Lettera sulla Peste di Tangeri negli anni 1818-9.

La Scandinavie Vengée de l'accusation d'avoir produit les Peuples barbares qui détruisirent l'Empire de Rome.

In the latter work the author has performed a patriotic and meritorious task, and zealously endeavours to exonerate his country from the stigma of having produced the barbarous people who subverted the Roman Empire, and destroyed the monuments of science, letters, and the fine arts. He conceives that he has demonstrated the local and historical impossibility of Scandinavia being the nursery of the barbarians of the middle ages, showing, as he does, the introduction of a colony of Asiatics into Scandinavia towards the end of the fourth century of our era, which he thinks conclusive in favour of his argument.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*]

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

Calcutta.

Resolved—1. That an association of Medical men be established at this Presidency, on the same principles as the medical associations in England, and to be designated the "Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta."

2. That the members of the Medical

Board be requested to become, *ex officio*, patrons of the Society.

3. The Society to consist of a president, vice-president, and secretary, to be elected annually, and of resident and non-resident members. The resident members include those stationed at the Presidency and its vicinity, as Dum-Dum, Barrackpore, &c.; and the non-resident, those stationed in other parts of India.

4. The objects of the Society to be, the advancement of professional knowledge, for the mutual benefit of the members, more particularly with reference to Indian diseases and treatment; and the promoting, by every means in their power, the study of such branches of Natural History as are connected with the practice of medicine, or lead to medical research.

5. The Medical Officers of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service, at the three Presidencies, and attached to the insular dependencies of India, to be immediately invited to become members of the Society, or to form others in communication with it.

6. The Society to be open also to all other medical men, of whatever denomination or country.

7. The Society shall meet on the first Saturday of every month, at eight o'clock in the evening, and such communications to be then laid before it by the Secretary as have been received in the intervals. Papers to be read; and calm and temperate discussion encouraged, on the subjects of which they treat. The members will afterwards converse on professional topics in general; or communicate to the society accounts of cases, and any interesting medical intelligence they may be possessed of.

8. In furtherance of the objects of the Society, a medical library and museum to be formed as early as possible, and donations of books, &c. &c. solicited from the members for that purpose.

9. In order to defray the current charges of the Society, and provide a fund for various necessary expenses, a contribution is to be furnished by the members.

10. The amount of this contribution, for resident members, to be twelve rupees a quarter, and non-residents twelve rupees per half year. This sum to be paid in advance, to meet immediate contingencies.

11. An application to be made to Government for permission to circulate letters free of postage, intimating this meeting and its resolutions to the different medical men within the Bengal Presidency, and calling upon them for their cordial co-operation and support.

12. The Members of the Asiatic Society to be also requested to grant their apartments for the use of the Medical Society, till such time as permanent accommodation can be procured elsewhere.

The above resolutions having been agreed to, it is further resolved :

13. That Dr. Hare, Dr. Mellis, and Dr. Adam, be nominated President, Vice President, and Secretary to the Society.

14. A Committee, composed of the President, Vice-President and Secretary, and four members to be appointed to draw up a code of regulations for the Society, and to present the same for general approval at the next meeting. They will also write and dispatch the circulars, and transact any other business that may occur in the interval. The President to convene the Committee.

That the following gentlemen be nominated on the Committee: Mr. Crawford, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Grant, Mr. Newmarch.

That the election of all members in future, exclusive of those up the country, who are not yet advertised of the Society, be effected by ballot, the question of election being decided by the majority.

15. The next meeting of the Society to be held on Saturday the 15th March, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

(Circular.)

"Sir: The President and Members of the Managing Committee of the Medical Society, recently established here, have directed me to transmit to you a copy of the resolutions, adopted at their meeting on the 1st instant; and should you feel disposed to join the association, they will have great pleasure in adding your name to the list already formed.

The objects of the Society are such as every medical man may contribute to. They are stated in the Resolutions to be the advancement of professional knowledge, and the promotion of such branches of natural history as are connected with it. They embrace, in short, the whole range of medical pursuits, and whatever bears the most distant relation to these will be considered as a fit matter of inquiry. Without assigning any limits to the members in their choice of subjects, the Society would invite communications generally on the following topics:

1st. The meteorology and medical topography of the various districts of India, and the peculiarities of the inhabitants of each, with reference to their physical configuration.

2d. The diseases of the country, as they affect both Europeans and Natives, with their treatment, adhering closely to ascertained facts, and deriving them, if possible, from local and personal experience.

3d. The diseases peculiar to natives, and the mode of treatment followed by native practitioners, together with the received opinions as to their nature and causes.

4th. Descriptions of surgical instruments, and of the mode of operating among the natives.

5th. The *Materia Medica* of Hindostan, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral

productions of the country, or artificial compounds, employed in native practice, with their chemical analysis.

6th. The history of medical science in general in the East, both in its past and present condition.

7th. Descriptions of plants unknown to the Botany of Europe, either with or without reference to their medical virtues.

8th. Descriptions of animals, either unknown to, or but imperfectly described by European Zoologists.

9th. Account of diseases affecting the lower animals, as the horse, camel and others, more particularly valuable from their services to man.

10th. Dissections of all the varieties of animals, with their peculiarities of structure, and whatever is comprehended under the term of comparative anatomy.

All communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, by whom they will be presented at the first meeting after their receipt. They will then be read, and deposited with the Society as part of its records, and in that form be accessible to any member who may wish to consult them. For the benefit of non-resident members, and that an interest in the proceedings of the Society may be kept alive at the most distant stations, it is contemplated to draw up a summary of what takes place at each meeting, to be printed and forwarded by Dawk to the members, should the funds prove adequate to the expense. No means will be left untried to accomplish so desirable an object, and to render the Institution in every respect an efficient medium of communication to the profession throughout India.

Should circumstances admit of it, the Society will also in time publish their transactions, in such form as may be agreed on.

Although little progress has hitherto been made towards the history of diseases peculiar to this climate, or of the modifications of those known in other parts of the world, and although the difficulties in the way of medical improvement, which are every where considerable, be exceedingly augmented in this country by want of books, and the great distance from each other at which medical men are placed, they surely cannot be insurmountable.

With so extensive and so varied a field as this vast empire presents, and stimulated by every inducement that can render the profession honourable to ourselves or useful to mankind, the interchange of knowledge and opinion here proposed requires only cordiality to make it as delightful to individuals as profitable to the community. There are also the best grounds for believing, that much original and highly important information may be collected, that will materially pro-

mote both the science and practice of physic." (Signed by the Secretary.)

[*Oriental Mag.* Mar. 1823.

GERMAN ORIENTAL LITERATURE.

Professor Schlegel's Prospectus.

Having, for a considerable number of years, made the Sanscrit language my particular study, I propose to publish a series of editions of some works, selected from the most distinguished productions of the ancient and original literature of the Brahmins.

I have just given to the public an edition of the *Bhagavad-Gita*, a philosophical poem, known all over India, and almost revered as a sacred book. This performance has been submitted to the opinion of competent judges, both in England and France; and the learned are thence enabled to judge of the plan which I endeavoured to pursue, of my capacity to execute such an undertaking, and of my exactness in fulfilling the duties of an editor, who has both criticism and interpretation for his objects.

That first attempt is to be followed by a complete edition of the epic poem entitled *Rāmāyana*, or, *The Exploits of Ramas*.

I think it essential for the advancement of the study of the Sanscrit, most strictly to apply to it the principles which, in Europe, have brought the knowledge of the classic authors to the highest degree of perfection. The history of what has been done with regard to the Greek authors, seems particularly calculated to illustrate my intention. The literature of ancient Greece was still in existence at Constantinople, when, in the 15th century, some Greek fugitives taught their language in western Europe. These Greeks were undoubtedly very learned; but they laboured under certain prejudices, and were grown old in certain habits; and if the task of editing the classic authors had been left to them alone, we should never have had any text so correct, nor any comments so satisfactory, as those of which we are now in possession.

As modern Greece has transmitted to us the great works of ancient Greece, in the same manner does India, in the present time, offer to us the written monuments of remote, and almost impenetrable antiquity. The Sanscrit is a living language for the learned Brahmins, it being the sacred repository which contains their knowledge and wisdom: they possess all the treasures of Indian literature, including even the commentaries, and other subordinate productions. Nevertheless, the editions which learned Indians have published, or may in future publish, will never entirely satisfy the wants of a European reader, of which wants those learned men must necessarily be ignorant.

The first consideration of an editor of

Sanscrit books must turn upon the genuineness and correctness of the text, which generally may be obtained, without having recourse to conjectural criticism, by the comparison of as great a number of manuscripts as he may have access to, and particularly such as were written in different parts of India; likewise by the aid of commentaries, where any such exist.

In the next place, it is the duty of an editor to clear up every thing that is obscure, either with respect to the language or to the matter. In a study so new, regard must even be had to readers who may not yet be sufficiently masters of the language. Now the most concise species of commentary is a literal translation, written, however, in a pure style, and intelligible of itself, wherein only a few words occasionally, when it is requisite, might be added in parenthesis, by way of paraphrase or explanation, in the manner adopted by Sir William Jones, in his excellent translation of the *Laws of Manou*; or, to use an example more familiar to English readers, in the manner in which additional words, absolutely necessary, are inserted in the English version of the *Old Testament*. Conformably to these views, I shall accompany the *Rāmāyana* with a translation, a general introduction, and a mythological and geographical dictionary: the whole in Latin, as being the language of universal communication among the learned, and, for the reasons adduced in the preface of the *Bhagavad-Gita*, more suited than any other for translations from the Sanscrit. I shall then subjoin critical notes, in which I shall give an account of the variations in the text, and of my reasons for preferring such and such a reading.

It would be useless to repeat what has been set forth in so eloquent and luminous a manner, by several learned writers of great celebrity, English, French, and German, touching the importance of the study of the Sanscrit, and the classical literature of the ancient Brahmins. The admirable structure of that language, its surprising affinity with the Persian, the Greek, the Latin, and the Teutonic languages, make it a leading object of a science, which may be called quite new, viz. *comparative grammar*, a science which, being upheld by facts, will advance with a progressive and sure step; while conjectural etymology, treated as it has been commonly, has led to nothing but chimerical systems. Moreover, the ancient religion, the mythology, and the legislation of the Brahmins, conduct us back as it were to the cradle of civilization, and throw the greatest light on similar objects among several distinguished nations of the ancient world, and especially among the Egyptians. The written monuments of a literature, considered still as sacred by the Hindus of the present day, make us ac-

quainted with the source of their manners and customs, of their notions and prejudices, and finally of that stationary civilization, to which the guardianship of an hereditary priesthood (one of the principal features of the primitive world) could bring the education of nations. In one word, it may be affirmed that a thorough knowledge of ancient India, such as the companions of Alexander the Great found it, is the only key to the state of modern India.

As to the *Rāmāyana*, in particular, it occupies, together with the *Mahā-Bhārata*, the first rank among the mythological poems which the Indians call *Pourānas*, that is to say, ancient traditions. The fictions which it contains are spread not only over the whole extent of India, properly so called, but they have also penetrated into the peninsula beyond the Ganges, into the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and to several countries of central Asia; and never, perhaps, had a deified hero a wider theatre of his glory than *Ramas*.

The subject of the poem is the banishment of *Ramas*, a prince sprung from the dynasty of the kings of *Ayodhya* (now *Oude*); his wanderings through the peninsula; the carrying off his wife by a giant, the king of Ceylon; the miraculous conquest of that island; and the re-establishment of *Ramas* on the throne of his forefathers. The unity of action, a colour of thought, feeling, and manners, at once heroic and patriarchal; the abundance and variety of marvellous fictions; picturesque descriptions of rivers, mountains, and forests, and the whole of vegetable and animal nature in India; powerful and affecting situations; a great elevation and delicacy in the sentiments of the heroes, and principal personages, diffuse an unrivalled charm over this poem in the eye of those readers who know how to transport themselves, in idea, into a moral, intellectual, and physical sphere, entirely different from their own.

Several of the *Pourānas* are too voluminous to admit of being published otherwise than by extracts. The *Rāmāyana* is not of so excessive a length, being estimated at 24,000 distichs, contained in seven books, of which every one is subdivided into an unequal number of chapters or rhapsodies.

Epic and traditional poetry is, without comparison, that part of Indian literature which is most easy to understand, its style approaching very near to the flowing and native simplicity of the songs of Homer. For the promotion of the study of the Sanscrit, nothing appears to me more useful than to put into the hands of the students, a mass of easy and attractive reading, in which, after having made themselves masters of the general prin-

ciples of grammar, they may go on without the assistance of a teacher, and become familiar, almost without trouble, with the genius of the language, and its peculiar idioms.

The *Rāmāyana* is not absolutely an unedited work. Messrs. Carey and Marshman engaged in an edition, of which three volumes, containing the two first books, appeared at Serampore in the years 1806-1810: this edition was to have formed ten quarto volumes; but the undertaking seems to have been long since abandoned, and of the three volumes printed, the second is no longer to be had, among the booksellers.

In my edition, the text of the poem and the version will make seven large 8vo. volumes; an eighth volume, which is to contain the introduction and general illustrations, will appear at the conclusion, though intended to be placed at the head of the work. The whole will be published in portions of two volumes each, and the price of such a portion, delivered in London, will be £4.

The text will be printed in the *Devagānari* character, of which the types were cut and cast at Paris, under my direction, by order of the Prussian Government. The size and quality of the paper will be the same as in my edition of the *Bhagavad-Gita*, with this difference only, that still more pains will be bestowed upon the typographical execution, in order to produce a book, which in this respect also may deserve a place in the libraries of collectors.

I cannot yet determine the extent to which the notes, which are to be printed separately, will be carried. As they will partly be of a nature to interest those only who closely and minutely study the Sanscrit, it will be at the option of the subscribers, whether they will take them or not. In the former case, they will be furnished on the same terms as the text, that is to say, at £2 per volume.

The price will be raised to non-subscribers, in the proportion of one-third above the price of subscription. A few copies only will be taken off on superior paper, besides those ordered by the subscribers.

The printing will not be begun until the materials for the whole work are collected, at least most of them. The first delivery, therefore, will be subject to a considerable delay. I hope, however, to be able to publish it in the beginning of the year 1825. After this, the printing will proceed rapidly, and I flatter myself, that I shall be able to complete the whole in the space of four years.

A. W. DE SCHLÄGEL,

Professor in the University of Bonn; Member of the Royal Academy of Berlin; Corresponding Member of the Royal Society of Göttingen, and of the Royal Academy of Bologna; Honorary Member of the Asiatic Societies of Calcutta, Paris and London. London, Nov. 1823.

East-India College, at Haileybury.

EXAMINATION, December 4, 1823.

ON Thursday, the 4th December, a Deputation of the Court of Directors proceeded to the East-India College, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the result of the general Examination of the Students at the close of the Term.

The Deputation, on their arrival at the College, proceeded to the Principal's Lodge, where they were received by him and the Professors and the Oriental Visitor. Soon afterwards they proceeded to the Hall,—the Students being previously assembled—where the following proceedings took place.

The list of the Students who had obtained prizes and other honourable distinctions was read; also a list of the best Persian writers.

Mr. F. H. Robinson read an English Essay: "Foreign Possessions, to be advantageous to a nation, must be governed upon principles beneficial to the subject people."

The Students read and translated in the several Oriental Languages.

Prizes were then delivered by the Chairman to the Students, according to the following list:—

List of Students who obtained Medals, Prizes of Books, and other honourable Distinctions, at the Public Examination, December 1823.

Students in their Fourth Term.

G. A. Malcolm, medal in classics, prize in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

A. J. Cherry, medal in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

R. Walker, medal in mathematics, medal in political economy, and highly distinguished in other departments.

F. H. Robinson, prize in Bengaly, prize for the best English essay, and highly distinguished in other departments.

J. W. Alexander, medal in Persian, prize in Arabic, and with great credit in other departments.

R. Hall, medal in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

C. W. Truscott, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

H. F. Dumergue, prize in drawing, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their Third Term.

J. C. Brown, prize in mathematics, Hindustani, Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

H. Pidcock, prize in po liticconomy Bengaly, and highly distinguished in other departments.

T. J. W. Thomas, prize in Sanscrit, and highly distinguished in other departments.

D. Pringle, prize in law, and highly distinguished in other departments.

C. G. Udny, prize in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

W. A. Edmonstone, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

Students in their Second Term.

G. F. Thompson, prizes in history, law, and Persian.

C. Edison, prize in mathematics, in Hindustani, and highly distinguished in other departments.

A. Reid, prize in Bengaly, and highly distinguished in other departments.

G. T. Lushington, prize in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

A. Heyland, prize in Sanscrit.

F. J. Halliday, prize in Arabic, and highly distinguished in other departments.

Students in their First Term.

R. T. Porter, prizes in mathematics and English composition; and with great credit in other departments.

A. E. Hamilton, prizes in Sanscrit and Persian writing; and with great credit in other departments.

J. R. Colvin, prize in classics, and with great credit in other departments.

J. P. Gubbins, prize in Persian, and with great credit in other departments.

G. Blunt, prize in Bengaly.

A. Malet, prize in drawing.

The following Students were highly distinguished:

Mr. W. Ogilvy,
— S. Crawford,
— Beale,
— Gardner,
— Grant,
— Gordon,
— G. Alexander,
— Maitland,
— S. F. Campbell,
— Armstrong.

And the following passed with great credit:

Mr. E. L. Campbell,
— Burnett,
— Tyler,
— Taylor,
— Conolly,
— Birdwood,

Mr. Douglas,
 — Lawrell,
 — W. Crawford,
 — R. Anderson,
 — J. N. Walker,
 — Hornby,
 — Fawcett,
 — F. Hall,
 — F. Anderson,
 — Wilmot,
 — Mills,
 — Reeves.

Best Persian Writers.

1. Mr. Hamilton,
2. Messrs. Malet and Seton.
3. Mr. Douglas,
4. — Astell.

The rank of the Students finally leaving the College was then read, being as follows.

Rank of Students leaving College, as settled by the College Council, according to which they will take precedence in the Hon. Company's Service in India.

BENGAL.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. R. Walker,
 2. — R. Hall.
 2d Class.—3. — Robin-on,
 4. — W. Ogilvie,
 5. — Beale,
 6. — Tyler,
 7. — E. L. Campbell.
 3d Class.—8. — Taylor,
 9. — Torrens,
 10. — Becher,
 11. — Kennaway.

MADRAS.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Cherry.
 2d Class.—2. — Dumergue,
 3. — Truscott,
 4. — S. Crawford,
 5. — Gardner,
 6. — J. Alexander.

BOMBAY.

- 1st Class.—1. Mr. Malcolm,
 3d Class.—2. — Burnett,
 3. — Binny.

It was then announced to the Students, that the certificates of the College Council were granted, not only with reference to industry and proficiency, but also to conduct; and that this last consideration had always a decided effect in determining the order of rank. It was also announced, that such rank would only take effect in the event of the Students proceeding to India within six months from the date of their being so ranked; and that, should

any Student delay so to proceed, he would only take rank among the Students classed at the Examination previous to his departure for India, and would be placed at the end of that Class in which rank was originally assigned to him.

Notice was then given, that the next Term would commence on Monday the 19th January 1824; and that the Students were required to return to the College within the first four days of that period, unless a statutable reason, satisfactory to the College Council, could be assigned for the delay; otherwise the Term would be forfeited.

The Chairman then addressed the Students, assuring them, in the name of the Deputation of the Court of Directors then present, of the pleasure it afforded them upon receiving so highly creditable a Report from the College Council as had been that day presented to them, on the discipline and literature of the Term. It would be ever pleasing to their Patrons to witness similar results; and he felt satisfied that the example of the past Term would have its due effect, and that the next Visitation would receive an equally favourable Report as the present. He anticipated that the East-India Company, as well as the British Empire at large, would derive the greatest advantage from those talents, which hitherto had been so successfully cultivated.

To those who were about to take upon themselves the important functions of their appointments, he could not do better than refer them to the precepts so well laid down in the excellent essay which had been that morning delivered by one of their number. He assured them of the interest which the Court of Directors would always take in their happiness and prosperity; and wishing them a safe return to the bosom of their country, he bade them affectionately farewell.

The business of the day here concluded.

Wednesday the 7th, and Wednesday the 14th instant, are the days appointed for receiving petitions from Candidates for admission to the College next Term, which commences on Monday the 19th January.

Debate at the East-India House.

East-India House, December 17th.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

The *Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq.) informed the Court, that, agreeably to the 5th sec. cap. v. of the By-laws, an account of the Company's stock, per computation, for the year ending the 30th of April 1822 with respect to India, and for the year ending the 30th of April 1823 with respect to England, was now laid before them.

DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—"It is appointed at this Court to consider of a dividend on the capital stock of the Company for the half-year commencing on the 5th of July last, and ending on the 5th of January. The Court of Directors have come to a resolution thereon, which shall now be read:"

"At a Court of Directors, held on Tuesday the 16th Dec. 1823,

"Resolved unanimously, That in pursuance of the act of the 53d of Geo. III. cap. 155, it be recommended to the General Court to declare a dividend of $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company, for the half-year commencing the 5th of July last, and ending the 5th of January next."

On the motion of the *Chairman*, seconded by the Deputy *Chairman* (W. Astell, Esq.), a dividend of $5\frac{1}{4}$ was agreed to.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The *Chairman* was about to signify to the Proprietors, the purpose for which the Court was made special—when

The Hon. D. Kinnaird rose. He said, that, at the most convenient moment, before they proceeded to the business for which that Court was made special, he would take the opportunity of asking a question from the chair. At the last General Court, at which he was not present, an honourable friend (Mr. Huine), who was then near him, inquired whether a report was to be made by the Court of Directors to the Proprietors at large, on the subject of Haileybury College; and he understood that the Hon. *Chairman* informed the Proprietors, that the matter had been under the investigation of the College Committee, who had made a report thereon: but that he had received no directions to lay it before the Proprietors. He should now take the liberty, after what had passed on a former occasion, between the then *Chairman* and himself (when he expressed his intention not to move any thing on the subject until it had received the consideration of the Court of Directors), to beg that the *Chairman* would

inform him, in that spirit of courtesy which he was sure he might expect, whether it was intended to lay before the Proprietors any of the proceedings which had taken place with respect to the College? He asked for this information, in order that he might know what course he should pursue hereafter.

The *Chairman*.—"I have a perfect recollection of the question referred to having been asked by an Hon. Proprietor. I then stated that the College Committee, in consequence of what had fallen from my predecessor, had taken the subject up, and had made a report; but that I was not instructed to lay it before the Proprietors. I also said, that I had the pleasure to state, and I now repeat that statement, that the College was going on in a most satisfactory way."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—"Then, Sir, I shall now read the motion, which it is my intention to submit, on an early day, to the Court of Proprietors, specially summoned for that purpose." The Hon. Proprietor then read the intended motion, as follows: "That application be made to Parliament, in the ensuing session, for the repeal of the 46th clause of the act of the 33d of Geo. III. cap. 155, by which the Court of Directors is prohibited from sending to India, in the capacity of a writer, any person who shall not have resided during four terms at the Haileybury College; and for introducing into the said act a clause appointing a public examination, at such times, and under such regulations, as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Controul, may direct; to which examination all persons shall submit their acquirements and qualifications for approval, previous to their being permitted to proceed in the capacity of writers, to either of the Presidencies of Fort-William, Fort St. George, or Bombay." "The Court (continued Mr Kinnaird) will perceive that my object is not to overturn or destroy the institution, but to have general examinations, for the approval of individuals, though not educated at the College. I understand, if I place this requisition, calling for a Special Court, in your hands now, it would be necessary, to give it effect, that every person by whom it is signed should be present in Court. I shall therefore, take the alternative, and send it to you."

The *Chairman*.—"It is not necessary that the subscribers should be present, unless when a ballot is demanded."

The requisition was then handed in.

The *Chairman*.—"Perhaps it would be better if it were sent to the Court of Directors, as it is addressed to them. I per-

ceive there are but seven names attached to it, and nine are necessary for requiring a Special General Court."

Mr. R. Jackson and Mr. S. Dixon completed the requisition by immediately signing their names.

MONUMENT TO THE LATE CHARLES GRANT, ESQ.

The *Chairman*.—"I have to acquaint the Court, that it is made special for the purpose of considering a proposition for erecting, in the parish of St. George, Bloomsbury, at the Company's expense, a monument to the memory of the late Charles Grant, Esq."

The requisition was then read, as follows:—

"To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company;

"Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, being Proprietors of East-India Stock, duly qualified, request that the Quarterly General Court appointed to be held on the 17th instant may be made special, for the purpose of considering a proposition which will then be submitted, for erecting, in the parish church of St. George, Bloomsbury, at the Company's expense, a monument to the memory of the late Charles Grant, Esq., with an inscription expressive of the deep sense entertained of the loss which the East-India Company has sustained by his death, and of the high estimation in which his character and services are held.

"We have the honour to remain,

"Gentlemen,

"Your very obedient servants,

"George Grote,	"John Smith,
"H. Shank,	"John Plummer,
"Henry Trail,	"H. Howorth,
"James Shaw,	"Rich. Kennaway,
"Charles Forbes,	"John Kennaway,
"Joseph Cotton,	"Edward Fletcher,
"William Fairlie,	"A. W. Roberts,
"H. S. Thornton,	"Charles Mills,
"Henry Bonham,	"William Heygate,
"Robert Williams,	"Henry Raikes,
"D. Carruthers,	"Thomas Lowndes,
"John Cockerell,	"P. Heatly,
"John Innes,	"Geo. Cumming,
"J. H. Tritton,	"John Rae Reid,
"Grant Allan,	"John Irving,
"George Hartwell,	"John Twining,
"Claude G. Thornton,	"Richard Twining, jun.
"Æneas Barkley,	"J. Taylor,
"Charles Elliott,	"W. Paxton,
"John Fairlie,	"C. Cockerell."

"London, Dec. 10, 1823."

Mr. John Smith said he rose for the purpose of making a motion, in pursuance of the notice which had just been read to the Court; and, in doing so, he was perfectly ready to avow, that he knew there were a great many gentlemen present to whom this task better belonged than to himself. But having been, for a great

many years, a Proprietor of East-India Stock, he had not, during that period, been altogether inattentive to the proceedings of the Company; and he had, in consequence, acquired some considerable acquaintance with the character and conduct of their late much-respected Director, Mr. Charles Grant. It was not his intention to enter into any elaborate detail of the services of that gentleman; he should, in pursuing such a course, consume the time, and, he feared, the patience of the Court. He meant, therefore, to ground his proposition on certain great and prominent features in the character of Mr. Grant—features known, as he believed they were, to all who heard him, and which shewed that Mr. Grant had been, in a very extraordinary degree, an active, zealous, and faithful servant of the East-India Company—(*Hear!*) In pursuance of this object, he trusted that he would be allowed by the Court to give a very short narrative of some of the principal events of Mr. Grant's meritorious life. He promised the Court that it should not be long. Indeed, the career of Mr. Grant spoke for itself, and did not call for any protracted observation. That lamented individual went out to India in 1773. He (Mr. Smith) meant not to enter into a detail of his different services in India, but would confine himself to one observation, which appeared to him, in estimating the character of Mr. Grant, as of very high importance: namely, that when Lord Cornwallis first proceeded to India, he selected Mr. Grant from a great number of gentlemen, and honoured him with his friendship and his confidence. That friendship and that confidence he enjoyed, without interruption, until the decease of that Noble Lord. It was said that Mr. Grant was not possessed of brilliant abilities—which was, he believed, the case; but, by the aid alone of sound judgment and inflexible integrity, few men had performed more important services for the Company. Now, he must contend, that it was no slight proof of his abilities—that it was no slight proof of his intellectual power—that he was selected, at that period, by the Marquess Cornwallis, as a man in whom the utmost confidence might be placed; and more especially so, if they considered the situation of their Indian empire at that time.—(*Hear!*) He might here add a circumstance which, though perhaps it might be viewed as very trifling by some persons, he could not be brought so to consider it, since it proved in what high esteem the character of Mr. Grant was held; the circumstance was, that the Marquess Cornwallis, in speaking of Mr. Grant, was constantly in the habit of using the extraordinary, but simple and gratifying phrase of "Honest Charles Grant!"—(*Hear, Hear!*) When he reflected on

his high integrity—when he looked back to the history of his life, and coupled this simple epithet with the known situation of India, at the moment it was used—he could not but consider it as a very high and a very just eulogium.—(*Hear!*) He should not farther touch upon Mr. Grant's services in India, except to state that he was a member of the Board of Trade, in which capacity he so conducted himself as to excite the observation and approbation of the Marquess Cornwallis, and the admiration of the Local Governments. In 1790, he returned to this country—bearing with him, he believed, as high and honourable recommendations to the Court of Directors, as any gentleman ever possessed. In 1794, he became a candidate for the direction, and succeeded in that object with unparalleled celerity; for, he believed, but two months intervened between the publication of his advertisement and his election. One of the first acts performed by Mr. Grant, after he joined the executive body, was of very essential importance. Here he begged it to be understood, that nothing was farther from his intention than to introduce any topic which could tend to divide the Court—to revive animosities which had been long since extinguished, or to interrupt that unanimity, which, he hoped, would prevail on this occasion; but certainly he felt it right to state, that Mr. Grant had signalized himself very much indeed on a question of vital importance to the interests Company, shortly after he became a Director. He alluded to what was called “the shipping question.” As a Proprietor of East-India Stock, he had a right to hold his own opinion on that subject, and publicly to state it. His opinion then was, that the system of open competition, which was then established by the efforts of Mr. Grant, had been of incalculable benefit to the East-India Company. (*Hear!*) He detracted nothing from the merits of those Directors who took an active part in the discussions on that question: he knew perfectly well that the proposed alteration was supported by many able and intelligent men, some of whom he now saw before him. But he could state, with perfect truth, that it was a subject which lay very near Mr. Grant's heart; and he knew, from private conversations he had had with him, that he used the most extraordinary efforts to lay the basis of that system which at present happily prevailed and flourished. (*Hear!*) In 1797, on the appointment of the Marquess Wellesley to the high situation which he afterwards filled with such consummate talent, a nobleman, Lord Melville, then at the head of the Board of Control, offered Mr. Grant an exalted and important post, that of Member of the Supreme Council, if he would

return to India. But the love of money, he could say from personal knowledge, never actuated Mr. Grant. It was true, he did not amass that great wealth, which many gentlemen, having similar opportunities, would have acquired in India. But still he declined the offer, because he thought that he would have more power to serve the Company at home, than he was likely to acquire by accepting any situation abroad. He might here remark of Lord Melville, whatever might have been his political faults or virtues, that there never was a man more sincerely a friend to India than he was; and he therefore had a right to assume, that the selection of Mr. Grant to fill so high and important an office, by that noble Lord, was the greatest honour that could be bestowed on him, and the greatest compliment that could be paid to his talents and integrity. Another transaction occurred, about two years afterwards, in which Mr. Grant had a very considerable share, and which placed his character in the strongest and most honourable point of view; he alluded to an inquiry instituted into certain abuses of the patronage of the Company. Mr. Grant was himself, on that occasion, most prominent in his exertions, most ardent in his zeal, and most anxious in his solicitude to promote inquiry; inquiry, which, when properly conducted, never did harm, but always produced good. (*Hear!*) In 1803, he was first elected Chairman, or Deputy-Chairman. The situation of Chairman, by the bye, he filled three several times. Now he thought it was impossible to suppose, that any person would be selected by the Court of Directors to hold that high and responsible situation, if he did not possess their perfect confidence. His being placed in the Chair, on three several occasions, was a convincing proof that he possessed their confidence in an eminent degree. (*Hear!*) There was another point on which he thought it necessary to offer a few observations: it related to a matter which was a particular object of Mr. Grant's consideration. The subject was one on which he knew various opinions were held in that Court—at least he had been led to believe so. He meant the institution of a seminary for the education of the Company's civil servants. (*Hear!*) He entertained, on the topic of education in general, very strong opinions—opinions which he never could be induced to abandon; he thought that education was every thing to mankind—it was the only hope of man; and he trusted the day would soon arrive when every man would partake of the blessings of a moral and religious education, by which, in his progress through life, he would so guide and regulate his conduct here, as to ensure his everlasting happiness hereafter.

(*Hear !*) It was the great foundation on which they had to rest for the extension of happiness—it was to that they were indebted for all the good they had received, and to it they must look for an increase of those blessings which they now enjoyed. (*Hear !*) He, therefore, for one, feeling thus strongly on the subject, always had considered the sound education of young men, who were to possess power hereafter—and that power of no ordinary description—as deeply important. Mr. Grant, he believed, was the author of the existing institution: he laboured earnestly in forming it, and laid the basis on which it was now fixed. Sure he was, that their Indian territories could never be well managed, unless those who went out there for the purposes of government were well grounded, not merely in the necessary scholastic knowledge, but in solid moral principle—(*Hear !*)—and, holding that opinion, he felt that that species of education could be much better imparted here, than it could be communicated in Asia. If he were called on to state what was the particular service of Mr. Grant which stood most prominent—what was the act which gave to him and to the Court of Directors the strongest claim to the gratitude of the Company—he should at once say, that it was the establishment of a system of education, in this country, for their civil servants. He, however, gave no opinion on the present system, as pursued at the College, with which he was not acquainted; it might be perfect—it might be otherwise. But this he would say, that if the College were free from fault, it was the only seminary in the kingdom that was so. He could not be contradicted when he said, that the activity of Mr. Grant, in forming this institution, was unceasing. He never, for a moment, lost sight of that object; and it was, in a very great degree, created by his industry and perseverance. On another occasion Mr. Grant conducted himself in a manner which was exceedingly beneficial to the Company. No man had a more distinct recollection of the transaction to which he now alluded than he himself had; because, he well remembered his own conduct in Parliament, in 1807 or 1808, when the Company were under the necessity of applying to the Legislature for relief. Long debates ensued on that occasion—and certainly he could say, with the most perfect truth, that the real champion of the Company, the man who fought their battles with energy and success, was Mr. Grant. (*Hear, hear !*) Accounts of very great importance, it would be remembered, were then laid before the House: those accounts were drawn up, he believed, by Mr. Grant's own hand—but most certainly under his immediate superintendence and direction.

The success of the application depended on him. He well recollected, that Mr. Grant stated, with great confidence, that the difficulties of the Company were merely temporary: a statement which subsequent events had proved completely true. In 1798 and 1799, another inquiry took place into the abuse of patronage. On that occasion, a motion was made in Parliament, by an Hon. Gentleman, a relation of his own. Mr. Grant seconded that motion in a long and able speech, in which he expressed himself most anxious for the fullest investigation and inquiry. The fullest investigation and inquiry did take place; and, looking to the whole of that transaction, he thought they were very much indebted to Mr. Grant, and also to the Court of Directors, for the anxiety which they evidently felt to protect the interests of the Company. There was another instance, also, in which Mr. Grant laboured with unwearied zeal and assiduity, and in which his labours were more conducive to the interests of the Company, than, perhaps, they had been on any other occasion. It would be easily anticipated, that he adverted to the long and important negotiations, which were carried on between the Government and the Company, relative to that complex and difficult question, the renewal of the Company's Charter. On that occasion, Mr. Grant laboured with the utmost energy and earnestness. The most entire, the most animated praise might be bestowed on his exertions at that period, without disparagement to any person. His extensive knowledge of India affairs, his perfect acquaintance with the true interests of the Company, enabled him to bring, in aid of his arguments, a force and power of illustration, which no other man possessed. He (Mr. Smith) distinctly recollected the debates on the subject; and he was confident there was no proprietor who then heard him, who was not of opinion that Mr. Grant did, on that occasion, most ably, most honourably, and most faithfully discharge his duty. (*Hear ! hear !*) There were two or three other points on which he wished to say a few words; but he was most desirous that he should not be misunderstood; because, though no man living could exceed him in sincere respect for the character of that excellent individual, Mr. Grant, still he did not stand there to contend that he was always right in the views he took of India affairs. In clearness and purity of character, and in sincere honesty of intention, Mr. Grant, he believed, had no superior; and seldom, if ever, a superior in ability of execution; but he did not mean to say, that he had taken a correct and accurate view of certain disputed points. He (Mr. Smith) delivered his opinion with candour; perhaps without

much knowledge, but certainly not without an inquiry into facts. On all occasions in which the interest of the Company was concerned, Mr. Grant displayed great zeal; but there was one occasion on which he exerted himself with particular zeal and energy. He did not agree with Mr. Grant as to the accuracy of the course he then pursued. He had a right, however, to take the warm exertions of Mr. Grant on that occasion into the service of his motion, because his conduct evinced, in a very great degree, that watchful jealousy of the Company's rights which he always cherished, and that bold determination to support them, under all circumstances, which he constantly displayed—qualities, of which no man who knew him could doubt his possession. That jealousy of the Company's rights, and that unbending determination to defend them, marked out Mr. Grant as one who was especially entitled to the honour which it was proposed to confer on his memory. The question to which he now alluded was that of "opening the trade." He (Mr. Smith) was one of those who considered it a great and important question. He was of opinion, that the nation at large had been benefited by the change which had been effected; and he did not believe that the Company had suffered by it.—(*Hear!*) But, whether that opinion was correct or erroneous, he could not easily forget the exertions of his deceased friend in opposition to the measure. That opposition arose from an apprehension, that the projected alteration would be injurious to the Company. The jealousy with which he viewed whatever affected their rights and interests, perhaps that high zeal which he always exerted in their service, and those warm feelings for their welfare which he had ever cherished, might have carried him beyond a just and prudent bound; but still, he must ever respect the purity of his intentions, and the zeal and talent which always distinguished his efforts, although he might be obliged to differ from him occasionally. There were other points connected with the public life of Mr. Grant on which he might touch, but he was unwilling to allude to any one circumstance on which much difference of opinion was likely to arise. In examining his public conduct, there was but one other point, with respect to the policy of which he (Mr. Smith) entertained even a doubt. With those two exceptions, he, for his own part, believed that Mr. Grant's views were all perfectly correct. With respect to the alteration in the shipping system of the Company, a matter of momentous importance, it should ever be borne in mind, that it was not effected until after Mr. Grant became a Director, in 1794. He also possessed other merits, to which he was obliged to allude very briefly. They all knew, he

at least well knew, that no man had a more ready pen, or a more fertile mind, than Mr. Grant; and he was not saying too much when he asserted, that many of the papers, so ably drawn up, which issued from the Court of Directors, emanated, if not entirely, certainly in a great degree, from his pen. He lived, as it were, with the idea of the Company in his heart; to use a common, but an expressive phrase, it appeared to be engraven on his heart. Their interests, their advantages, were the constant object of his exertions through life. He believed, that an honest man never sat in the Court of Directors. The purity of his heart, and the integrity of his life were, he believed, never exceeded—so help him God! (*Hear!*) He now begged leave to say a few words on the principle of the measure he had stood forward to advocate. He was anxious to be heard on that point, because he understood some objections would be made to it; none, he was sure, could be advanced against its application. The idea of this laudatory tribute to the memory of a deceased Director originated with one or two very respectable gentlemen, individuals for whom he felt the highest esteem; and, as he felt very strongly indeed on the subject, he hoped for the indulgence of the Court for a few minutes, whilst he expressed his sentiments in support of the principle of the measure. In explaining what he meant, he would be permitted to remark, that there existed in this country a power, neither legislative, nor judicial, nor monarchical; and yet, paradoxical as it might appear, of paramount weight and influence with them all. That power was called *public opinion*! When he considered that great, that magnificent feature in the British character, he was filled with emotions of delight; for he felt, that so long as public opinion possessed the power which it now possessed, so long would Great Britain stand pre-eminent, the envy and admiration of mankind. But he wished to point out to the Court the effect of that public opinion, when directed to the purposes of public censure, and levelled against those individuals whose crimes and misdeeds had deserved the punishment. The man who plunged himself into infamy, who betrayed his trust, who preferred his own interest to the interest of his country, was crushed to atoms by its colossal weight. Where could he hide his head? Solitude could not shelter him—for the sense of public scorn would pursue him there, and convert existence into protracted misery. Could he mix with the world? No. The consciousness of his degradation would prevent him from enduring the presence of his fellow creatures. He did not exaggerate: this was no more than truth. Every day proved that the picture was not ideal.

Now, if such were the rigorous nature of this punishment, if such were the unsparing severity of the public voice, where crime was detected and exposed to view, was it fair, just, or right, to withhold from virtue, fidelity, and talent, its fitting and appropriate reward? No: on the contrary, it was equally unjust, ungenerous, and impolitic. (*Hear, hear!*) It was the most certain way to destroy the greatest incentive to good conduct and disinterested action; (*Hear!*) and sorry should he be, if that Court, in imitation of some of the ancient republics, should say of such a man as Mr. Grant, "He has done his duty—he has had his share of patronage and importance—let his friends console themselves with that reflection—we can do nothing more!" Such a principle was most unsafe, it was also most impolitic. (*Hear!*) It was disrespectful towards the dead, and disheartening towards the living, since it tended to paralyze the efforts of energetic and honourable minds, to whom present interest appeared as nothing when compared with future fame. The maxim of the East-India Company had always been, to grant the reward of merit wherever it was due, and on that ground he defended the principle of the motion which he was about to propose to the Court. He might, and perhaps would be told, that it would constitute a precedent from which bad effects might be apprehended. He would only say, that when any Director was called away in the course of nature, he would be the first man in that Court to bear testimony to his merits, in any

ceived to be the most simple, the most natural, and the most respectful mode of testifying the esteem in which they had long held him; it would be at once analogous to the purity of his life and to the piety of his character. (*Hear, hear!*) Appealing to the imagination of the Court, he would say, that, if Mr. Grant were now to rise from the grave, and to give an opinion on this subject, he would say, that the erection of a monument in a Christian church was the most natural and appropriate mode of showing their respect for his memory. (*Hear!*) He begged pardon for obtruding so long on the Court. He had now said all he meant to say, all that he felt it necessary to say on this affecting occasion. This being the first time he ever had the honour of addressing that Court, he was unwilling to exhaust their patience; he should, therefore, with their permission, move,

"That this Court, taking into consideration the great ability, inflexible integrity, and unremitting attention, displayed by the late Charles Grant, Esq., during a period of nearly thirty years that he was a Member of the Executive Body, after seventeen years of distinguished service in India; and the many important benefits the Company have derived from his counsels and experience; from his constant and strenuous endeavours, in Parliament, and elsewhere, to preserve unimpaired their rights and privileges, and to improve the condition of the vast population under their rule; desire to record their deep sense of the loss which the Company has sustained

very unprofitably, if he were to attempt to follow him in descanting on those merits and services, which he had so plainly and so emphatically pointed out: if he were even so inclined, he felt himself incompetent to the task; but, in truth, such an exertion was entirely unnecessary; however, in seconding the resolution which had been just read from the chair, he should beg leave to offer a very few observations. It was his lot to be opposed to Mr. Grant on a very important question, which had been already alluded to by his Hon. Friend near him. But, he certainly never rose to oppose that venerable Director on the question adverted to, without feeling most sensibly his own inferiority, and acknowledging the great power and ability of his opponent: such were his sentiments, and he must frankly state them. Mr. Grant was a man of whom it might justly be said, that the more one knew of him the more he admired him. During his (Mr. Grant's) residence in India, he did not see so much of Mr. Grant as he afterwards did; but he had always, both in and out of Parliament, expressed his high admiration of his talents and eloquence, on every occasion when he offered himself to the notice of the House of Commons, or of that Court. It might be observed, that he had an opportunity, subsequently, of forming a more clear idea of him and of his conduct than he originally had. He had had opportunities of conversing with him within the very walls of that Court; and he must say that, on all occasions, he was most accessible, and most ready to pay attention to every observation he (Sir Charles) had to offer, on questions either of a public or of a private nature. Though his expectations might be disappointed, he certainly never left Mr. Grant with a dissatisfied feeling; he was, without exception, the most sincere, candid, downright man he ever met with. He would not utter expressions of favourable intentions on any subject if he did not really mean them. If his opinion were favourable to a case, he would frankly avow it; and he would, at the same time, state those objections that might arise to it in the course of discussion: on such occasions, he always did more than he promised. No man, he believed, could say, that Mr. Grant had disappointed him in anything which he had ever promised; he was, it was said, most rigidly severe in enforcing the due performance of all duties; it was, however, a just degree of severity he exercised;—he wished to reward every man according to his merits, and therefore he encouraged the zealous and active; but those of a contrary disposition found no favour with him. That was the principle on which he acted; and, though it called down on him, on some occasions, the im-

putation of severity, yet no man had in reality a more feeling heart than he possessed, and no man felt more acutely than he did when he was obliged to have recourse to severity. He (Sir Charles) had opportunities of witnessing Mr. Grant's most feeling and benevolent disposition; not in regard to ordinary charitable contributions, but with reference to the distribution of his patronage: that circumstance was, he believed, well known and understood the knowledge of the fact was not confined to him; he could appeal to the widows and orphans, who had benefited by Mr. Grant's benevolent disposition. He was afraid there were many who, at that moment most severely felt his loss; some he was sure there were to whom Mr. Grant's promise had been pledged. Upon the whole he would say, that in every point of view, Mr. Grant was a most excellent man. To repeat the sentiment, though not the words of his Hon. Friend, he firmly believed him to have been

“An honest man—the noblest work of God.”

Mr. *Elphinstone* said he felt himself called on to say, that he could not but consider this as a very invidious and injudicious motion. Let them look to the inconvenience which would unavoidably be created if this proposition were carried. If it were adopted, he would ask, how many more motions of the same nature were they likely to have brought before them?—(*Hear!*) If their predecessors, who appeared to be wiser in this respect than those who were favourable to the motion, had acted upon the principle now contended for, they should, at the present day, have every church within twenty miles of London filled with mural monuments, erected to the memory of deceased Directors.—(*Hear!*) This Company had existed above a hundred years, and during that period it was only natural to suppose that there had been a series of able, intelligent, and upright servants; yet there were no statues—no monuments erected to perpetuate the talents and virtues of any of those gentlemen. Their predecessors, he was afraid, were wiser on this point than they seemed to be, for their predecessors saw clearly the inconvenience they would bring on themselves if they once began raising monuments; and, like prudent men, they abstained from such an unnecessary proceeding. He had sat in the Court of Directors, by the favour of the Proprietors, for thirty-six years; he had in that time seen many able and honourable servants, as well as his deceased friend, and he could not consent that such a distinction should be made in his case alone. Let the Court consider whether it was not casting a reflection on

themselves;—whether it was not leaving them open to the imputation of having neglected the merits of many excellent servants? It had always been considered a very great honour to receive a vote of thanks from that Court; and that honour was never bestowed except for some special service: but the Hon. mover founded his proposition on a series of general service, not on any one substantive act. First, he adverted to the favourable opinion which Marquess Cornwallis entertained of Mr. Grant. He was, doubtless, a most honourable nobleman; but was his favourable opinion any reason for coming to such a vote as was now called for? They were told, that he always spoke of “honest Charles Grant.” Was honesty, then, so very uncommon a thing, that it was to be made the foundation of a motion like the present?—(*Hear!*) He believed the designation of “honest” was most justly due to every member of the Court of Directors—(*Hear!*) Indeed, they had a right to believe that all men were honest until they were convinced of the contrary. No ground whatever had been advanced in this instance, which should induce them to erect a monument. Special services, and those of the highest order, ought alone to command such a mark of distinction. Let the Court reflect on the principle by which they had been hitherto guided in decreeing this extraordinary honour. By whose statues were they surrounded in that Court? They saw the statues of Lord Clive, of General Lawrence, of Admiral Pococke: they were appropriately placed in that room. And why? because those whom they represented were the very men who had acquired, defended, and consolidated their Indian territories. There was also the statue of Lord Cornwallis, whose well-known merits, whose long and honourable services, warranted the proud distinction. And last, though not least, was the statue of Warren Hastings, which had been recently placed in that room. None could deny that the Company owed this tribute to the memory of Mr. Hastings. He had been placed in a situation the most arduous, the most difficult. He had been entrusted with power when the Company’s best interests, nay, when their very existence was at stake. He had performed services, which, no more than his unmerited sufferings, could ever be forgotten. He richly deserved the honour which had been conferred on his memory. Now where, he would ask, was the comparison between the labours of an East-India Director and the exertions of any of these great men? Where was the comparison to be found? Where could it be drawn? He, for his own part, knew not. In the instances he had quoted, the claim to this high honour rested invariably on some

special service. But where were they to seek for the special service of his honourable friend deceased? He hoped the Hon. Proprietor who brought forward the motion would again turn the subject in his mind; he would then perceive that an East-India Director never could, in that capacity, perform special service; he was but one of a co-equal and co-ordinate body, all directing their efforts to the same end. It was true that some might put their shoulder to the wheel with greater force than others: but still it was a joint exertion—all were aiding in giving motion to the machine.—(*Hear!*) Now no man, not even the Hon. Proprietor who had brought forward the motion, could possibly entertain a greater regard or esteem for Mr. Grant than he did. It was true their opinions differed on some questions: but that was no reason for withholding from him that honest respect, which the whole tenor of his life deserved. He could not, however, support this motion merely because he esteemed Mr. Grant: private feeling was not a fit basis for such a proceeding as this. He should oppose the proposition to the utmost of his power; because he viewed it as most unwise, inconsiderate, invidious, and injudicious. It would, if carried, give rise to a great deal of trouble and inconvenience, and would be the means of creating much unpleasant discussion in that Court. Gentlemen might hereafter, if the motion were successful, be placed in a most painful and invidious situation. He knew that he ran the risk of being blamed for expressing those sentiments; but he could look censure boldly in the face, when he felt that he was discharging a conscientious duty. He would not yield to any man in regard for Mr. Grant—but he could not bring himself to vote for this motion, when he knew that the services of others, in no wise inferior to those performed by that gentleman, had been suffered to pass unnoticed. At that very moment he saw sitting in the Court an older Director than Mr. Grant was; and he also observed another, who might almost be said to have done special service. Now, if they voted this statue or monument to Mr. Grant, they could not, in conscience, refuse the same honour to those individuals.

Mr. S. Dixon.—“Some time hence, I hope.”—(*Order! Order!*)

Mr. Elphinstone continued.—He did not wish to part with any of his friends—for very good reasons. Perhaps he himself might be the first to quit the scene. However, so long as he remained, he would perform his duty in the best manner he could. For the Hon. Gentleman, who brought forward the motion he had a very great respect, but he felt the utmost repugnance to his proposition, and he

earnestly requested him to drop it. Let him consider the inconvenience which might flow from it hereafter. If he did, perhaps he would be inclined to give it up; if not, the Court ought to reject it, and he for one would meet it with his negative. The object which the Hon. Mover had in view, might be effected just as well without at all committing the Company. In the same newspaper which contained the requisition, he saw an advertisement from the first lawyers in the country, calling a meeting to consider of a measure very similar to that which now engaged their attention. He wished that the friends of Mr. Grant had been called together in the same manner.—(*Hear!*) The meeting to which he alluded had been convened to consider of the propriety of erecting a monument to the memory of the late Lord Erskine—a name which would be dear to Englishmen so long as the love of national liberty existed in this country. At that meeting all the friends and admirers of Lord Erskine were invited to attend, and it was in their power to propose any motion they might deem proper. The country might have been called upon to raise a monument in honour of that Noble Lord, but his friends voluntarily imposed that duty on themselves. Why did not the gentlemen with whom the present proposition originated, call together the friends of Mr. Grant?—(*Hear!*) Had such a meeting been convened, as good a monument would have been raised as any that could be voted by the Court. By taking that course, they would have done more in honour of Mr. Grant, than by calling on that Court for an application of the Company's funds: because, although he admitted that the Court was numerous and respectably attended, yet he must observe that the Proprietors present, who were called on to decide for the whole body, did not constitute a tenth, nay, he might more correctly say, not a hundredth part of this great Company. Would gentlemen, then, without bringing forward some special service, without stating some strong ground that would satisfy the absent Proprietors, call on the present Court to bind the entire Company by a comparatively small number of votes? Those who introduced, and who supported the motion, ought to state some special service, that would satisfy all parties; it was incumbent on them to do so. He would not detain the Court longer. He was not, he never had been, a public speaker; if he were, he would have said a great deal more against the motion than the Hon. Mover had advanced in favour of it—much as he had said, and well as he had said it. He now called upon the Court to weigh this proposition well—to view it in all its bearings—and then to decide whether it was not calculated to

produce very great inconvenience (to use the mildest term) at a future period?—(*Hear!*) If it were, they ought certainly to reject it.

Mr. Hume said he was glad the Hon. Director had preceded him in the debate, since he had rendered it unnecessary for him to make some of the observations which he had intended to offer to the Court. He could assure his Hon. Friends that, in the course of the remarks which might fall from him, he was exceedingly anxious not to use a single expression derogating from that respect which they wished to pay to the character of the late Mr. Grant, or which could, in the smallest degree, hurt the feelings of any individual; but as a member of that Court, he had a much wider range of circumstances to consider, than the gentlemen who brought forward the motion seemed to be aware of. In the discharge of his duty, he could not overlook matters of general importance, for the mere purpose of voting a mark of respect to any individual, however highly he might regard him; if, in doing so, he deviated from established practice. And here he must say, that his Hon. Friends had not given sufficient weight to that particular point, namely, what the usual practice had been; a circumstance which ought never to be overlooked in great public bodies. It was incumbent on that Court, as the Hon. Director had stated, to examine what the practice was during the last century, on similar occasions. When they turned to their records, and found not a single instance where an honour of this kind was conferred on a Director, it was the duty of those who supported the present motion, to lay before the Court, in a clear and intelligible form, the specific grounds that ought to induce the proprietors to trench upon long-established practice. It was a well-known maxim of great bodies of this kind, and had been enforced over and over again by gentlemen in that Court, that they ought not hastily or unadvisedly to innovate when things were going on well. They ought to consider maturely, not only what the immediate effect of the innovation now proposed might be, but they ought also to consider it with reference to all subsequent motions of a similar nature, for which it might furnish a precedent. It was equally beneficial to the interests of the public and to those of the Company (for he considered their interests to be united), that the duties of every Director should be properly performed. It was to be presumed, that they were so performed by all those who were honoured with a seat in the direction; when, therefore, an unusual mark of respect was claimed on behalf of one of that body, it was fitting that some special reason should be assigned for it. In bringing forward a motion of this kind, in

asserting aught about the character of any person such as the late Mr. Grant, for the purpose of inducing the Court to accede to the proposition, care ought to be taken not to state more than what the conduct of the individual would fully verify. He thought it was as improper, in a public point of view, to exaggerate a man's praise, as it was to endeavour by unjust censure to detract from his merits. The gentlemen who brought this motion before the Court, attempted to innovate and to break through a rule which had been long observed; and he would shew that the Hon. Mover, who wished to establish this precedent, had altogether mistaken the nature of the claims which the late Director had on that Court. Whenever posthumous honours were bestowed on any member of a corporate body or community, if those honours were granted at the expense of others; if the individual selected were lifted above his proper level, it became an act of injustice. It was not merely an act of injustice to the deceased, it was unjust also to the living. Now, if he proved to the Court, that they were about to bestow on the late Mr. Grant honours which none of his predecessors, though equal to him in talent and integrity, had ever received; if he shewed that no sufficient grounds were substantiated for so novel a proceeding; then, he thought, he had a right to demand of the Court, if not the total rejection of the motion, at least, that they would take a little time to consider the subject before they established a precedent of this nature. The Hon. Director had most properly confined himself to certain general remarks, and he trusted they would have all the weight which their importance deserved. He was sure, that those who reflected on the situation in which that Court would be placed, if the resolution were passed this day; who considered the inconvenience which would arise from the efforts of persons attempting to secure similar honours for their friends, according as their influence prevailed amongst the Directors; would at once perceive that it was impolitic and injudicious. The Hon. Director had, if any thing, under-rated the danger which might be apprehended from the success of this motion, which he (Mr. Hume) earnestly entreated them not to sanction. If a meeting of proprietors had been previously called, to consider the expediency and propriety of having such a proposition brought forward formally in that Court, as was often done, they should have escaped those unpleasant feelings, which must be experienced, on the one hand, by individuals whose object might be thwarted; and, on the other, by those who were obliged, in the discharge of a public duty, to make remarks and observations which they would willingly have avoided. It

was now for the Court to consider, since, unfortunately, the subject was introduced to their notice, whether any and what distinct grounds could be laid in support of this claim; it being always borne in mind, that an entire century had passed, and no such honour had been granted during that time to any Director. He must contend, however, great as the merits of Mr. Grant might be (and he believed that gentleman had performed his duty to the best of his ability, zealously and faithfully; he would give his friends the utmost benefit of that declaration, and they could ask no more), still he must contend, that there was nothing in his case which called for a peculiar distinction. If they conceded this honour to one, would it not stamp all those to whom the like honour was denied, as inferior, and not worthy of such a mark of respect? That was the principle he, in the first instance, wished to impress on the Court; and he would now proceed to show, that the grounds for this motion were wholly untenable. If they must object to the proposition, unless strong grounds were advanced in its favour, and if he proved that no such grounds existed, then he thought the Court ought to reject a motion, which, if carried, would form a most dangerous precedent. He had noted very particularly the various grounds on which his Hon. Friend supported his motion, and he would examine them in detail.—The first was, the personal esteem which Lord Cornwallis manifested towards Mr. Grant; surely his Hon. Friend could not expect, because Mr. Grant was well considered and highly valued by Lord Cornwallis, that they should admit that circumstance as any ground for erecting a monument. If that were to be allowed, he had only to turn over the pages, containing the names of those who had served them in India, and he could point out, not one, but fifty gentlemen, who had received more high commendation than Mr. Grant ever received there, for the services which they had rendered both to the Company and the country, whose interest he conceived to be inseparable. Not one of those numerous commendations had, however, been brought forward, on any occasion, as a reason for erecting a monument to the individual on whom it had been bestowed. The next point related to the shipping question.—now, his Hon. Friend had altogether misrepresented (not, he was sure, intentionally) the proceedings which took place with respect to the shipping affairs of the Company; and he proves that the Court of Directors never thought Mr. Grant was entitled to any special notice for his conduct on that occasion. The persons who chiefly exerted themselves, were particularly pointed out by the votes

of thanks in that Court; they were specially named, while Mr. Grant was not mentioned; his exertions did not appear to the general body to call for even a vote of thanks, much less to deserve a monument. (*Hear!*) His Hon. Friend appeared to have forgotten the history of the reform in the shipping department; he seemed to think that Mr. Grant was the person who, in 1794, brought about that important and beneficial change, for important and beneficial he admitted that it was; but his Hon. Friend would see, by papers on their table, that, had the alteration taken place when it was first proposed, a saving of 10,200,000*l.* would have been effected in freight alone, between that period and the year 1790. Now, if those proceedings took place without the late Mr. Grant's having any thing to do with them, his friends certainly had no right to come forward, and refer to them as a ground for agreeing to the proposed honour: on that head he had no claim whatever. The shipping concerns of the Company first excited attention in 1773; an inquiry took place before a secret committee, at the instance of Mr. Dundas, and great abuses were found to exist. In 1781, such was the combination and co-operation amongst the ship-owners, that the Company were compelled to give whatever freight they were pleased to demand, and the attention of Parliament was again called to the subject. In 1786, an Hon. Proprietor, Mr. Anthony Brough, who, he believed, was still living, demonstrated that an immense saving might be made in their freightage if the combination were resisted, and he offered to supply all the shipping they might require, at one-half or one-third of the rate they were then paying. They might deem the alteration to have commenced from that period. In 1790, the calculation of what might have been saved in freight, to which he had alluded, was laid on their table; it was the work of an Hon. Member, now no more, the late Sir David Scott; he had directed his attention particularly to the subject, and he obtained a very poor return for his labours. In 1791, his learned friend, Mr. Randle Jackson, submitted a motion to that Court, which was the first effectual attempt to keep down the demands of the shipping interest; his learned friend moved for the printing of all the shipping transactions of the Company. He succeeded in his object, and the papers which were printed disclosed to the public a scene of unparalleled extravagance. He did not mean to cast any blame on the ship-owners; they had a right to retain their monopoly as long as they could and to make as much of it as possible; but he could not avoid censuring the Directors for submitting to it so long. Mr. Randle Jackson having had the papers printed, the

attention of the Company was necessarily directed to a thorough reform of the shipping system; and he contended, that the success of his learned friend's motion was the commencement of that reform, on account of which they were called on to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased Director. In 1792, Mr. Fyatt moved, and Mr. R. Jackson seconded a resolution, condemnatory of the mode in which the shipping affairs of the Company were conducted; and it was surprising, considering the then state of the Court, that it was carried. In 1793, Mr. Dundas, then President of the Board of Controul, sent down a report to the Court of Directors, recommending to their consideration a reform in the shipping system of the Company. A resolution was subsequently moved in that Court, setting forth "that it is expedient for the Court of Directors to engage, in future, as well for the building as for the hiring of ships by public contract." This was lost at that time; but in a few months afterwards, the same motion was made and carried; so that, long before Mr. Grant entered the Court of Directors, the reformed system had been fairly established. On the fourth of May 1793, that resolution was passed, and Mr. Grant did not become a Director until 1794. He was willing to admit, that Mr. Grant's progress, in obtaining the direction, was much quicker than was usually the case; but then it should be observed that there was not then so much intrigue, so much party work, as there was at present (*Hear! hear!*) Parties did not then unite to keep one man in the direction and another man out of it. (*Hear! hear!*) Still, however, he believed that individuals had since come in with as little trouble as Mr. Grant, therefore this formed no ground for any particular mark of distinction. To return, however, to the shipping question: it was clear that, at the time when it was recently discussed, and of course best understood, Mr. Grant was not considered as entitled to the merit of the reform: it would be found, on reference to their records, that on the 10th of March 1796, Lord Kinnaird, the father of his Hon. Friend (the Hon. D. Kinnaird), who took a warmer interest in their proceedings than his Hon. Friend (who, he hoped, would be more active in future) was accustomed to do, moved the thanks of that Court to Mr. John Fyatt, Mr. Randle Jackson, and Mr. Thomas Hinchman, "for their anxious zeal and perseverance, in promoting a plan, which was of so much benefit to the interests of the Company." He had already stated what was done before Mr. Grant entered the direction; and, two years after that event, this resolution of thanks was passed, and yet Mr. Grant was not mentioned in it; two names only, those of Mr. Fyatt and Mr. Jackson, were

at first comprized in that resolution; the name of Mr. Fyatt was added in that Court. Now, if Mr. Grant had stood, with respect to this question, in the situation which had been described as entitling him to claim a special mark of respect and approbation, would not some person have moved, when a vote of thanks was proposed to other gentlemen, "that the name of Mr. Grant, who had taken such an active part in bringing about the reform, should be added?" A name was added in that Court, the name of Mr. Fyatt: this circumstance was conclusive as to any claim of Mr. Grant with respect to the reform of the shipping department. He had shown that, prior to 1794, Mr. Grant had nothing to do with it; and when this resolution was passed, long after 1794, his name was not mentioned; there was here then no ground on which to found the present motion. He was at the same time willing to admit, that in the after proceedings and discussions which took place—for the ship-owners did not die easily—*(a tough)* they fought to the very last *(a tough)*—the late Mr. Grant was an able associate and ally of Sir David Scott. He undoubtedly deserved credit for his exertions, but he only deserved it in common with others; and, he would ask, whether so peculiar and distinctive a mark of respect, as that which was now called for, should be founded on exertions which were made by others as well as by Mr. Grant? The next point was the statement of his Hon. Friend, that when the Marquess Wellesley went out to India, Mr. Grant was offered the situation of Member of Council, which he declined. Now he did not at all doubt the good opinion which Lord Melville entertained of Mr. Grant, and which led him to select that gentleman for the office; but, as they did not know the reasons which induced Mr. Grant to refuse the appointment, the mere circumstance of his refusal could not be received as a ground for acceding to this motion. Let his Hon. Friend state the motives by which he was actuated, and then they could judge what weight ought to be attached to the fact. The fourth ground on which the motion rested was the part Mr. Grant had taken in the discussions relative to the abuse of patronage; he believed he acted, on that occasion, as a sincere man; he certainly did his duty, but he did no more than his duty, in checking those corrupt abuses; but, he would ask, was Mr. Grant the first to move the business in that Court? No: an Hon. Director, who was now present, brought the matter forward; he persevered in his endeavours so long as it was necessary and no longer; he felt, that when the business was exposed, and the system was at an end, there was no necessity for carrying on a persecution against individuals, whose errors had

been sufficiently visited. Again, he would inquire whether Mr. Grant had set himself firmly against all those whose characters were implicated in this business? The answer was, that he had not. He (Mr. Hume) could name a Director at that period, who, when called on to answer, refused, on the ground that he was not obliged to criminate himself; and yet, at the next ballot, that individual was supported by Mr. Grant, who signed the House-list which contained his name; this was a most extraordinary fact, particularly when it was recollected that Mr. Grant had, in the House of Commons, inveighed, in the strongest terms, against those corrupt practices: he therefore contended, that, with respect to the question of patronage, no claim had been established. The next ground of approbation, he confessed, surprised him extremely; it was, that Mr. Grant had supported to the utmost of his power the formation of the College at Haileybury. He knew Mr. Grant had done so; but were there no persons in that Court acquainted with the motives which influenced his conduct? Who was the originator of a system of education in India? By whom was education first promoted and fostered there? Unquestionably by the Marquess Wellesley. And with what view was Haileybury College established? It was set up in opposition to the College at Fort William. *(Hear! hear!)* The fact was well known—it was set up decidedly and notoriously to put down the establishment in India, in consequence, it was alleged, of its expensiveness. He agreed with his Hon. Friend on the great benefits which flowed from education; he believed that the world received more good from education than from any other source; but here the question was, whether a necessity existed for this extensive establishment? Were they so poor, so destitute of places for general education in this country, that it was necessary to institute a seminary for every species of learning? What did they want, more than a seminary in which their young servants could study Oriental literature? That College, the formation of which had been cited as giving Mr. Grant a claim on their gratitude, had long been a subject of discord: the opinions respecting it were balanced; and he believed and hoped that those against the College had greatly the preponderance. While he admitted, as he had ever done, that a moral, pious, and virtuous education was necessary "to make the man;" he would ask his Hon. Friend whether he could place his hand upon his heart and say that, during the last years, morality, piety, and virtue had flourished at Haileybury College? *(Hear! hear!)* For his own part, he thought, that there was not, either

in the motive which gave rise to the establishment, or in the success which had attended it, any reason for agreeing to pay to Mr. Grant this singular tribute of respect. He would say nothing of that election, which had created so much evil, which had marred the prospects of that College, and in which Mr. Grant took a principal part; but he would maintain generally, that the formation of the College, allowing Mr. Grant to have exerted himself ever so much in the completion of that project, afforded no ground of support to this motion. The sixth ground which his Hon. Friend had adduced, scarcely deserved notice: it seemed, when application was made to Parliament on the part of the Company for relief, that Mr. Grant sustained the application with great energy and ability, and that Government ultimately complied with the requisition. He begged leave to ask, whether they meant to give the sole credit of this transaction to Mr. Grant? Whether it was intended to assert, that his influence with Government had insured the success of the Company, when the Legislature was pleased to concede this assistance? He must say, that the aid which they then received, ought not to have been entreated as a favour, but demanded as a right. (*Hear! hear!*) Had he been one of the persons to whom the application was confided, he would have shewn to the Government that the Company had a right to claim relief; he would have said, "We have exerted ourselves to raise the glory and extend the prosperity of Great Britain; the greatness of our efforts has impaired the finances of the Company, and therefore we demand assistance." Was this a case in which the language of humility and of intreaty was to be used? He thought not. Mr. Grant was, he believed, at that time in the Deputy Chair; for it should be observed, that the Chairman and Deputy Chairman transacted all the business; if he had been a simple Director, he would, perhaps, have had no more to do with the matter than he (Mr. Hume) had. (*A laugh.*) If not Chairman, Deputy Chairman, or Member of the Select Committee, his services would not have been called into requisition; if he were acting in any of these capacities, he merely did his duty; and, if he did not hold one of those official situations, he had nothing to do with the proceeding. The Company had a right to ask for relief, and Government granted no favour when they agreed to advance the assistance required. But, it was said, that Mr. Grant had ably supported the application in the House of Commons: was there any thing extraordinary in that? Would not any other Director, who happened to have a seat in Parliament, have pursued the same course? If it chanced,

that there were one or more Directors in the House of Commons, they would naturally take part in supporting or improving any measure which might be brought forward for the good of the Company. Mr. Grant had done so; but, in doing so, he had merely fulfilled his duty. Were there not many others who acted precisely in the same way? and were they, by awarding an honour to Mr. Grant alone, to declare to the world, that no one deserved it but him—that his colleagues were unworthy of such a mark of respect—for such, virtually, though not in words, was the meaning of this resolution? The next ground which his Hon. Friend had put forward was the part which Mr. Grant had taken during the negotiations for the renewal of the Company's Charter. He wished he could forget the time which was wasted in this Court on that occasion; he wished he could be persuaded to feel, that Mr. Grant was not the person who endeavoured to perpetuate a system which was actually prejudicial to the Company; he should be glad if he could hide from himself the fact, that Mr. Grant's opposition created much of the contention which took place between the Government and the Company. The Government was prepared to concede the China trade to the Company—and the only question was, "Are you, the Company, to retain a monopoly of the trade to the Presidencies of India—that trade which the Americans are taking from you—that trade which the voice of the people of England demands to have thrown open—and which the merchants of England can carry on to the benefit of themselves and of their country?" Mr. Grant was hostile to the proposed emancipation of the India trade—and that was the only point of contention. It was his lot, on that occasion, to stand singly in that Court, opposed to the whole body of Directors and Proprietors. (*A laugh.*) He moved an amendment to the resolutions which were then proposed; and, full as the Court was, he felt himself extremely fortunate in getting a gentleman, who happened to be sitting by him, to second that amendment—such was the prejudice which then prevailed. He now called on the Proprietors to say whether what he had then prognosticated, or what Mr. Grant had then foretold, had taken place? He asked them whether India had been ruined by the opening of the trade, or whether the Company had suffered by that measure?—consequences, which Mr. Grant had averred must inevitably follow, if the British merchant were allowed to proceed in India? No such thing: our trade had, on the contrary, greatly increased; whilst, on the other hand, one-half of the American trade was thrown out of the market—

and the whole benefit of this extended commerce was reaped by England alone. He could shew, beyond all manner of doubt, that it was Mr. Grant who raised that opposition to the opening of the trade, which produced so much unpleasant feeling between the Government and the Company. His Hon. Friend said, "Will you not award this mark of respect to one who took so prominent a part in these negotiations?" He would ask, in reply, "What honour have you awarded to the late Sir Francis Baring? What monument have you erected to the late Sir Hugh Inglis?" Was not the former thanked by that Court, for his exertions during the negotiations for the Charter of 1793? and was not the latter also thanked for his conduct while the renewal of the last Charter was in progress? No monuments were erected to these gentlemen; and yet, he could tell his Hon. Friend, that the Court of Proprietors had so high an opinion of Sir Francis Baring, that they called on him to give his assistance in completing the arrangements connected with the Charter of 1793, although he was going out by rotation, and that assistance he cheerfully contributed. His Hon. Friend did not, perhaps, recollect a motion, nearly to the same effect, which he (Mr. Hume) had made in that Court; namely, that as Sir Hugh Inglis was intimately acquainted with all the proceedings which had taken place pending the renewal of the last Charter, the Company should avail themselves of his assistance and service until the arrangements were completed; that motion was carried, and the Company received the benefit of Sir Hugh Inglis's exertions. The conduct of these gentlemen, on those two occasions, was specially approved of; but no monument was required for them. Why should they then award a monument to Mr. Grant, when no specific ground or reason was adduced—when he had, in fact, done nothing more than these gentlemen? He did not mean to say that Mr. Grant was not a very honest man; but, if he agreed to his Hon. Friend's proposition, it would be declaring that he was the only honest man in the Court. (*Hear!*) That was the fair interpretation of his Hon. Friend's resolution. Why should he, sometimes agreeing with, and sometimes disagreeing from Mr. Grant, vote to him a monument for his whole series of services? He should not be an honest man if he refused monuments to the memories of all other Directors, could he be prevailed upon to vote in favour of the present motion. If this proposition were agreed to, on such grounds as his Hon. Friend had stated, he should call for a monument in honour of Sir Francis Baring and Sir H. Inglis. A proposition of that kind would, however,

be distinguished by this extraordinary difference, from the present: namely, that they had recorded votes of approbation of the conduct of those two gentlemen, whereas in the case of Mr. Grant they had no such recorded vote of approbation, he having been passed over. His Hon. Friend had described Mr. Grant as having faithfully, zealously, and ably performed his duty; he readily concurred in the truth of that statement: he believed Mr. Grant always pursued that course which, according to his judgment, appeared to be the best; but was that a ground for erecting a monument to him? Others might, with perfect propriety, put in the same claim, and if he awarded to him that which he refused to persons of equal merit, he should be guilty of injustice. He might say of many others Directors, as had been said of Mr. Grant, that they had faithfully, zealously, and ably discharged their duty; but no person had ever thought of erecting monuments to them, because they had done that which they were bound in honour and conscience to do. Therefore he called on the Court, if not to reject the present motion, at least to take time for its due and serious consideration. Another point on which his Hon. Friend had dilated, was of the honesty of Mr. Grant's intentions, and the purity of motive which governed all his actions. He did not wish to deny to Mr. Grant the praise of a pure and honest mind; but there were persons in that Court, individuals in the direction, who, for honesty of heart, and purity of mind, had no superior; and in what a situation would they be placed, by and by, with respect to those persons, if this distinguished honour were conferred on Mr. Grant! It was a most serious question, fraught with endless difficulties and perplexities. Should the motion be carried, it would be throwing a fire-brand into the Court. (*Hear! hear!*) There would be a continual struggle for monumental honours. (*Hear! hear!*) Much as he had himself been considered a fire-brand in public places, still he was not one of those who were for exciting unnecessary irritation amongst public men. While, however, he could interfere to prevent public abuses, he would endeavour to do so; and, with the full conviction on his mind that the present motion, if successful, would lead to very unpleasant results, he called on the Court not to proceed farther without fully considering all the circumstances. With regard to the papers drawn up by Mr. Grant, he should be sorry to found his merits upon them, and he was surprised that his Hon. Friend had done so; he could point out many of them which, however well meant, were certainly injudicious. On the occasion of the debate in that General Court,

where, as he had before observed, he stood alone, he said, "I know you will read what comes from the pen of Mr. Grant as an official statement, which with you, will be conclusive against any thing that I can say: I, therefore, can only refer to time, the great touchstone of truth and error."

He now called on those who were present at that debate to say how far those writings of Mr. Grant turned out to be true and correct? He was satisfied that those statements were not yet borne out by the event; and he was sure that they never would. His Hon. Friend had told them, that public opinion was great and powerful; fortunately for this country, it was powerful; and he sincerely hoped that as the intelligence of the empire increased, that check to the abuses of power would become still more strong, (*hear!*) and that men, who wandered from the path of public virtue and principle, would be branded by the severe censure of public opinion. (*Hear!*) But it was a double-edged weapon which his Hon. Friend had made use of; when he referred to public opinion, how did he apply his argument? He said, it would be an act of severity, when public opinion punished crime, to refuse a fair and just reward to those whose conduct was worthy of public approbation; to withhold such a reward he declared to be unjust, ungenerous, and impolitic. Now, he (Mr. Hume) would say, on the other hand, that the proceedings of that Court should be impartial; and he would ask whether he could not bring forward many individuals who had acted most meritoriously in the Company's service, and who had been treated with the severity of which his Hon. Friend had spoken, a fair reward not having been extended to them?—(*Hear!*) Did they act upon the doctrine of his Hon. Friend in the case of a noble Marquess (Hastings), who had served them, ably and zealously, for many years in India? Did he get that meed of reward from them which even the public voice called for?—(*Hear!*) Was that just meed of reward granted to the Marquess Wellesley? He could shew in the history of the Company, from 1791 to the present time, that, according to his Hon. Friend's argument, a great deal of unjust, ungenerous, and impolitic conduct had been manifested towards different individuals. As that was the case, he did not think they were bound to make a special exception in the case of Mr. Grant; there was no ground for it; they had no right to confer this honour, this particular meed of reward on Mr. Grant, while they refused it to others; such a proceeding could only provoke invidious comparisons. He was sorry to be obliged to make these remarks, but, he repeated, his Hon. Friend's reference to

public opinion was not a happy one, for it would be found to be a two-edged weapon; if any gentleman founded his approbation on that point, he must perceive, if he examined it, that it was untenable. He might cite instances where monuments had been erected in honour of great talents; but if he adduced those instances, the circumstances attending them would be found to afford the best arguments against the present motion. It was not, however, necessary that he should advert to those cases, his argument being, he thought, sufficiently strong without them. With regard to this motion, viewed in the light of a precedent, what, he demanded, would be its consequences and effects? The claim, it appeared, was founded on honourable and proper conduct; if that were the ground, he hoped there would be no Director, henceforward, who would not deserve a similar token of respect, by his upright, honourable, and praiseworthy exertions in the discharge of his duties. But this universal approbation must defeat its own end; when the honour was so generally contended, it would be looked upon as a matter of little value; the frequency of the act would do away with the value of the approbation bestowed by that Court; every case should stand exclusively on its own intrinsic merits, and extraordinary reasons should be advanced for granting an extraordinary honour; in this case, no special grounds had been stated as meriting this, the highest mark of respect, nay, of admiration, which it was in their power to confer. The Court ought, therefore, to postpone the consideration of the question altogether, or to meet it with a direct negative. Where thanks and honours were really due, they certainly ought not to be refused; but on no occasion should they permit themselves to vote special thanks to any man, unless for some special and well-defined cause. If they deviated from that course, then they must, in common justice, show the new principle to apply to every Director, who, up to the period of his decease, had acted zealously and honourably. He thought he had taken from the Hon. Mover even the smallest ground for the approbation of his resolution; and as he had shewn that it was destitute of any real and efficient support, in point of fact and reason, it certainly would surprise him very much if it were carried. They were called upon to vote their thanks to Mr. Grant, and to erect a monument to his memory, "for the many important benefits he had rendered to the Company by his counsels and experience, and by his constant and strenuous exertions, in Parliament and elsewhere;" but not a word was specifically stated relative to his conduct in that Court and in the Court of Directors. Mention

was made in the resolution of "seventeen years of distinguished service in India;" the meaning of which, as he knew nothing of this distinguished service, he really did not understand. It was also alleged, that those strenuous exertions were made "to preserve unimpaired their rights and privileges, and to improve the condition of the vast population under the Company's rule." Now, he would ask, was there any man amongst the whole body of Proprietors ready to point out any instance in which the acts of Mr. Grant, in all or any of the cases referred to in the resolution, were worthy of the proposed honour? They had no documents before them, which was a very great deviation from a wise and long-established rule; if the proposition were to be founded on his public conduct, that conduct ought to be described by his colleagues, who best knew, and could most satisfactorily explain his service, or else documents should have been laid before them, on which they could one and all decide. So far as he knew, no documents were forthcoming on this occasion; they were, in fact, called upon to take a jump in the dark. He had, therefore, prepared an amendment for the postponement of the motion, which he considered the safest, the most delicate, and the most respectful way of getting rid of the subject. He did not think the feelings of Mr. Grant's family were sufficiently consulted in this proceeding; and he had heard that considerable doubts existed as to the mode of bringing it forward. He knew it was the intention of some gentlemen to give the direct negative to the motion; but he would not like to dismiss it in that summary manner; therefore, as a more delicate course of proceeding, he would move for the postponement of the question, if those who brought it forward did not choose to withdraw it. The Hon. Gentleman then moved, "that all the words of the original motion after the word 'that,' should be omitted, for the purpose of introducing the following:

"Whilst this Court willingly recognize and record the zeal and assiduity with which the late Mr. Charles Grant performed, during twenty-nine years, the duties of a Director of this Company, they consider it a question requiring more mature consideration, whether there are sufficient grounds for distinguishing him from his honourable coadjutors, and whether it be expedient to establish a precedent of granting posthumous honours to all who shall faithfully fulfil the duties of that important station.

"That, therefore, this Court deem it expedient to postpone to a future day the consideration of the proposition now submitted to them."

Mr. Gahagan seconded the amendment.

Mr. R. Twining said, that if he had at

first, and still continued to have some hesitation in offering himself to the attention of the Court, he begged to assure them that it was not from any wavering in opinion upon the justice or propriety of the motion before them; but he felt diffident in his ability to do justice to such a subject, and he was afraid he could not command arguments worthy of the view which he took of the motion, and of the attention of those whom he had the honour of addressing. He could assure those who differed from him, in the necessity of paying a tribute to the departed worth of the Hon. and deceased Director, that he believed it was not in the contemplation of any gentleman who had signed the requisition, most certainly it was not within his own, that, in proposing this mark of respect to the late Mr. Grant, there should be forced into view any invidious comparison between the merits and services of that gentleman, and of others who had preceded or been co-equal with him in the direction; their impression being without any such invidious comparison, there would be found sufficient on the face of the proceeding itself to justify the step which they proposed. (*Hear! hear!*) It has been often said, that the best memorial a man can carry with him is the approbation of his fellow citizens, and also that the best recollection of a man's own acts is written upon the heart; but that recollection, however deeply engraven, was but short-lived; whilst the monument which they now proposed to commemorate departed service was one which would survive their own times, and convey down to future ages the flattering record of their testimony towards a man, who had for half a century discharged high, important, and valuable services to their body. (*Hear! hear!*) It was that feeling, and the preservation of that incitement, by which alone they were actuated; and he would still hope, notwithstanding the opposition this motion encountered, that, without the presentation of special grounds, there was enough in the general notoriety of the services of the deceased Director to secure the support of that Court to a motion like the present.—(*Hear! hear!*) It was in vain for any high man, however eminently useful were his life, to look for a perfect unanimity of sentiment respecting the whole of his career; and the higher he was removed, by the nature of his occupations, from the common eye of the world, the less likely was he to secure a universal concurrence; they must hope to attain a unanimity of interest before they could expect a unanimity of feeling. (*Hear, hear!*) But in calling their attention generally to the leading character of the late Mr. Grant's services, ample grounds would, he thought, be found, by any person conversant with the nature of the

circumstances in which the deceased Director was placed for the adoption of this motion, without dwelling upon specific details. He did not conceive there was much stress to be laid upon the want of precedent, which had been referred to; the want of a precedent, for an act in itself just and right, was no reason why they should exclude themselves from the performance of a duty which they felt incumbent upon them to discharge. (*Hear! hear!*) There might have been others who deserved similar tributes of respect in times past, and they ought not perhaps to have been overlooked; there may be more who will yet earn such; but all that is matter of speculation, which ought not to exclude them from the fulfilment of an act of justice incurred in their own time, and of which they had derived the benefit. (*Hear! hear!*) Neither did he see any reason for anticipating, as some gentlemen had done, future danger, from the accumulation of "mural monuments," and the preservation of such a monopoly for their Directors. The accumulation could never in fact occur, it would defeat itself; for the frequency would diminish the value of the honour, and destroy the intended compliment. He did not think it worth while, in argument, to speculate upon such cases as may arise where high desert would demand a repetition of these tributes; as those cases arose, let them be decided upon their own intrinsic merits, and not be called up to their imaginations now, to deter them from the act which was proposed. He trusted, that on an occasion like this they would forget private differences of opinion, and, in the consideration of the general merits of so zealous and devoted a servant, come to the just and gratifying conclusion, that while they were perpetuating the example of zeal and honesty, most assiduously and honourably continued for a long series of years, in arduous and high employments, they were also pursuing a great moral good, by holding out to all parts of the community the incitement of such an example. There was, he always thought, in the appropriation of posthumous honours for distinguished merit, as much of judgment as there was of feeling; and he entreated of them not to overlook the opportunity now afforded to them, in the case of a man to whom he might with truth apply the line of the poet—

Multis ille bonis stetit occidit.

In the experience of life they often saw men carried away at the first dawning of brilliant genius—they often saw others called from existence in the midst of a career of honour—and again, how often did they see men swept off while occupied in the pursuit of profligacy, and destroyed in the perpetration of the most atrocious

crimes: not so in the case of the late Mr. Grant, he was not soon cut off from their service, and from the wide sphere of his utility, but died mature and grey in years, and long ripe in the practice and dispensation of virtue. True, this maturity of life and service, the long career he had filled in the course of nature, materially lessened the poignancy of their regret, while it furnished an additional reason in support of the claim now made upon them; and which, he repeated, from the very length of the services of the deceased, did not require, nor could be expected to require or pledge any individual Proprietor to an entire approval of every act of Mr. Grant's long life; while, at the same time, it gave enough of service, enough of the general opportunities for weighing and appreciating that service, to entitle the individual who performed it to the tribute now offered to his memory. (*Hear! hear!*) He regretted the opposition which had been made to the original motion, and still earnestly trusted that the Hon. Proprietor would withdraw his amendment, and let the original question stand unaffected. In conclusion, he had only to regret his inability to do justice to the subject, but it was one in which he could not reconcile it to his feelings to give a silent vote. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Gahagan said that it was his first intention to have simply supported the amendment by his vote, but he now felt under the necessity of saying a few words in reply to the Hon. Proprietor who had just sat down. He gave credit to his declaration that he, in common with the other friends of the late Mr. Grant, when they had determined upon bringing forward this proposition, never intended by their motion to invite invidious comparisons; he went on to say that a complete unanimity of sentiment for any public character was not to be expected; and the Hon. Proprietor then added the expression of his hope, that a sufficient quantity of prominent good would be found in the history of Mr. Grant's services to justify the erection of the proposed monument. He (Mr. Gahagan) was compelled upon that point, namely, on the main principle upon which the Hon. Proprietor had founded the motion before them, to quote against him the high authority of Mr. Grant himself; and it must be considered a singular coincidence, that on the first day when that Court had the opportunity of beholding the new statue to the late Warren Hastings, they should be called upon to vote another monumental tribute of the same kind to the Director who had firmly opposed its erection. The present resolution was for the erection of a statue or monument. Suppose the former, and that the site, instead of being in Bloomsbury church, was in that Court; suppose

the marble figures could imbibe the spirit of life, how could Charles Grant look Warren Hastings in the face, or Warren Hastings, Charles Grant?—(*A laugh.*) He would recall to them the language used by Mr. Grant, in the discussion upon Mr. Hastings' monument; language which he did not copy from any unauthenticated report, but from the paper used by Mr. Grant, and which he had read in that Court, as containing his premeditated and fixed sentiments upon the subject. The words of Mr. Grant were these: Mr. Grant on that occasion observed, "The measure now proposed is to decree by a public act the erection of a statue in honour of Mr. Hastings. Thus, to decree in honour of any person, goes to hold up that person to the admiration of the world, and to transmit a solemn testimony of his pre-eminent excellence to all future ages. On the present occasion, the terms in which this act is proposed, *'long, zealous, and successful services,'* will sanction, at least, the more prominent measures of a long administration; and, to be truly honourable to Mr. Hastings, must be supposed to sanction also as wise and just, the political and moral involved in them. In such a testimony and such an act, I feel myself utterly unable to join; and as silence might imply concurrence, I am obliged expressly to declare my dissent." Now then, upon Mr. Grant's own deliberate shewing, it was not a sufficient quantity of prominent good, that in his opinion justified the tribute of monumental honours, which was to hold up to future ages the example of the man; but it was that "pre-eminent excellence," which was worthy of being held up as an example to all succeeding ages. Apply then Mr. Grant's own test to his own case: where was his "pre-eminent excellence?" Excellence he had, and a large share of it; private virtues he had, and who denied them? These then being admitted, there was no doubt that his private friends had a right to cherish his memory. They had a right to pay what tribute they pleased, and in his parish church if they liked, to the recollection of his departed worth. Public bodies were not, however, to be called upon to consecrate private virtue, but to distinguish public services. The other tablet was consigned to the friends and family who were endeared to the deceased. (*Hear!*) He must deny, as he had before said, to Mr. Grant the possession of "pre-eminent excellence," in the sense in which he had himself most properly considered it; and, so far from assenting to the general view which had been taken of Mr. Grant's exertions, he believed there would be found many who thought that the majority of that gentleman's efforts had been wrongly directed. On the ques-

tion of the opening of the trade, for instance, his view had been proved to have been decidedly erroneous. The Hon. Mover, in estimating the claims of Mr. Grant, first begged the question, and then raised his argument upon it. He assumed the force of public opinion, and next argued that he had it with him. He described it as being overwhelming and paramount; even superior (and in that he did not agree with him) to the monarchical influence. Who can fly from it? asked the Hon. Proprietor; and, in an eloquent strain, he shewed that solitude afforded no shelter from the pangs occasioned by public obloquy, and no relief from the contemplation of one's-self; whilst, on the other hand, the busy world was shut against the victim of public opinion. The idea was good, the words were fine, but the position was not correct. How many are there who do not perpetrate flagrant evil, yet whose ways are bad, and who do escape the punishment of their mis-deeds? Then take the argument the other way. If mere possession of zeal, integrity, and ability, entitle a man to the gratitude of posterity, where are such monuments to stop? Does the virtuous discharge of a man's duty in the rotation of the career of life, however useful and admirable to those who love the good picture of domestic example, entitle the possessor to public reward? Where was its claim upon Mr. Grant's own axiom? Sure he was, that if the principle were once admitted, they would never have another poet to write for them another beautiful elegy, "on a country church-yard;" (*a laugh.*) for there would be no cemetery without its grouse of mural monuments. Do gentlemen forget how rare is the distribution of public honours by the erection of such posthumous tributes? In Parliament the utmost circumspection is used, even in cases where the services of the highest Statesmen, whose acts involved the fate and prosperity of nations, were concerned. Even in the case of the immortal Pitt, who so long swayed, as Prime Minister, the destinies of this kingdom; who was the *frons*, the *caput*, the *origo*, of the national system; even in his case, there was some difference of opinion as to the application of monumental honours. Was the late Mr. Grant the prime mover of any great system which swayed the destiny of their Indian empire? Was he the *frons*, the *caput*, the *origo* of any such system? He was, no doubt, a man of much merit; a man who deserved to be respected; but the distinction was wide between such a sphere of utility and esteem, and the public and pre-eminent merit which could alone justify the compliment, at their corporate expense, intended for his memory. (*Hear! hear!*) Even in the case of Lord Cornwallis, who had so early selected Mr. Grant

for his friendship, the late Lord Londonderry, in moving the monument to that Governor-General, distinctly told the House of Commons, that he was aware he called for a tribute which ought to be rarely asked, and never except for some great and signal service, on which common opinion was, by common consent, universally fixed. Of this nature were the transcendent services of such men as a Nelson and a St. Vincent. On warlike enterprize of that description there could be no variance of opinion: not so of many efforts which were made in civil life, and in political pursuits. There were a variety of opinions upon parts of Mr. Grant's services; upon his share in the shipping reformation, on his view of the opening of the free trade, and on the establishment of the college system. He was quite convinced, that if this motion were carried, there was so singular and neutralizing an incongruity in its principle, that it would fail to answer its intended purpose. When the Charter of that great Company should cease to exist (for no man could say its security and stability were perpetual), what then would remain to commemorate the fame of their Body? Were they to refer to a parish church in Bloomsbury-square? When he made this local allusion, far be it from him to disparage a parochial cemetery; he knew its sanctity, and the solemn reverence with which it ought to be referred to, and there he hoped, when the business of this fleeting life had closed upon him, to repose in the same pious hope, and serene tranquillity, with which their late honourable director had sunk into the tomb. (*Hear! hear!*) But he must repeat, that a parish church was not the place where a great public monument ought to be erected. If they must have one, let it be erected in some conspicuous situation; let it be placed, for instance, in the square of Haileybury College; let it be consigned to a situation where its durability for the incitement of posterity would be assured:

*Dum domus Æneæ Capitolii immobile saxum,
Accolet, imperviumque pater Romanus habebit.*

There was no precedent, he would again repeat, for one particle of the present proposition, which was the mingled offspring of an amiable weakness and a want of prudence. He could appreciate this mode of paying the tribute of admiration to the private virtues and steady worth of Mr. Grant, if the friends who survived the object of their esteem and attachment had themselves called in the aid of the chisel of Mr. Chantry, or of some other eminent sculptor, to construct the memorial of their regard. They would then have been properly employed in testifying their sense of private worth, and not in promoting an opinion that his life had been an example of pre-eminent public service, in which sense alone the deceased would himself,

could he have a voice on the occasion, consent to receive the trophy. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. *Trant* was sorry, at so advanced a period of the discussion, to occupy the attention of the Court; but he could not on such an occasion overlook the many mistakes and misconceptions into which several of the gentlemen had fallen who had opposed the original motion. It had been insinuated, if not directly asserted, by one Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Home), that the late Mr. Grant had not been the friend of the education and moral improvement of their Indian population, and that he was only the advocate for the establishment of a college at home, in the hope of putting down that established by the Marquess Wellesley in Fort William. Now he had attended very particularly to all the discussions that had taken place upon the establishment of Haileybury College, and he had the honour of being himself one of the first members of the college of Fort William, and he could positively affirm, that there was no act of Mr. Grant that could by any degree of justice or fairness be construed into a desire to take a hostile view of any of the plans laid down by Lord Wellesley for the cultivation and advancement of education in India. He could himself, on the contrary, bear his humble testimony to the services of Mr. Grant, in the promotion of every thing which related to the moral and intellectual improvement of the inhabitants of their possessions in Asia. (*Hear! hear!*) Mr. Burke had forty years ago said, that if the English power were, by any sudden revolution, to be expelled from India, no trace would remain that a civilized people had ever had that country under their rule and dominion, or had ever set their foot upon the soil, except to conduct the desolation of war. However applicable was the remark of Mr. Burke at the earlier period of their history, the stain which had been cast upon their conduct had since been, happily for them, removed,

— "*Pudet hæc opprobria nobis
Et dici potuisse;*"—

but the remainder of the sentence, "*et non potuisse repellere,*" could no longer be applied to them. He thanked God that the charge could no longer be made against them with even the shadow of truth, and in his conscience he thought that much of the modern amelioration was due to the services and continued labours of the late Mr. Grant. (*Hear! hear!*) With respect to the mode of conducting the education of their officers, and he had had many opportunities of knowing how dear that object was to Mr. Grant, his view was, that it had better be effectively commenced at home than in India. On that view alone had Mr. Grant acted: but never was he actuated, at any period of his long life, by

any desire to remit his most zealous, sincere and efficient exertions for the promotion of education in India. Respecting the general question, he should say, that although there was no precedent to guide them, it was yet time that there should be one to meet such a case. He agreed that there might have been others who had equal claims for the extent and duration of past services; but was it any reason that because they, or their predecessors, had neglected to do justice to others, they should continue to refrain from giving to merit its due? (*Hear! hear!*) If they had not (and he was ashamed of the fact) a precedent on their own records, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had on a late occasion furnished one which it was fit they should imitate; he meant, when that right Hon. Gentleman, in proposing the monument to Earl St. Vincent, recollected that Parliament had omitted to furnish a similar tribute to Lord Duncan, and took that opportunity of supplying the omission. (*Hear! hear!*) Let them, acting on the same generous principle, repair the omission, if such it was, to the memories of Sir Hugh Inglis and Sir Francis Baring, and taking this opportunity, when erecting a monument to Mr. Grant, to acknowledge the claims of those gentlemen. (*Hear! hear!*) Upon the score of public services, he would ask, whose claim stood in competition with Mr. Grant's, during a life of fifty years laboriously and eminently devoted to the cultivation and enlargement of every branch of their interests? Were these to be called services of an ordinary nature, or as discharged in the mere rotation of duty? On the contrary, he would assert them to be in the rank of "pre-eminent services," and which justly entitled the dispenser to the approbation and gratitude of posterity. (*Hear, hear!*) These being his opinions, the original motion should have his cordial support.

Mr. Carruthers said, that after the very able manner in which the motion had been supported, he should only regret the proposition of the amendment, and express a hope that the Hon. Mover would withdraw it, and permit the original question to be disposed of with unanimity. He deeply regretted that a motion which carried conviction with it should have met any opposition in that Court, where the various merits of Mr. Grant were so well known. It would be his humble duty to endeavour to bring the Court to a state of reason, after the delusion which had been shed over the subject by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume), and the eloquent and animated address of the Hon. Proprietor behind him (Mr. Gahagan). He should confine himself to the consideration of the want of precedent which had been so forcibly urged, and the dangers which were ascribed to the

adoption of the particular precedent now called for. He could only say, in reply to these arguments and apprehensions, that if those who had gone before them, and had had the advantage of eminent services, were nevertheless so blind to their value, and insensible to their public worth, as to disregard the example which they ought to have held out for the benefit and emulation of their successors, the precedent of their inactivity and ingratitude was one which he would not follow, nor envy the feelings and principles of those who either had traced or would trace their steps. (*Hear! hear!*) In reply to the observations of the Hon. Director (Mr. Elphinstone), who had spoken within the bar, that there were many who would have a similar claim in times to come, if the present motion were agreed to, he would say, that when the time came, and with all of them he hoped it was very distant, it would be for the Court to do them that justice which was now sought for the memory of Mr. Grant. (*Hear! hear!*) With respect to the allusion to the meeting of the Bar for Lord Erskine's statue, that was, he thought, a different case. Lord Erskine might be said to have represented the whole body of the law; that body were called upon to honour his memory. But the East-India Company was not constituted in the same manner; they were a chartered and a corporate body, and could only act in a particular form. With reference to the invidious use that might be made of this motion, if the same honour were not paid to other men, he would ask the Hon. Member (Mr. Hume) if, when he was, for his zealous and active parliamentary labours, thanked by various bodies of the people, he had considered those marks of popular respect paid to himself as disparaging the principles or labours of other Members of Parliament with whom he was in the habit of acting, and who were not included in the like complimentary tributes? (*Hear! hear!*) He would not believe that the Hon. Member had ever considered them in such a light, or as furnishing the least ground for an uncomfortable feeling, or a jealous spirit in the minds of others; neither would he think that any Director now sat within that bar, or was ever likely to sit there, who could be actuated by so narrow and illiberal a feeling towards any contemporary. (*Hear! hear!*) His maxim was always to do justice to merit as he found it.

"*Palmas quo meritis ferat.*"

was a salutary maxim, which he hoped that Court would be always found to follow. He therefore hoped that the question of precedent or no precedent would be thrown out of the present consideration, and not be suffered to influence their vote; it would be idle to delay their decision until they could found it upon detailed documents; they had before them the

broad fact of a life usefully, zealously, and honourably spent in their service; and upon the general impression of the merits of a man so well known as the late Mr. Grant, he thought they were authorized in proceeding to a decision upon the *prima facie* case which had been brought under their consideration. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Samuel Dixon said, he meant not to depreciate the merits or services of the late Mr. Grant, both of which he acknowledged; but he was still afraid of the consequence of setting the proposed precedent. Allowing all the merits and public labours of the late Director, still it could not be contended that he had acted more for the benefit of the East-India Company than many other Directors, who had performed similar offices within the same period, and for whom motions of this kind had never been made. If the motion now before the Court were agreed to, it would be impossible in future to overlook the services of other Directors, without creating a feeling of invidious distinction which would be very unwise and impolitic. He had some objections to the verbal framing of the motion (to that part, for instance, where the meagre expression relative to Mr. Grant's services "in Parliament and elsewhere" was used; but he opposed it on the broad principle of its inexpediency.

Mr. Sheriff Laurie said, that although he came to the Court resolved to vote for the original question, yet, after hearing the discussion which had taken place, he was now prepared to vote against it. They had met there as an Assembly of British Merchants; but really, from the number of elegant Latin quotations that had been made in the course of the debate, a stranger might be led to suppose that it was a meeting of the members of one of the universities. (*A laugh!*) It was true, the late Mr. Grant appeared to have been the best organ of communication among their Directors upon several occasions; there he certainly had had an advantage over others of them, for he (the Sheriff) was perfectly ready to admit that they were not all alike. (*A laugh!*) On consideration, he thought it an injudicious step to have sent forth a requisition, signed by so many influential names: for how could they expect to have a fair division upon any subject which they might meet to discuss, after it had received the avowed sanction of persons of such weight and authority amongst them? A question already considered in such a manner, left little chance of being afterwards heard as it otherwise would have been. In future he thought it would be a good plan were members restricted from furnishing to their requisitions more than the nine names required by the by-law, and then there would be a fairer chance of their coming unbiassed to the consideration of the subject. With respect to the substantive

question before them, he thought there was on the face of it something injudicious, in the erection, by a public body, of a monument in a parish church. If any man in their service deserved that distinguished mark of posthumous recollection, let his statue be erected within the walls of that Court, to stand as a polar star to guide their future course. When he objected to the mode proposed for the purpose of commemorating the services of their late Director, Mr. Grant, he was far from undervaluing that gentleman's abilities; he was the clearest speaker and the best reasoner he had ever heard inside that bar. The Directors would, of course, all vote for the original question, for who could blame them for all wishing to have monuments erected to their memory in their parish churches? It was this consequence, however favourable to them, which induced him, on public grounds, to oppose the motion.

Mr. Impey said, he had never before been witness to any discussion, in which so many parties suffered their party feelings so far to mislead the minds of men;—he never recollected a case where individuals were induced by the strength of those feelings, to argue a question of this nature, upon such grounds as had been this day advanced, and which were any thing but just and proper, on an occasion like the present—(*Hear! hear!*) There was one thing which was quite clear from the speeches they had heard, that the late Mr. Grant was no friend either to the characters or the measures of Mr. Hastings and Lord Wellesley; but whether he was, or was not, had nothing to do with the present question. He was sorry that, on such an occasion as this, the friends and supporters of either of the systems of these Governors General, should have turned aside from the subject which they were met to consider, and been led to consider Mr. Grant as merely their opponent upon these points of policy. He was sorry, also, that Mr. Grant had manifested his opposition to the statue proposed to Mr. Hastings;—he was sorry for it, because he differed from him respecting the conduct of that eminent individual; and the more so, because he found that the arguments then used by Mr. Grant were now directed against himself by those who opposed this tribute to his memory. But of what, in plain terms, did Mr. Grant's argument against Mr. Hastings consist? "I admit," said he, "the great merits of Mr. Hastings,—I admit his great and eminent services to his country,—but I differ from him in the view which he took of certain public measures, and I alone shall oppose this monument." At that period, a speech was made against Mr. Hastings similar to that which was now made by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) against Mr. Grant, item by item; the

points, the arguments were the same; every sort of hole was endeavoured to be picked in the measure which was then adopted; nay, the parties went further—they revived obsolete and refuted calumnies, forty years after the public had lost sight of them, in the ample refutations which had swept them from circulation. Libels were raked up from the contemptuous obscurity in which they had sunk;—they were dragged into light, but not into effectual notice. This was not the way to meet questions of this nature; a bad argument did not become good by the force of repetition. When they were considering of public life, they should look to it as a whole. They should look to the general character and class of services of the individual, and not stoop to pick holes here and there in a long career of public service. God defend any public man whose claims to posthumous fame were to be tried upon such principles. There were some men, he knew, who could not form any other estimate of public merit: their minds resembled those optical glasses, which distorted every object that was viewed through them. The Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) was of this class: there his mind seemed defective; it fastened upon details, however trivial; he could not help it—his mental vision was microscopic,—it was not his fault; for, in the language of Shakespeare:—

“————— It is his nature's plague
To spy into abuses.”

(*Loud cries of hear! and laughter.*) There was no public man, whose services were spread over a long series of years, who could bear that sort of scrutiny. It resembled, in one sense, the ancient ordeal, or rather, mode of indiscriminate punishment, which formerly prevailed in this country. The accused were blindfolded, and compelled to walk amongst red-hot plough-shares: so that their escape was next to impossible. And it was over an ordeal just as absurd and impassable that public character was to pass, according to the test applied this day.—(*Hear! hear!*) Could any person who entered the Court during this discussion, and heard merely the speeches of the gentlemen opposite, imagine that the late Mr. Grant possessed a single merit? The establishment of Haileybury College was, it seemed, no merit; for that, instead of being intended to promote education in India, was set on foot to prevent the diffusion of the education already provided there! What Mr. Grant did before Parliament was, they were told, unnecessary, because a different course was afterwards adopted by the Legislature. It was a little unfortunate for those who used this argument, and referred to Sir Hugh Inglis by way

of contrast, that that excellent person was also in the same way premature in his efforts, eminent as he was in bringing their case before Parliament. But, whatever was said by the gentlemen who opposed this motion, they could not undervalue the mass of evidence, the accumulation of striking facts, which were usefully laid before Parliament and the British empire, chiefly through the instrumentality of the late Mr. Grant;—they ought to recollect that in consequence of the information thus imparted, Sir Thomas Munro had been placed at the head of the Madras Government. At that late hour of the day, he was averse from trespassing much upon their attention. The main grounds, however, upon which his judgment was formed, were these;—first, on the question whether the late Mr. Grant had been sufficiently eminent in their service to deserve posthumous honours; and, secondly, if it were for the interest of the East-India Company that such honours should be conferred upon his memory. On both points his own mind was completely made up in the affirmative. He entirely concurred in the opinion, that for a general career of upwards of thirty years of service, in high and important situations, guided by great abilities, conducted with unabated industry, and devoted with unalterable zeal to all the interests of the East-India Company, some special work of respect was due. The long employment of such fine natural gifts, and their application with such uncommon assiduity and labour, entitled the possessor to more than ordinary thanks which were bestowed for the performance of ordinary services. There were many parts of Mr. Grant's public proceedings in which he (Mr. Impey) totally differed from him; but he held that to be no reason for withholding his approbation from the general tenor and advantage of his useful life.—(*Hear! hear!*) Differences of opinion were incidental to human nature;—they were also useful; for by collision of sentiment the collective force of mind was drawn forth. The opinions which Mr. Grant entertained twenty years ago, he held in common with many great and able servants of the Government and the Company. He (Mr. Impey) had no right to call opinions thus supported, errors, although they did not accord with his own; at any rate, he had no right to quarrel with the possessor of them. The principal reason why he should vote for the original motion was this—that he had scarcely ever heard of a more able, industrious, and indefatigable servant of the Company, than Mr. Grant confessedly was: his labours were unceasing; and the incalculable benefit which they must have conferred upon the interests of the Company, ought to be felt at this period.

There was a debt due to the memory of such a man, which all who had profited by his labours ought to concur in paying. He thought the motion was particularly well timed for they had often been called upon to vote honours and rewards to those who had served their settlements abroad; but never before had they been called upon to a vote for great services of general superintendence and assistance in that house, ably and unostentatiously performed. He admitted the services of such men as Sir Hugh Inglis and Sir Francis Baring; and thought that if, at the proper time, their merits had been made the foundation of a motion like this, it would probably have been carried. They wanted such men as the late Mr. Grant in that Court. It was said that they had no precedent for such a motion: if such was the fact, therefore, it was time then to make one; and he hoped this would be the occasion. It would be an inducement to gentlemen who resembled Mr. Grant, in qualities, and talents, and industry, to come amongst them with their services. The state of the Company's affairs was now quiescent; they could not however always reckon upon having such halcyon days; they must begin to prepare for the consideration of a vital question; the time was fast approaching when, if they intended to maintain their own prerogatives there, they must merge private feelings and interests in the performance of a great public duty. He was sorry to say, that they too much lost sight of these important considerations. In the elections of their Directors, they were too often governed by self-interest, rather than by a regard for that talent and knowledge which was so essential in critical affairs. He made this remark generally, and without meaning the least application of it to any particular individual; but if they meant to support themselves as a corporate body, they ought, by all means within their reach, to collect great talents, experience, and knowledge, to uphold their course. The life and abilities of the late Mr. Grant had been steadfastly devoted to the maintenance of the Company's proper station, both in India and in Europe. On his general merits, which none could deny, he was entitled to this tribute; and if those merits were not pre-eminent, he knew not whose were. But his (Mr. Impey's) principal motive for voting in favour of the original motion, was, the public benefit—the useful incitement of a distinguished example—which such a tribute attested and involved. (*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. Plummer would only trouble the Court, at that late hour, with a few observations in support of the original motion. With respect to the subject of it, it had fallen to few men to have had

the opportunity of serving the Company so efficiently as the late Mr. Grant; and he said this without meaning the slightest disparagement to others—few, indeed, had moved in a sphere which admitted of their performance. Was there nothing then in the system of their policy, as a great chartered body, exercising immense authority, to sanction honours, for great civic virtues employed in the diffusion of great commercial advantages? (*Hear! hear!*) Allusion had been made to the exertions of those great individuals whose statues were erected in that Court. To what end did they make those exertions? Was it not to extend the mercantile interests of the Company? Assuredly it was; and it could not be denied, that Mr. Grant's efforts were directed, and most successfully directed, to the same object. Why then should not he also be distinguished with posthumous honours? Did all patriotism—all that was worthy of being handed down to the admiration of posterity—consist in the successful use of the sword and shield? Certainly the memory of that man, who, in a civil capacity, effectually served his country, ought not to pass away unnoticed and unrecorded. (*Hear! hear!*) He heartily concurred in the grounds of public utility which were interwoven with the adoption of the proposed tribute to the memory of Mr. Grant.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, that he came to the Court intending not to vote upon the first question; he had however attended to the whole of the discussion, and to the consideration of the amendment which had arisen out of it, and his opinion remained notwithstanding unaltered. He never more regretted the introduction of any motion, than he did the introduction of the present; because upon the fullest consideration he had been able to give it, he thought it was calculated to create a great deal of unfair, invidious, and unpleasant imputations; which, indeed, had been by the good sense and temper of the speakers who took a part in the debate, utterly suppressed, until a gentleman within the bar (Mr. Impey) had aroused them, by charging his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) with introducing the political feelings of party into the consideration of the subject.

Mr. Impey here rose, and begged pardon for interrupting the Hon. Proprietor, while he distinctly disclaimed the intention of casting any such imputation.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird was glad of the explanation; for he certainly had gathered the reverse from the speech of the Learned Gentleman, and particularly that part of it which (as he thought) imputed to others the being influenced on the present occasion, by the recollection of the late Mr. Grant's hostility to the govern-

ments of Warren Hastings and Lord Wellesley. He would, for himself and his friends near him, distinctly disclaim being actuated by any such motive. How could the Learned Gentleman insinuate (unless there again be misunderstood him) that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) had gone out of his way to pick holes in the general character of Mr. Grant, and to construct an impassable ordeal for any public character, however generally meritorious? And this was the description which the Learned Gentleman thought proper to give of a speech, as replete with sound argument, as unalloyed with personal feeling or invidious allusion, as any that had been ever delivered in that place, and which was entirely confined to the consideration of the grounds upon which the Hon. Mover of the original proposition had founded it. Whatever opinion might be entertained of the opening speech, and Mr. Hume's reply, there were still two plain questions before the Court. He would address himself to the first: the abstract question of the wisdom of a precedent, conferring a posthumous tribute upon any Director, except for the performance of some special and pre-eminent service entirely out of the ordinary course of the duties discharged by those usually holding such offices, and which lifted the individual (by his ability, and the concurrence of fortunate circumstances to throw that ability pre-eminently forth) above all competition. Of that pre-eminence he thought they ought to have the most indisputable certainty, before they could receive such a proposition as the present: otherwise, to carry this question, would lead them to the greatest inconvenience. They had already heard of undoubted acts of service performed by Sir Hugh Inglis and Sir Francis Baring. What reason had they to suppose that others, equally meritorious, would not be found if the question were now opened, and the precedent upon general merits were once begun?—(*Hear! hear!*) A hint had already been given to an individual Director present, that he might expect to live in marble.—(*A laugh.*) He put it seriously to the Hon. Mover, whether, under such circumstances, he would persist in his motion? and whether it would not be wise for him to acquiesce in the amendment? He was perfectly ready to increase the force of any expression of praise in the amendment respecting the late Mr. Grant. He would not vote in the negative upon the question, because he felt that he was not competent (neither was the Court), in the absence of more specific information, to give a decided opinion on Mr. Grant's merits. Neither could he consent to select one man from a body, whose acts were only known to them collectively, unless he could be made

to appear in that pre-eminent position, which at once suggested to his fellow Directors, that he was so placed by universal assent, and that they had nothing in common with him.—(*Hear! hear!*) The Learned Gentleman (Mr. Impey) had read the Court of Directors a proper lecture upon the manner of their election; and, perhaps, his efforts might be usefully directed, if he canvassed the House List, and produced an amendment in that practice. He looked upon this motion as extremely impolitic—as destructive in its consequences to the harmony of their body—and as establishing an invidious scale of comparative merits, which must produce dissatisfaction and dissention, heart-burnings and jealousies. In delivering this as his opinion, he conceded the merits of the late Mr. Grant, and was ready to pay any proper tribute to his memory short of the establishment of this precedent. He did not think that a vote taken under the present circumstances would be gratifying to the friends of Mr. Grant; he was ready fully to appreciate the merits of the late Director, and happy to record his sense of them in the manner he had mentioned. All he asked was, that they would not adopt a particular mode of proceeding, which was fraught with peculiar inconvenience. He concluded, by expressing his hope that nothing would be finally settled without more mature consideration.—(*Hear! hear!*)

Mr. John Smith then replied. He said, that after the long discussion which had taken place, and the able manner in which his motion had been supported, it was his intention only to detain the Court for a few minutes. First, with respect to the terms of the motion, he thought it was couched in plain and simple language, and therefore he felt that it was adapted to the occasion. With respect to the claims of Mr. Grant for such a tribute, he thought them clearly pre-eminent, and on that ground alone did his motion proceed. He hardly thought it fair to meet the claims of such a man with an allusion to possible invidious consequences; whenever merit like his appeared, he thought it ought to be honoured and rewarded.

The motion and amendment were then read by the attendant officer. The question was about to be decided by a show of hands, when a division was called for. Non-proprietors were ordered to withdraw, the Ayes were directed to proceed to the right, the Noes to the left of the chair. Mr. John Smith and Mr. Hume were appointed tellers. The first question was, "that the words proposed to be left out stand part of the motion," which was carried affirmatively; the Ayes being 54, the Noes 29—leaving a majority of 25 in favour of Mr. Smith's proposition. The main question, namely, "to agree

with the original motion," was then put, and carried.

Mr. *Hume*, as we understood, then observed, that it was not the intention of him or of his friends to call for a ballot; and he hoped that no person who was present at the day's proceedings, would depart with

the idea that those who had opposed the motion were actuated with any other feeling save that which belonged to the conscientious performance of a great public duty.

The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

Erratum.—Page 61, line 47, read "unexpected decease."

College Examination.

COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM,

JULY 18, 1823.

FRIDAY, the 18th instant, being the day appointed by the Hon. John Adam, Esq., Governor General and Visitor of the College of Fort William, for the distribution of the prizes and honorary rewards adjudged to the several students reported qualified for the public service during the past year, the President and Members of the College Council, the Officers, Professors, and Students of the College, met at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Government House, where the Hon. John Fendall and the Hon. J. H. Harington, Members of the Supreme Council; the Hon. Sir A. Buller, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; Mrs. Fendall, Mrs. Udry, and a great number of other ladies, and many of the Civil and Military Officers of the settlement, with several respectable natives, were assembled.

Soon after ten o'clock the Hon. the Visitor, attended by the officers of his staff, entered the hall.

When the Visitor had taken his seat, W. B. Bayley, Esq., the President of the College Council, presented to him the several students of the College, who were entitled to received medals of merit or other honorary rewards adjudged to them at the public examination in June, and read the certificates granted by the Council of the College to each student about to leave the College.

The prizes and medals which had been awarded to the several students having been distributed to them respectively, the Hon. the Visitor delivered the following discourse:

"Gentlemen of the College of Fort William: It is a source of high satisfaction to me to meet you on this occasion, as Visitor of the College. You will do me the justice to believe, that from the infancy of the institution, up to the hour at which it becomes my duty to address you, the interest I have felt in the welfare of the College has been great and unremitting. The favourable anticipations which I originally formed of its influence on the character of the service, and the general administration of the country, laid the foundation of that affectionate

solicitude for its success, which, as a member of the civil service, it is natural I should entertain, and which the associations created by that connexion, incite me to cherish. Those anticipations have been abundantly confirmed.

"I have beheld a succession of illustrious and eminent men, on whom the rule of this empire has devolved, bearing the strongest testimony to the utility of the institution, and manifesting the warmest interest in its prosperity and renown. The course of my own experience has given me ample opportunities of forming an intimate acquaintance with the affairs of the College: I have seen it send forth, from time to time, individuals whose cultivated talents and extensive acquirements have reflected the highest honour on their own character, on the institution, and on the service to which they belong; whose subsequent conduct has redeemed the fair pledge of their earlier years, and who have left to succeeding candidates for distinction, examples worthy of the most earnest and sedulous imitation.

"I entertain the most sanguine hope that the College will still maintain its high character, and its claims to public confidence and support; and that it will not cease to supply a succession of wise, able, and virtuous public servants, whose successful exertions in the cause of humanity and good government will continue to do justice to the enlightened and comprehensive views of the founder, and of those whose fostering care has watched over its progress to maturity.

"The exigencies of the public service, and the consequent demands for public officers to carry on the indispensable business of the Government, must always have a powerful influence on the affairs of the College. Those exigencies have for some years past compelled us to rest satisfied with a scale of distinction somewhat below that to which we might naturally and reasonably aspire, under a different state of circumstances.

"The facilities which, in order to meet this urgent demand, have been afforded

to the students, of leaving College on proof of their competence for the public service, not merely at the half-yearly examination, but at intermediate periods, necessarily operate to prevent the attainment in College, of that proficiency, which would otherwise be manifested by many of them; but the disposition and ability shewn by such students, to qualify themselves as soon as practicable for the public service, and the steady application necessary to effect that object, may generally be considered to warrant the inference, that they will on leaving College continue, in the intervals of official duty, to prosecute those studies, so successfully commenced within its walls. While the causes to which I have referred continue to operate, we must be content to forego the attainment, and even in a great degree the pursuit, of those high academic honours, with which other periods of our annals are adorned; but the more conspicuous will be the merit of those distinguished students, whose zeal and ardour overcoming circumstances so discouraging, shall enable them to reach distinctions, denied to their less fortunate competitors.

"These observations, have been naturally suggested by a consideration of the small number of students who are now to enter on the public service, and by the fact that on this occasion no student has obtained that eminence in the scale of proficiency, which entitles him to hold a disputation, or to receive a degree of honour. No inference unfavourable to the character of the institution, or to the general ability and assiduity of the students, can, however, justly be drawn from these facts, of which the causes are to be sought exclusively in the increasing and paramount demands of the public service, and the rules framed to meet them. While the College is able to furnish an annual supply of qualified candidates for public employment, bearing such a proportion to the whole number of students as the results of the present year exhibit, it cannot be affirmed with any colour of justice that it has failed in the principal object of its institution.

"I shall now proceed to offer a few observations on the results presented by a review of the transactions of the College, since the period of the last meeting.

"Sixteen students have been examined this year, at the annual examination, of whom three only have been reported qualified by their proficiency in two languages to enter on the public service; but fourteen more have been examined immediately, at various periods, since the last annual examination, and reported qualified for the public service. The total number of proficientes therefore, in two languages, this year is seventeen, which

is five more than were reported qualified the preceding year.

"Of the seventeen students who have qualified themselves this year for the public service, by a competent knowledge of two of the prescribed languages, four have been rewarded by pecuniary prizes for high proficiency in two languages, and one has obtained medals of merit for rapid and considerable proficiency in two languages. The number of medals awarded this year for rapid proficiency and meritorious conduct, has been ten: eleven were awarded last year to the civil students, and four to the military.

"Of the three students now entering upon the public service, Mr. Thomason stands first in the general list of proficiency. He was admitted to the College in December 1822, and in the short period of five months has raised himself to the first place in Persian, and the fourth in Hindoostance, and has obtained medals of merit for rapid and considerable progress in both of those languages: he has also made some progress in Arabic; and the Persian and Arabic Professor reports, that "he is by far the best scholar of the present year, and his progress has been "creditable both in Arabic and Persian." He brought with him from Hertford College, some knowledge of Persian and Hindoostance languages. Mr. Thomason's assiduity, and rapid attainment of the requisite degree of proficiency, entitle him to high commendation.

"Since the late examination, Mr. Thomason has applied for and obtained the permission of Government, to continue his studies in the College till December next, with the view of acquiring a more extensive knowledge of the native languages. The Government willingly granted this permission to Mr. Thomason; and the Governor General in Council will be glad to encourage the disposition to study, manifested by students who, like Mr. Thomason, may have proved by their steady application and acquirements, and regular habits, that they will make a suitable return for the indulgence of remaining in College.

"Mr. Patton, who stands next to Mr. Thomason, was admitted to the College in July 1822, and was reported qualified in the Persian language at a private examination on the 25th of April last. At the present examination he is classed first in the first class of Hindoostance students, and reported a proficient in that language, and qualified to enter upon the public service.

"Mr. Morris, who was admitted to the College in August 1822, was examined with Mr. Patton, and found qualified in Persian. He is placed third in the first class of Hindoostance, and reported qualified for the public service.

"The following gentlemen were reported qualified for the public service, at the half-yearly examination in December last: Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Ravenshaw, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Udny, and Mr. Bacon; and to the four first were adjudged pecuniary rewards and medals, for high proficiency in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages.

"Mr. Hawkins, who was admitted to the College in July 1822, was ranked at the half-yearly examination, first in the first class of Persian, and first in the first class of Hindoostanee; and obtained prizes of 800 rupees, and medals, for high proficiency in those languages. The knowledge acquired by Mr. Hawkins, both of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, at Hertford College, was very considerable, and, no doubt, enabled him to attain that high proficiency here, which he has reached in the short period of four or five months.

"Mr. Ravenshaw was admitted in August 1822, (the month after Mr. Hawkins,) and stands next to him both in the Persian and Hindoostanee languages. He has also obtained pecuniary rewards and medals, for high proficiency in those languages. This gentleman, I am informed, brought with him from Hertford, a degree of proficiency rarely acquired at the institution; and his diligence did not slacken after he was admitted here.

"Mr. Prinsep was admitted in July 1822, and Mr. Udny in August of the same year. The former is ranked third in Persian, and third in Hindoostanee; the latter is placed immediately below him; and to both have been adjudged pecuniary rewards and medals, for high proficiency in both those languages. Although these four gentlemen have some time since entered upon the public service, I cannot, without injustice, withhold the declaration of my high approbation of their signally meritorious conduct while attached to the institution.

"Mr. Bacon, who was admitted to the College in July 1821, stands fifth in Persian, and fifth in Hindoostanee, in the list of students examined in December last, at which time he was reported qualified for the public service, by a competent knowledge of both languages.

"The following students were examined privately at different times, and found qualified for the public service: Mr. Davidson, Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Moore, Mr. Benson, Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Paxton, Mr. Deedes, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Thompson.

"Mr. Davidson was admitted in June 1820; he was examined, and found a proficient in the Persian language, on the 11th of January last, and on the 3d of February following was reported qualified in Hindoostanee, and admitted to the public service.

"Mr. Moore and Mr. Benson were admitted to the College on the 12th of November 1821, and being allowed a private examination, were reported qualified for the public service, by a competent knowledge of the Persian and Hindoostanee languages, in September 1822.

"Mr. Lindsay, who was admitted to the College in June 1820, was pronounced qualified for the public service, on the 26th of March 1823. He had been previously examined, and declared qualified in Hindoostanee, on the 14th September 1822.

"Mr. Lewis was also admitted so far back as September 1820, and, at a private examination in April 1823, was found to have attained a competent knowledge of the Persian language; and in the month of June following, having passed an examination in Hindoostanee, was reported qualified to enter on the duties of the public service.

"Mr. Paxton, who was admitted to the College on the 4th of July 1821, was examined privately in Hindoostanee, and found qualified in that language, in June 1822, and afterwards in Persian, in November of the same year, and reported qualified for the public service.

"Mr. Deedes entered the College on the 29th of May 1821, but was compelled some time afterwards to make a voyage to sea for the recovery of his health. Previously, however, to that period, he had been examined, and found qualified in the Persian language; and on the 3d of February 1823 was reported qualified for the public service, having acquired a competent knowledge of Hindoostanee.

"Mr. Jackson was admitted to the College on the 21st of January 1822, and was reported qualified for the public service on the 1st of October of the same year, having previously been examined, and found a proficient in the Persian language in April.

"Mr. Thompson, who was admitted on the 2d of March 1821, was examined, and found qualified in Persian, at the annual examination in June 1822, and afterwards on the 3d of May last, in the Hindoostanee language, when he was admitted to the public service.

"It is painful to me to be compelled to mention, that Mr. Dampier, who was admitted to the College in December 1818, and was removed on account of his repeatedly absenting himself from the lectures of the Professors, without any cause assigned, and who was re-admitted on his return from Europe (9th of September 1822), whether he had proceeded for the benefit of his health, has been removed a second time for his remissness in study, and disregard of the regulations of the College. Mr. Dampier has recently applied for an examination, and I trust

he will be found to have profited by his past experience.

"The Government has also been under the necessity, at the recommendation of the College Council, of removing three other students, who have made little or no progress in their prescribed studies since the half-yearly examination in December last. I forbear from publicly mentioning the names of these gentlemen, in the confident hope that, by the assiduous and diligent prosecution of their studies, at the stations to which they will be sent, they will speedily retrieve the time and credit which they have lost.

"Mr. Thompson, of the Madras establishment, who obtained the permission of Government in February last, to study in the College for six months, having made no progress whatever in any language, has been desired to return without delay to his own Presidency.

"Only two students were attached to the Bengalee Professor's class in the past year. I am concerned to observe, that neither of them is reported to have made adequate progress in the language; but there is sufficient ground for hope, that they will make amends for past neglect, to justify a further trial.

"The small number of students attached to this class, has attracted my particular notice. A disinclination among the students of the College for the study of the Bengalee language, has been made the subject of animadversion by former visitors, and dwelt upon with regret. I cannot refrain from adding the expression of my own concern, at the prevailing indifference for the attainment of this useful language: a knowledge of the Bengalee is not useful merely, but almost indispensable for those who are called upon to exercise public duties in the province of Bengal, which bring them in contact with the mass of the people. The lower classes of the natives of this province, especially those in the interior, are generally ignorant of every other tongue; there are but few who can converse intelligibly in Hindoostanee. In the course of communication with them, therefore, those public officers who are not versed in the vernacular language of the country, are constrained to employ the aid of interpretation: a practice attended with a degree of abuse and evil, on which I need not dilate. I trust, therefore, that these important considerations will, in future, have an influence on the students, and induce a larger proportion of them to apply themselves to the study of this language.

"I deem it proper to call to the recollection of the students of the College, that the statute recently enacted, requires the College Council to report to the Government when, after a reasonable period of trial (which term is in ordinary cases

not to exceed two months) any student may not appear to be deriving advantage from the College. The strict execution of this duty is not more desirable for the discipline and respectability of the institution, than for the real interests of the students. A student who, from whatever cause, except sickness, fails to make reasonable progress in the acquisition of the languages, proves that his continuance in College cannot be beneficial to him—while, on the contrary, habits of idleness or extravagance may be generated which can best be checked and corrected by an early removal from the Presidency.

"I take the opportunity of repeating what has already been declared, that in the selection of individuals for office, the period of leaving College qualified for the public service, and the relative rank of the students as to proficiency, will be taken as the criterion of their claims to preferment, rather than length of residence in the country, or their standing in the list of civil servants.

"The recent re-establishment of pecuniary rewards during the past year, both to students in College, and to those who subsequently to leaving College may acquire such a knowledge of the Sanscrit and Arabic languages, as shall enable them to read and explain the books of Mahomedan and Hindoo law, was noticed in a former discourse from this chair. I trust I am not too sanguine in anticipating the best effects from the incitements thus held out to emulation and exertion in more useful and honourable pursuits. An additional proof has recently been afforded of the high importance which the Government attaches to an accurate knowledge of certain Oriental languages, by those whose duties lead them to constant intercourse with the natives of the country, by the resolution of the Governor General in Council, providing for the examination of military officers who may be nominated to the situation of interpreters to native corps. In order to give full effect to this regulation, measures are in progress for facilitating to the members of the Hon. Company's army, the acquisition of the Hindoostanee and Persian, by rendering useful class-books more accessible to those who may feel a desire to cultivate those languages.

"A list of the literary works published during the year, will be appended to this discourse. Although not immediately connected with the College, I cannot allow this opportunity to pass, without congratulating the institution and the public at large, in the publication of a new and revised edition of the first volume of the elementary analysis of the Laws and Regulations of this Government, one of the fruits of the learned and respected author's leisure during his short residence in Eng-

land. This volume comprizes the whole of the Judicial Regulations down to the middle of the year 1821, comprehending the important enactments of the year 1814, and other material improvements in our judicial code.

"The College Council have stated to me their entire satisfaction at the attention and conduct of all the officers of the College, since the period of the last meeting; a report which has caused me much gratification, and demands the expression of my cordial acknowledgments to those gentlemen. They are also justly due to the learned natives attached to the institution.

"To the members of the College Council themselves, who so ably and impartially preside over the affairs of the establishment, to the infinite advantage of its concerns, I desire to tender my warmest thanks. Can I offer to the students a stronger incitement to study and generous emulation, than the honourable example of those gentlemen who, one and all, in their progress to the high and responsible offices which they fill, signalized their early career in India by the acquisition of proud and distinguished honours in that institution, over which they now exercise a parental care?

"It cannot be irrelative to the present occasion, to advert to the condition and prospect of other collegiate institutions established under the protection and patronage of the Government of this country. The Madrussa, or College for Mahomedan Law, founded by the illustrious Warren Hastings, has lately attracted the particular attention of Government. Through the liberal and disinterested exertions of the superintending committee, aided by their learned and zealous secretary, Dr. Lumsden, the most important reforms have been introduced into the discipline and studies of that institution. These measures have been crowned with the most signal success, even during the short period in which they have been in operation, and they promise the happiest results. The annual examinations of the students which are now publicly held, may be confidently referred to, in proof both of the actual improvement that has taken place, and the spirit of zeal and emulation that has been created.

"Similar good effects have attended the reform so judiciously introduced into the Hindoo College at Benares, which had gradually fallen into neglect and decay, until the deteriorated condition of the institution, as well as the means of restoring it to vigour and efficiency, were brought to the notice of Government by a distinguished Oriental scholar, whose public duties called him to that city. To Mr. Wilson also is the Government indebted for the plan of a college about

to be founded at the Presidency for Sanscrit and Hindoo learning, under the liberal encouragement held forth for the revival and improvement of literature and the encouragement of learned natives, by the Hon. Company and the British Parliament. Other institutions, both Mahomedan and Hindoo, will gradually be reformed or founded, in pursuance of the wide and benevolent views to which I have just alluded.

"The attention of the Governor General in Council is sedulously directed to the important subject of public instruction. In furtherance of that object, public aid has been afforded to those useful and laudable institutions, the School-book Society and the Calcutta School Society, as well as to the Hindoo College founded in 1817, and superintended by some of the principal Hindoo gentlemen of this city. No wise or just government can be indifferent to the literary and moral improvement of its subjects; and other and more extensive measures may hereafter be framed for the education of the various classes of the inhabitants of the British possessions. The subject is one of the highest importance both to the Government and the people. The diffusion of liberal education among the natives of India, may be rendered a blessing or perverted into a curse to the country, according to the manner in which it is carried into effect. If by any improbable combination of circumstances, a misguided zeal or overheated enthusiasm should mingle in this important pursuit, the most disastrous consequences may be predicted, both to the people and their ruler: but directed to its proper and legitimate ends, and conducted with the judgment, discretion, and sobriety, which I trust will never be lost sight of, and above all, with the full concurrence and cordial co-operation of the natives themselves, it cannot fail to produce the most extensive and decided benefits, both to the Government of the country, and to the millions under its sway."

Works now in the Press, and patronized by Government, at the recommendation of the Council of the College of Fort William.

1. A Dictionary and Grammar of the *Bhute* or Thibetian language, prepared partly in Latin, and partly in the German and Italian languages, by the Roman Catholic missionaries and the late Rev. Mr. Schræter, during their residence in that country, under the countenance and authority of the late Major Barre Latter, agent to the Governor General at Titlaya, and now translated and prepared for the press by the Rev. Dr. Wm. Carey, professor of the Sanscrit, Bengalee, and Mahratta languages, in the College of

Fort William.—These works may be considered highly valuable on two accounts: First, they are the labours of men of learning, who resided for a long period in the country, and who were in every respect qualified for the task; and secondly, the country where the *Bhote* language is spoken is the only one which lies between the British dominions and those of Russia, to which may be added the great probability, or rather certainty, that this is the current language of the whole of Chinese Tartary. It has been hitherto unknown to Europeans.—The Dictionary is very copious, and will contain between 900 and 1000 quarto pages. The words are arranged in alphabetical order.

2. The Arabic poems termed *Moolalaghat*, with a commentary on each poem, in the Arabic language, by Moolavee Abdoor Ruheem of the College of Fort William.

3. The Law of Inheritance and Division of Property contained in the *Daya Bhaga*, in Sanscrit and Bengalee verse, by Pundit Lukshmee Narayuna Nyaylwerkura of the College of Fort William.

4. A Translation from the original Sanscrit into the Bengalee Language of the *Mutakshura* of *Lagyurulkha*, a celebrated work on Hindoo Law, by Pundit Lucknaraen Naya, of the College of Fort William.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL EXAMINATION, holden in June, 1823.

		Date of Admission into the College.	No. of Lectures attended this Term	Period of Attendance on the Persian Lectures.
PERSIAN.				
1st Class.—	1. Thomason, Medal of Merit....	Nov. 1822	33	M. W. 5 0
	2. Palmer.....	Nov. 1821	18	15 1
	3. Brown.....	Nov. 1821	9	12 1
2d Class.—	4. Gough.....	June 1822	17	10 0
	5. Tierney.....	Jan. 1823	34	5 0
	6. Goldsbury.....	Jan. 1823	22	5 0
3d Class.—	7. Fraser.....	Jan. 1823	28	4 3
	8. Taylor.....	May 1822	32	10 0
	9. Cathcart.....	Oct. 1822	28	6 2
	10. Golding.....	Aug. 1822	36	8 1
	11. Clarke.....	Aug. 1822	28	8 1
	12. Parks.....	{ May 1818 re-admitted Nov. 1822 }	11	4 3
	13. Deeds.....	May 1823	3	0 2
	14. Harding.....	Aug. 1822	28	8 1
ARABIC.				
	1. Thomason.....	Dec. 1822	21	3 0
HINDOOSTANEE.				
1st Class.—	1. Patton.....	July 1822	26	10 0
	2. Gough.....	June 1822	14	10 0
	3. Morris.....	Aug. 1822	34	8 1
2d Class.—	4. Thomason, Medal of Merit. ..	Dec. 1822	36	5 0
	5. Brown.....	Nov. 1821	6	12 1
	6. Goldsbury.....	Jan. 1823	29	5 0
3d Class.—	7. Tierney.....	Jan. 1823	29	5 0
	8. Palmer.....	Nov. 1821	25	15 2
	9. Cathcart.....	Oct. 1822	32	6 2
	10. Deeds.....	May 1823	1	0 2
	11. Taylor.....	May 1822	55	10 0
	12. Golding.....	Aug. 1822	37	8 0
	13. Fraser.....	Jan. 1823	37	5 0
	14. Parks.....	{ May 1818 re-admitted Nov. 1822 }	11	5 0
	15. Harding.....	Aug. 1822	27	8 0
	16. Thompson, Madras Estab....	Feb. 1823	22	3 1
BENGALÉE.				
	1. Clarke.....	Aug. 1822	28	8 0
	2. Fraser.....	Jan. 1823	23	5 0

By order of the Council of the College,

A. LOCKETT, Sec. C. C.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA. GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FINANCIAL.

Notice.—The Commissioners for the Reduction of the Honourable Company's Debt in India hereby notify, that Promissory Notes to the amount of Sica Rupees 12,92,88,800 have been tendered in transfer to the Loan opened on the 14th February last, and that the acknowledgments issued to the parties from whom the said tenders have been received will be discharged in the manner following, subject to the provision contained in the 11th clause of the advertisement of the above date: that is to say, for 7-10ths of the amount tendered, 5 per Cent. Promissory Notes will be issued under the rule contained in the 10th clause of the said advertisement, and the remaining 3-10ths will be paid under the 12th clause.

J. A. DORIN,

Sec. to Comm. for Transfer.

Acc.-Gen.'s Office, 3d May 1823.

MEDICAL.

Fort William, March 29, 1823.

1. The Government having, with reference to General Orders, June 21, 1822, sanctioned and adopted the recommendation of the Medical Board, as to the propriety of a previous examination in the Native Languages of the Medical Officer selected for the situation of Superintendent of the School for Native Doctors, it is hereby directed, that previous to confirmation in that office, the person so selected shall undergo a regular examination in the Persian and Hindostanee languages, by the Officers of the College of Fort William.

2. No candidate shall be considered entitled to confirmation, unless he shall produce a certificate, signed by the examining Officers of the College, of his "possessing a competent knowledge of the colloquial and written languages of the country, especially the Hindostanee and Persian, and that he is capable of reading the native treatises on medicine, and discoursing with the pupils on ordinary subjects of native science, in intelligible, if not in accurate terms."

3. Should the candidate require examination in the Sanscrit, Arabic, or other useful Oriental languages, it is to be granted by the Public Officers of that College, and noted accordingly in their report, and in their certificate of qualification or otherwise.

4. The examinations above prescribed will take place on the application of the Medical Board to the Secretary of the College Council.

MILITARY.

Fort William, April 18, 1823.

The proceedings of two Courts of Enquiry, held at Neemuch and Kurnal, having clearly established that Jodah Sing, Havildar 4th troop 4th regiment Light Cavalry, conducted himself in a brave and soldier-like manner in support of his officers, in the affair with the troops of Kotah, on the 1st October, 1821: The Governor General in Council is pleased, in compliance with the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to promote Jodah Singh, Havildar, to the rank of Subadar in that regiment, in reward of his gallant conduct. This promotion to have effect from the same period as that assigned to Subadars Meer Musnad Ally, and Shaikh Nadur Ally, who were promoted by Government to that rank for their bravery on the same occasion.

Fort William, April 18, 1823.

A claim having been preferred to Government by the Officer in charge of the Dacca Provincial Battalion, to be reimbursed the expenses of providing Recruits for that corps from Buxar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify to all officers in command of local, provincial, or other irregular corps, that the practice of recruiting at a distance from the zillahs in which they are employed, is wholly inconsistent with the views with which such corps were formed, and is most positively prohibited in future.

The objects which Government have had in view in the formation of all Local, Provincial, or other irregular Corps of Infantry, were, to provide for the local duties of each district or city from the mass of its own population, or of the zillahs immediately adjoining—the advantages held out being an inadequate provision for the men if removed to any distance from their homes and families; and in the case of provincial troops affording no prospect of a support on retirement in old age, unless when disabled, or wounded in the performance of duty; while in many cases, the insalubrity of the provinces or districts to which local or provincial corps are assigned is such, as to render it unadvisable, on the score of humanity, that any but the Natives thereof should be enlisted for them.

The Governor General in Council therefore directs, that in recruiting for Local and Provincial Corps of Infantry, the officers commanding them be held restricted generally to the district in which they are serving, and not beyond the neighbouring zillahs;—that no retired parties be ever detached from a Local or Provincial Battalion, which should be filled up on the spot; and lastly, that no contingent or extra charge will ever be passed for recruiting.

This order is also applicable to the Hill Corps especially, which are to be composed solely of mountaineers of the provinces in which they were raised or may be serving.

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Fort William, April 24, 1823.

1. On the principle adopted in General Orders by Government of the 28th of August last, reducing the number of Gun Lascars* attached to each Company or Battery of European Artillery to one Havildar, one Naick, and twenty-four Lascars, or three men per gun; and altogether abolishing Gun Lascars, as unnecessary with the Golundaz or Native Artillery, the drag-rope movements being discontinued: the future establishment of Gun Lascars with each brigade of Light Artillery serving with Local Corps is fixed at the same scale as that attached to the Body Guard of the Governor General, *viz.*

	Pay.	H.B.	F.B.
One Tindal or Havildar	7	8..2	0..4 0
Eight Gun Lascars, at..	4	12..1	0..2 0

exclusive of Off- reckonings.

2. All in excess to this number with the several Local Battalions will be struck off on the 1st of June next, and sent, with their descriptive rolls, pay, and clothing certificates, to the magazines hereafter mentioned, when they will be enrolled in the Store Lascar Companies, under instructions from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

3. The Tindals to be enrolled as Havildars on transfer, and such men as object to the removal, will be discharged forthwith by the officers commanding the Local Corps, who will select the best and most efficient men to remain with their guns. The Gun Lascars remaining with Local Battalions will be entitled to half or full batta, or the invalid pension, under the same rules as may exist in the corps to which they are attached.

4. One Havildar, two Naicks, and six-

teen Sepoys of each Local Corps having guns, will be permanently allotted to each brigade, under the orders of the Serjeant and Corporal of Artillery, for the service of the guns, aided by the above detail of Gun Lascars.

5. All recruiting or promotions in the several Store Lascar Companies, and details of Gun Lascars with Horse or Foot Artillery, or Local Infantry, are suspended till a general equalization can take place under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; and all casualties in the Gun Lascar Details, whether in the Horse or Foot Artillery, or in Local Corps, will be filled up with supernumeraries from the Store Lascar Companies whilst any remain.

6. To complete the detail with the Rungpore Light Infantry, the officer commanding the Dinapore Local Battalion will transfer one Tindal and two Gun Lascars from his supernumeraries to the former corps, sending the remainder to the Dinapore magazine.

7. The supernumeraries with the Ramghur Battalion to be sent to the Presidency for the Arsenal and Expense Magazine Companies; those with the Chumparun Light Infantry to Dinapore; and those with the Goruckpore Light Infantry to Chunar.

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Fort William, May 9, 1823.

In advertence to General Orders of the 11th of October 1822, giving effect to the 26th section of the Mutiny Act of 1822, the following addition is directed to be made after the words "light articles of clothing," *viz.* "or if necessary towards defraying any extra expense arising from local situation, or otherwise, in their victualling beyond the sixpence payable to the prison keeper," under the authority, &c. &c.

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Fort William, May 16, 1823.

To the 7th clause of General Orders of the 19th September 1818, *viz.* 7. "One medical officer will always be permitted to proceed on duty with every detachment of Europeans, and such officer will be permitted to draw boat allowance in addition to tentage," add "if previously in the receipt of the latter."—The order books to be corrected accordingly.

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Fort William, July 4, 1823.

1. The Governor General in Council having resolved in the Political Department, on the 23d May last, that a corps of infantry should be formed for the civil duties of Western Malwa, the same will be carried into effect in the following manner:

* Ramghur Local Bat. two Brigades.
Chumparun Lt. Inf. one ditto
Dinapore Local Bat. one ditto
Goruckpore Lt. Inf. one ditto
Rangpore ditto one ditto

2. The corps to consist of six companies as per margin,* and formed at Mundlaiser, under the name of the 15th or Mundlaiser Local Battalion, from the 1st of June last. It is in every respect to be placed on the same footing, as to pay, allowances, staff and establishment, with other local corps of the same strength, under the regulations of the 2d of May last.

3. Two-thirds of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers to be supplied by drafts from the Rampoorah Local Battalion, viz. four Subadars, four Jemadars, twenty Havildars, and twenty Naicks, with four drummers—leaving the vacancies for two Subadars, two Jemadars, ten Havildars, and ten Naicks, to be filled up by the promotion of such natives of the district as may in course of time appear, from their character, influence, and attention to the duty and discipline of the corps, to be most eligible to these distinctions in the opinion of the Commandant and the Political Authorities.

4. Capt. James Delamain, of the 7th regiment of Native Infantry, who has been entrusted with the formation of the corps in the Political Department, to be commandant from the 1st of June last; the charges of this corps to be carried to the Civil Department.

5. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to give effect to these orders through the officer commanding the western division, and to appoint an officer as Adjutant to the battalion.

Fort William, July 11, 1823.

1. The Hon. the Governor General in Council having this day resolved that four regiments of Native Infantry be added to this establishment, to supply the pressing wants of the public service; the following arrangements are to have immediate effect, under the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

2. The new regiments to be numbered 31st, 32d, 33d, and 34th; the Benares and Cawnpore levies will form the 1st and 2d battalions of the 31st; and the Mynpooree and Muttra levies, the 1st and 2d battalions 32d regiment; vacancies in the commissioned and non-commissioned ranks to be supplied in the usual manner, by drafts from the old corps of the line.

3. The 33d and 34th regiments will be raised (at such stations as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may direct) for *General Service*, that is, to serve on any occasion, when ordered, in any part of Asia or Africa east of the Cape of Good

Hope; with an understanding that whenever they may be beyond sea, or the limits of the Bengal Presidency, they will be entitled to full batta, and such other indulgencies as this Government has usually allowed under such circumstances.

4. The whole of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, with 10 privates per company, for the 33d and 34th regiments, will be furnished in the usual manner, by drafts from all the corps of the line, the commissioned and non-commissioned officers being taken for promotion, and the sepoy's indiscriminately of any standing, to be drafted as seniors into the new corps; but it will be optional with all the parties to be drafted, on a full understanding of the conditions contained in the third paragraph of this order, which are also to be fully explained to each recruit by the officer enlisting him, and again on being sworn in.

5. The promotions of all the officers for the new regiments will bear this day's date, from which the army list will be closed; and back rank will not be granted to officers removed to any of the new regiments, in consequence of casualties in their former corps, not known to Government on the date of promulgating the final orders of promotion and posting, agreeably to the instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors applicable to such occasions.

6. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is requested to supply the details necessary to give effect to these orders.

Fort William, July 31, 1823.

To enable the Bareilly Provincial Battalion to perform the extensive civil duties assigned to it, the establishment of that corps is to be raised to 10 companies of 100 privates each, on receipt of this order.

The abstract No. 3, appended to the regulations of 2d May last, to be corrected accordingly.

Fort William, July 31, 1823.

The Hon. the Governor General in Council having been pleased on the 24th instant, in the Judicial Department, to resolve that a provincial battalion be formed for the civil duties of the province of Orissa, including the districts of Midnapore, Balasore and Cuttack, the same will be carried into effect as follows:

2. The battalion will be formed at Balasore as its head-quarters, to consist of nine companies of the established strength, under the name of the 14th or Orissa Provincial Battalion.

3. The officer commanding the Burdwan Provincial Battalion will transfer to the new corps one complete company of the present strength, officers and men (that employed under the superintendence of the new road), together with all privates

* Each Company :	Total.
1 Subadar	6
1 Jemadar	6
5 Havildars	30
5 Naicks	30
2 Drummers	12
80 Sepoys	480

in excess to 100 per company. Their arms, accoutrements, and equipments complete, to accompany them.

4. The commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be completed by the following transfers from each of the first eight provincial battalions (per margin);* the preference being given to individuals natives of Bengal, united with other claims.

One jemadar for promotion to subadar.

One havildar for do. to jemadar.

Five naicks for do. to havildar.

Five sepoys for do. to naick.

5. The privates will be completed on the spot, by recruiting natives of the province, if possible, or in the most extended sense of Bengal.

6. The new Orissa Battalion will be within the inspection of the officer commanding in Cuttack; and the corps, when completed, will take all the civil duties of Cuttack, Midnapore, and Balasore, including the salt agencies in those districts.

7. The transfers from other corps to be forwarded without delay to Balasore, with their pay and clothing certificates, and correct descriptive rolls.

8. Capt. Spellissy, of the 7th regt. N.I., is appointed to the temporary charge and formation of the Orissa Battalion, and will proceed to Balasore forthwith.

9. The future establishment of the Burdwan Battalion to be 10 companies of 100 privates each.

10. The abstract No. 3, appended to General Orders 2d May last, to be corrected accordingly.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col.

Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dep.

[GOVERNMENT GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.]

Fort William, August 1, 1823.

The Hon. Company's yacht *Nereide* arrived this morning at six o'clock, having on board the Rt. Hon. Lord Amherst, appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to the office of Governor General of Fort William in Bengal. His Lordship landed at half-past eight o'clock this morning, and was received with the usual honours. At nine o'clock Lord Amherst took the prescribed oaths, and his seat as Governor General.

The following proclamation is published by order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council:

Proclamation.

“Whereas the Rt. Hon. William Pitt Lord Amherst, Baron Amherst of Montreal, in the County of Kent, and one of His Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council, hath been appointed by the Hon. the

Court of Directors to be Governor General of Fort William in Bengal; and whereas General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, Knight, Grand Cross of the Bath, hath been appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the forces of the Hon. East-India Company in the East-Indies, and one of the Counsellors of Fort William aforesaid; and John Adam and John Fendall, Esqrs. have been appointed Counsellors of the said Presidency; the said appointments are hereby notified. And it is further proclaimed, that the Rt. Hon. Lord Amherst has, on the day of the date hereof, received charge of the said office of Governor General, and taken the usual oaths and his seat accordingly; and that John Adam and John Fendall, Esqrs. (His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief being absent on a visit to the upper stations of the army) have respectively taken their seats at the Board, as Counsellors of the said Presidency.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY, C. Sec. to the Govt.
Fort William, Aug. 1. 1823.”

Fort William, Aug. 1, 1823.—The Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Mr. Chas. Lushington to be Private Secretary to the Governor General.

Major Streatfield, H. M. 87th regt., to be Military Secretary to the Governor General.

Lieut. the Hon. Jeffrey Amherst, H. M. 59th regt.; Lieut. J. Cooke, Roy. Marines; Lieut. Alex. St. Leger McMahon, H. M. 16th Lancers; and Capt. Jas. Dalgairns, 7th Madras N.I.; to be Aides-de-Camp to the Governor General.

Extra Aide-de-Camp, Brevet Capt. Hugh Caldwell, 25th N.I.

Supernumerary Aide-de-Camp, Major Hen. Huthwaite, 5th N.I.

Dr. Abel Clarke to be Surgeon to the Governor General.

Civil Appointment.

John Herbert Harington Esq. to be Senior Member of the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces, and Agent to the Governor General at Delhi.

Fort William, Aug. 8, 1823.

Major F. F. Staunton, of the Bombay establishment, to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Lord Amherst.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Commercial Department.

June 5. Sir Harry V. Darell, Bart., Sub-Export Warehouse keeper.

Mr. C. Mackenzie, Import Warehouse-keeper.

* Burdwan	bat.	Poornea	bat.
Dacca	do.	Patna	do.
Chittagong	do.	Benares	do.
Moorshedabad	do.	Cawnpore	do.

Political Department.

June 6. Mr. Wm. Loch, Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad.

Territorial Department.

June 12. Mr. S. Swinton, Opium Agent in Malwa.

Mr. J. P. Larkins, Senior Member of the Board of Customs, Salt and Opium.

The Hon. C. R. Lindsay, Second ditto ditto.

Mr. H. Sargent, Third ditto ditto.

Mr. R. Saunders, Secretary to ditto ditto.

Mr. W. H. Bellie, Collector of Land Revenue and Customs at Hooghly.

Mr. A. Ogilvie, ditto of Nuddea.

Mr. R. H. Boddam, ditto of Backergunge.

Sir J. Stonehouse, Bart., ditto of Bhaugulpore.

Mr. C. Patterson, Superintendent of Western Salt Chokies.

Mr. J. Dewar, Collector of Government Customs at Patna.

Mr. J. H. D'Oyly, Salt Agent for the Northern Division of Cuttack.

Mr. W. A. Pringle, Collector of Rajshahy.

Mr. R. D. Mangles, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces.

Judicial Department.

June 12. Mr. Henry Ricketts, Register of the Zillah Court at Rajshahy.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Second Register at the Sudder Station of Juanpore.

19. Mr. T. J. Dashwood, Judge of the Dewanny Adawlut at Tirhoot.

Mr. D. C. Smith, Magistrate of the district of Hooghly.

Mr. H. Moore, ditto of Tirhoot.

Mr. G. J. Morris, ditto of Jessore.

Mr. D. MacFarlan, ditto of Nuddcal.

Mr. T. A. Shaw, ditto of Purneah.

Mr. R. P. Nisbet, ditto and Collector of Rungpore.

Mr. Nath. Smith, ditto and Collector of Ramghur.

26. Mr. E. P. Smith, Register of the Zillah Court at Ghazepore.

July 3. Mr. T. G. Vibart, Magistrate and Collector of the Jungle Mehauls.

Mr. J. W. Templar, Register of Bhaugulpore, and Joint Magistrate, stationed at Monghyr.

Mr. R. J. Taylor, Register of the City Court at Patna.

Mr. H. Ricketts, ditto of the Zillah Court at Shahabad.

Mr. R. Creighton, ditto of Dinagepore, and Joint Magistrate, stationed at Maldah.

Mr. J. G. Deedes, ditto of the Jungle Mehauls.

24. Mr. C. F. Thompson, Assistant to the Magistrate, and to the Collector of Burdwan.

Mr. J. H. Patton, ditto to ditto ditto of Hooghly.

Mr. Hervey Morris, Assist. to the Magistrate and to the Collector of Rungpore.

General Department.

July 17. Dr. N. Wallich, Superintendent-General of Government Plantations.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, May 23, 1823.

Corps of Engineers. Lieut. E. Garstin, to be Capt., and Ens. W. R. Fitzgerald to be Lieut., from 10th May 1823, in succession to Stephen, deceased.

Licut. Arch. Irvine, Corps of Engineers, to be Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Allahabad, vice Stephen.

Assist. Surg. T. Luxmore, to perform the medical duties of the Residency of Lucknow, vice M'Leod, restored to the military branch of the service.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 17, 1823.

Licut. D. Wood, 1st bat. 11th N.I., to act as Adj. to left wing, at Mhow.

May 21, 1823.

Ensigns E. Darvall, W. Little, T. Box, W. Anderson, and J. Villiers Forbes, lately admitted, are appointed to do duty with detachment of European Regt. at Dinapore.

May 22, 1823.

Cornet J. Christie is directed to do duty with 5th L. C. at Munta.

Ensigns posted. Ens. Chas. B. Kennett to H. C. Europ. Regt.; J. Tierney, to 24th N.I., and 1st bat.; T. H. Scott, to 3d N.I., and 1st bat.; Arch. Boyle, to 21st N.I. and 1st bat.

Removals in Regt. of Artillery. Capt. Timbrell, from 8th comp. 1st bat. to 8th comp. 3d bat., vice Fulton, from latter to former; 1st Lieut. L. Burroughs, removed to 2d comp. 4th bat.; 2d Lieut. Greene, to 7th comp. 3d bat.; 2d Lieut. Revell, to 1st comp. 1st bat.; 2d Lieut. Backhouse, to 5th comp. 1st bat.; 2d Lieut. Madden, to 3d comp. 3d bat.; 2d Lieut. Ludlow, to 1st comp. 1st bat.; 2d Lieut. Pepper, to 8th comp. 1st bat.

May 23, 1823.

Assist. Surg. G. Smith, to join General Hospital at the Presidency.—Assist. Surg. G. Paxton, lately admitted, also attached to the General Hospital.

Fort William, May 30, 1823.

5th Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Alex. Bannerman to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. R. Barrell to be Lieut., from 17th May 1823, in succession to Woodcock, deceased.

20th Regt. N.I. Capt. W. Nott to be Major, Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. H. Hewitt to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. W. H. Symes to be Lieut., from 22d

May 1823, in succession to Manley, deceased.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, May 26, 1823.

Lieut. Chalmers to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d bat. 2d regt., during absence of Lieut. Charter, on leave.

May 27, 1823.

Brig. Maj. Smalpage is attached to troops in Oude, and Capt. John Duncan, of 2d N.I., is directed to officiate until his arrival.

Corps of Engineers. Ens. J. A. Crommelin, to be Adj., vice Garstin, dec.

3d Regt N.I. Lieut. H. A. Newton to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d bat.

28th Regt. N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Davies to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 1st bat.

May 28, 1823.

Brev. Capt. Frith to officiate as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 1st bat. 24th N.I., during the absence of Capt. MacMahon, on leave.

Assist. Surg. T. Drever is posted to 1st bat. 15th N.I. at Allyghur.

May 29, 1823.

Corps of Sappers and Miners. Ens. G. Thompson to be Adj., vice Irvine, appointed Garrison Engineer and Executive Officer at Allahabad.

May 31, 1823.

5th Regt. N.I. Capt. Alex. Bannerman is posted to 2d., and Lieut. R. Birrell is posted to 1st bat.

20th Regt. N.I. Major W. Nott, Capt. W. H. Hewitt, and Lieut. W. H. Symes are posted to 1st bat.

Removals. Ens. W. Souter, from 5th to 20th N.I., and posted to 1st bat.; Ens. F. Knyvett, from 6th to 5th N.I., and posted to 1st bat.

Fort William, May 30, 1823.

Capt. A. Roberts, Assist. Superintendent, to officiate, until further orders, as Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Western Provinces, vice Lieut.-Col. Pen-son, resigned.

Capt. W. Dunlop, Barrack-master of Meerut division, to officiate as Assist. Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Western Provinces; and Capt. R. McMillin, Assist. to the Barrack-master of the Benares division, to officiate as Barrack-master of the Meerut division, during Capt. Roberts' employment in the Principal Office.

June 6, 1823.

Brevet Rank. The undermentioned officers, subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet:

Lieut. J. G. Drummond, 3d N.I.

Lieut. T. Williams, 29th ditto.

Lieut. D. Thomas, 7th ditto.

Lieut. R. H. Phillips, 25th N.I.

Lieut. Louis Bruce, 12th ditto.

Lieut. B. Maltby, 9th ditto.

Lieut. F. Mackenzie, 28th ditto.

Lieut. W. Bacon, 10th ditto.

Lieut. R. S. Phillips, 26th ditto.

Lieut. W. Turner, 27th ditto.

3d Regt. N.I. Ens. E. F. Spencer to be Lieut. from 19 May 1823, in succession to Levide, deceased.

Assist. Surg. John Burnett to perform the Medical duties, and to be a Subordinate Superintendent of Vaccine Inoculation, at the Civil Station of Agra, vice Lymore, appointed to the Medical charge of the Residency of Lucknow.

Lieut. Alex. Mackinnon, 21st N.I., has been appointed to the situation of Second Officer in a Ressalah of the Nagpore Auxiliary Horse, from 9 May 1823.

Brev. Capt. J. C. Wotherspoon, 21st regt. N.I. has been appointed to succeed Capt. Pew, in the service of the Rajah of of Nagpore, from 30 May 1823.

Lieut. J. Thompson, 15th regt. N.I., is appointed Deputy Paymaster at Dinapore, vice Currie, removed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 5, 1823.

Capt. A. C. Dunsmure is ordered to be struck off the strength of 10th N.I., and placed under the charge of Fort Major of Fort William.

Assist. Surg. B. W. McLeod is posted to 2d bat. 20th N.I. at Barrackpore, vice Assist. Surg. Rind.

June 7, 1823.

Lieut. Roebuck is permitted to resign the appointment of Adjut. to the Mhairwarrah Local Corps, and directed to join the 2d bat. 23d N.I., his proper corps.

Fort William, June 6, 1823.

Lieut.-Col. G. Hickman, of Invalids, to be Regulating Officer of the Invalid Jaghirdar establishment at Chittagong, vice Maxwell, deceased.

Brev. Capt. J. Hoggan, 27th N.I., to be Adjutant of Native Invalids and Paymaster of Native Pensioners at Meerut and Hauper.

Lieut. T. R. Fell, 20th N.I., is appointed to the situation of Secretary and Persian Interpreter to the officers commanding the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, from 1st May, in the room of Capt. J. O. Beckett, who has resigned the service.

June 13, 1823.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Anth. Lomas to be Capt. of a company from 28 May 1823, in succession to D'Acres, deceased.—Ensign H. H. Arnaud to be Lieut., ditto ditto.

Capt. Hugh Davidson, 15th N.I., is appointed to command the Fort Marlborough Local Corps, vice Manley, deceased.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 9, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Dewaal to act as Adjut. to 2d bat. 30th regt. during absence of Adjut. (Brev. Capt.) Campbell.

June 10, 1823.

Lieut. Bracken to officiate as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 1st bat. 19th N.I. during absence of Lieut. Hawkins.

Ass't. Surg. Child is posted to division of Artillery at Agra.

June 12, 1823.

Gough's Horse. Lieut. C. Hamilton, 2d bat. 2d N.I., to be Adjutant.

21st Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. H. Sibbald to be Adjutant to 1st bat. vice Wotherspoon, appointed to the Nagpore service.—Lieut. H. C. McKenly to be Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 1st bat. vice McKinnon, appointed to the Nagpore service.

Corps of Pioneers. Lieut. W. H. Earle, 1st bat. 19th regt. N.I., to be Adjutant.

June 14, 1823.

Capt. Wymer, 2d bat. 3d N.I., to act as Fort Adjutant at Agra, in consequence of the demise of Capt. D'Acre.

Fort William, June 17, 1823.

Mr. C. W. Humphreys is admitted as a Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieut.

Messrs. J. F. Steuart, M.D., and Alex. M. Clark, are admitted as Assist. Surgeons.

June 20, 1823.

10th Regt. N.I. Brev. Capt. Lieut. W. Bertram to be Capt. of a company, and Ensign Claud Douglas to be Lieut. from 6th June 1823, in succession to Duns-mure, cashiered.

Quart.Mast. Gen.'s Department. Lieut. J. B. Neufville, Deputy Assist. Quart. Master General of 2d class, to be Deputy Assist. Quart.Mast.Gen. of 1st class, vice Hall, resigned.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. F. H. Sandys, Dep. Assist. Quart.Mast. Gen. of 3d class, to be Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast.Gen. of 2d class, vice Neufville, promoted.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Turner, 27th N.I., to be Fort Adjut. of Agra, vice D'Acre, deceased.

Brev. Capt. and Lieut. D. D. Anderson, 14th N.I., to be Fort Adj. of Delhi, vice Turner.

Assist. Surg. John Halkerton, M.D., is admitted on the establishment.

Lieut. C. Paton, 23d N.I., is permitted to resign the Military Service of the Hon. Company.

Lieut. T. M. Taylor, 5th, L.C., to be Assistant to the Superintendent of Canals in Bengal.

Assist. Surg. J. Morton, attached to the Civil Station of Rungpore, is permitted to return to the military branch of the service.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 10, 1823.

Lieut. J. Murray is removed from 2d to 1st bat. of 3d N.I., and Lieut. E. F. Spencer is posted to former bat.

Lieut. W. H. Sleeman is removed from 1st to 2d bat. 12th N.I.

Capt. A. Lomas and Lieut. H. H. Armand, 12th N.I., are posted to 1st bat. of regt.

June 17, 1823.

Lieut. Chas. Penrose is appointed Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d bat. 27th N.I., in the room of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Hoggan.

June 18, 1823.

Removals in Artillery Regt. Lieut. R. Jackson from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat., vice Lieut. R. C. Dickson, from latter to former.

Assist. Surg. Jeffreys is appointed to the medical charge of Artillery Drafts proceeding to the Upper Provinces.

June 19, 1823.

Assist. Surgeons J. F. Steuart and A. M. Clark, lately admitted, are appointed to do duty at the Presidency General Hospital.

June 21, 1823.

Lieut. J. W. Hall is removed from 2d to 1st bat. 10th N.I.

Capt. W. Bertram is posted to 1st, and Lieut. Claud Douglas to 2d bat. 10th N.I.

Assist. Surg. J. Halkerton, lately admitted, is appointed to do duty at Presidency General Hospital.

June 27, 1823.

Barrack Department. Lieut. B. Buxton, Corps of Engineers, and Barrack-mast. of 4th or Ghazepore Division, to be Assistant Superintendent of Public Buildings in the Lower Provinces, and in charge of the Civil Buildings at the Presidency, vice Lieut. C. Paton, resigned the H. C.'s Military Service.—Lieut. H. Carter, Barrack-mast. of 8th or Rohilkund Division, is transferred to the 4th or Ghazepore Division, vice Buxton.—Lieut. J. F. Paton, Corps of Engineers, to be a District Barrack-master, vice Buxton, and posted to the 8th or Rohilkund Division, vice Carter.

Assist. Surg. Jas. Ranken, M.D., to be Surgeon to the Residency in Malwa and Rajpootanah.

Surg. Castell, late officiating Surgeon to the Residency, is placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 23, 1823.

Lieut. Marshall to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 17th N.I. during absence on leave of Lieut. and Adj. Croft.

Lieut. Kennedy to act as Adj. to Champuram Light Inf. from 14th inst. on removal of Lieut. and Adj. Thompson to be Dep. Paymaster at Diavapore.

June 25, 1823.

Lieut. J. T. Kennedy, 5th N.I., to be Adj. to the Champarun Light Inf., vice Thompson.

Lieut. Lawrenson to act as Adj. to 3d bat. of Artillery until the arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Wood, in the room of Lieut. and Adj. D'Oily, under orders to proceed with drafts to the Upper Provinces.

June 26, 1823.

2d Lieut. C. W. Humphreys, regt. of Artillery, is posted to 7th comp. 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. A. M. Clark, at present attached to Presidency General Hospital, to do duty with Artillery at Dum-Dum.

June 27, 1823.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Hayes to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 27th N.I.

Fort William, June 27, 1823.

15th Regt. N.I. Capt. Arth. Shuldham and Lieut. E. N. Townsend to rank from 29th March 1822, in succession to Stirling, retired.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. D. H. Heptinstall to be Capt. of a company, and Ensign J. Frederick to be Lieut., from 13 Jan. 1823, in succession to Cooper, promoted.

19th Regt. N.I. Ensign Wm. Mackintosh to be Lieut. from 17 May 1823, in succession to Dow, admitted to Lord Clive's Fund.

23d Regt. N.I. Ens. Wm. Ellis to be Lieut. from 15 June 1823, in succession to Paton, resigned the service.

Messrs. And. Barelay, Fred. Sysonby, Wm. Riddall, Hamilton Vetch, and Chas. Boulton, are admitted as Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta June 26, 1823.

Ens. Vetch, lately admitted, is appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 27th regt. N.I.

Fort William, July 11, 1823.

The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry and Assist. Surgeons are admitted to the service on this Establishment.

Infantry. Messrs. G. Halded, R. Woodward, C. Baseley, W. L. Hall, G. Salter, J. G. Sharpe, Alex. Barclay, C. Jorden, J. S. Gifford, Alex. Tweedale, J. M. Farnworth, G. Urquhart, E. C. Macpherson, C. Graham, and G. B. Mitchell.

Medical Depart. Messrs. J. P. Reynolds, W. Bell, H. Maysnor, and D. Thompson.

Assist. Surg. J. P. Reynolds to perform the Medical Duties of the Civil Station of Dinagore vice Assist. Surg. Cavell, removed to Dacca Jellalpoore.

Henry Wood, Esq. is appointed to officiate as President of the Board of Superintendence for Improving the Breed of

Cattle, during the absence of Lieut. Col. R. Stevenson.

Head-Quarters, June 30, 1823.

Ens. F. Sysonby, W. Riddle, and C. Boulton, lately admitted, are appointed to do duty with Lieut. Col. Boyd's detachment of Europ. Regt. at Dinapore.

Assist. Surg. W. Mitchelson is directed to place himself under the orders of the Superintending Surgeon at Cawnpore.

Ens. A. Barelay is directed to join and do duty with 2d bat. 20th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Ens. T. H. Scott is removed from 3d to 19th regt. N.I., and posted to 1st bat.

Lieut. E. N. Townsend is removed from 1st to 2d bat. 15th N.I.

Capt. D. H. Heptinstall is posted to 2d, and Lieut. J. Frederick to 1st bat. 15th N.I.

Lieut. R. A. McNaghtan is removed from 1st to 2d bat. 19th N.I., and Lieut. W. MacIntosh to be posted to former bat.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. Wardlaw is removed from 2d to 1st bat. 23d N.I., and Lieut. W. Ellis is posted to former bat.

Fort William, July 18, 1823.

Assist. Surg. John Forsayth to perform the medical duties of the Political Agency at Mundlairsir, and to have medical charge of the local bat. commanded by Capt. Delamain, stationed at that post.

Mr. Wm. Saurin is admitted as a Cadet of Infantry.

Mr. Jas. Adair Lawrie, M.D., is admitted as an Assist. Surg.

The Gov. Gen.-in-Council was pleased, in the General Department, under date the 5d inst., to appoint Brevet Capt. Jas. Menon, 8th regt. N.I., Assistant to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey in the Himalaya Mountains until further orders.

The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry are promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjostment:—Mr. Geo. Halded, Rich. Woodward, Chas. Baseley, Wm. Lisle Hall, Geo. Salter, John Grore Sharpe, Alex. Barclay, Chas. Jorden, John Symes Giffard, Alex. Tweedale, John Maister-son Farnworth, Geo. Urquhart, Ewen Cameron Macpherson, Chas. Graham, Geo. Bruce Mitchell.

Lieut. Chapman is appointed to act as Adj. to the Dinagore Local bat. during the absence of Lieut. and Adj. Fleming.

Fort William, July 25, 1823.

Mr. Wm. Saurin, Cadet of Inf., is promoted to the rank of Ensign.

Lieut. Wm. J. Farley, 23d regt. N.I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is transferred to the Invalid Establishment from the 10th inst.

Lieut. Chas. Seymour Marriott, 7th regt. N.I., is transferred to the Pension List from the 10th inst.

Head-Quarters, July 10, 1823.

Lieuts. (Brev. Captains) Berguer and Woolley, 1st bat. 30th N.I., are permitted to exchange appointments: the former is accordingly appointed Interpreter and Quarter-master (subject to the provisions of the G. O. of the 17th Feb. last), and the latter is appointed Adjutant to the bat.

July 11, 1823.

It having been found necessary to employ Sub-Conductor Corbett with the Nagpore Magazine ever since his promotion to that rank on the 25th Aug. last, he is to be considered as posted to that Magazine from the above date.

Lieut. Fuller, 16th regt. N.I., is appointed to the Rungpore L.I., and directed to join that bat. at Jemalpoor.

July 12, 1823.

Ensign J. H. Clarkson, 1st bat. 6th regt., is appointed to do duty with the 1st bat. 10th regt. at Barrackpore until 1st Oct., when he will proceed to join the bat. to which he belongs.

July 14, 1823.

Col. Adams's Division Order, dated Nagpore, June 22, 1823, appointing Lieut. Wardlow, Field Engineer to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, to the charge of the detachment of two companies of the Sappers Corps at that station, is confirmed.

July 16, 1823.

Ensign Jenkins is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter-master to the 1st bat. 21st regt. N.I., as a temporary arrangement.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to re-appoint Lieut. Roehuck, 2d bat. 23d N.I., to the Adjutancy of the Mhairwarrah Local bat. from the 7th ult.

Fort William, July 31, 1823.

Lieut. Gen. Peregrine Powell is transferred to the Senior List from the 5th March 1823, vice Deane, deceased.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. Jas. Dewar to be Lieut. Col. Commandant of a regt., from 5th March 1823, in succession to Powell. — Major Alfred Richards to be Lieut. Col. from the 13th Feb. 1823, in succession to Agnew, deceased. — Major Stephen Nation to be Lieut. Col. from the 5th March 1823, in succession to Dewar, promoted.

8th Regt. N.I. Capt. E. H. Simpson to be Major, Brevet Capt. and Lieut. John Lucas Earle to be Captain of a company, and Ensign Andrew Thomas Alex. Wilson to be Lieutenant, from 5th March 1823, in succession to Nation, promoted.

23d Regt. N.I. Capt. Jas. Ferguson to be Major, from Feb. 13, 1823, in succession to Richards, promoted.

N B. The Supernumerary Captain is

brought on the Establishment of the 23d regt. N.I.

7th Regt. N.I. Ensign Wm. Milner Neville Sturt to be Lieut., from 10th July 1823, in succession to Marriott, transferred to the Pension List.

23d Regt. N.I. Ensign John Jones to be Lieut. from 10th July 1823, in succession to Farley, transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Head Quarters, July 19, 1823.

Lieut. J. Leeson is removed from the 1st to the 2d bat. 21st regt. N.I.

July 23, 1823.

Ensign Twemlow is appointed to act as Adjutant to the 1st bat. 21th regt. during the absence of Brevet Captain and Adjutant Delap, or until further orders.

Fort William, July 31, 1823.

Assist. Surg. R. N. Burnard, attached to Civil Station of Rajeshalye, is permitted to return to the military branch of the service.

Assist. Surg. Morton, attached to Civil Station of Rungpore, to return to the Military branch of the service.

Aug. 8, 1823.

Mr. C. G. Ross is admitted as a Cadet of Inf., and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

Lieut. J. W. H. Turner, 30th N.I., on account of his health.

Assist. Surg. W. W. Hewett, M.D., 1st Garrison Assist. Surg., Fort William, ditto.

Capt. John McDowell, Commissary of Ordnance, for the recovery of his health.

Brevet Capt. and Lieut. Robert Boyes, 5th regt. N.I., for the recovery of his health.

Capt. Chas. Ryan, 12th regt. N.I., on his private affairs.

Capt. P. Waugh, 1st regt. Lt. Cav., for his health, from Bombay by the earliest opportunity, instead of making a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, as originally intended.

2d-Lieut. T. P. Ackers, of the regt. of Artillery, for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. G. H. Cox, 13th regt. N.I., for the recovery of his health.

Lieut. Albert Fenton, 12th regt. N.I., for the recovery of his health.

To China.

July 18. Capt. W. G. Walcott, Commissary of Ordnance, for twelve months, for his health.

To Prince of Wales' Island.

June 27. 2d-Lieut. John Edwards, of the Art., for six months, for his health.

To Bombay.

June 13. Brev. Capt. John Taylor, Sub-Assist. Commissary General, for eight months, on his private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.

June 13. Lieut. W. P. Grant, 17th N.I., for twelve months, for his health.

July 4 Capt. C. E. O. Jenkins, of Artillery, attached to the Rajah of Nagpore's service, for twelve months, for his health.

Cancelled.

June 6: Capt. Methven, 20th regt., to Europe.

27. Cond. G. Orton, of Ordnance, to Europe.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 27, 1823.

Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

87th Foot. Major H. R. Browne, to be Lieut.Col., without purchase, vice Miller, dec., 18 May 1823;—Bt Major and Captain H. C. Streatfield, to be Major without purchase, vice Browne, promoted, ditto;—Lieut. J. Day, to be Captain of a Company, without purchase, vice Streatfield, ditto.

14th Foot. Lieut. John Liston, from the 38th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Ware, who exchanges, 23 May 1823.

38th Foot. Lieut. Robt. Ware, from the 14th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Liston, who exchanges, ditto.

May 31, 1823.

Brevet Rank. Lieut. St. L. Webb, 69th Foot, to be Captain, from 8 April 1823.

Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

44th Foot. Lieut. Dan. Caulfield to be Captain of a company, without purchase, vice O'Reilly, dec., 26 May 1823.—Ensign B. Browne to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Caulfield, promoted, ditto.

June 2, 1823.

69th Foot. Lieut. John Smith to be Capt. of a company without purchase, vice Lane, dec., 11 May 1823.—Ensign Hen. Moore to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Smith promoted, 11th May 1823.—Abraham Collis Anderson, Gent., to be Ens. without purchase, vice Moore, promoted, ditto.

June 5, 1823.

20th Foot. Ens. Duncan Darrock to Lieut. without purchase vice Robinson, dec., 25 Jan. 1823.

June 12, 1823.

Brevet Rank. The undermentioned Subalterns of fifteen years' standing and upwards, are promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, in the East-Indies only, from the date specified against their respective names, viz.

13th Foot. Lieut. Michael Fenton, 21 May 1822; Lieut. Thomas Triphook, 14 April 1823; Lieut. Knox Barrett, 10 March 1823; Lieut. Robert Pattison, 31 March 1823.

12th Foot. Lieut. John Kemple, 22 Jan. 1823.

June 13, 1823.

Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

20th Foot. Rich. T. Furlong, Gent., to be Ens. without purchase, vice Darrock, promoted, 10 June 1823.

44th Foot. Brevet Major J. C. L. Carter to be Major, vice Guthrie, dec., 5 June 1823; Brev. Capt. F. Hemming to be Captain vice Carter, promoted, 5 June 1823.—To be Lieutenants without purchase: Ens. H. D. Carr, vice Hemming, promoted, 5 June 1823; Ens. H. T. Shaw, vice Sargent, dec., 6 June 1823.

June 16, 1823.

16th Lt. Drags. Lieut. John Vincent, from 59th regt., to be Lieut. vice Macdougall, who exchanges, receiving the difference, 12 May 1823.

59th Foot. Lieut. Alex. Macdougall, from 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut. vice Vincent, who exchanges, paying the difference, ditto.

44th Foot. Rich. Loveday, gent., to be Ensign without purchase vice Shaw, promoted, 6 June 1823.

87th Foot. Ens. Jas. Cates to be Lieut., date to be adjusted hereafter; Eugenius de L'Etang, gent., to be Ens. vice Cates, promoted, 18 May 1823.

June 17, 1823.

41st Regt. Ens. F. Browne to be Lieut., vice G. Johnson, dec., 1 June 1823.

June 25, 1823.

His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India having been pleased to accept of the resignation of Cornet Partridge, of the 11th Light Dragoons, he is to be struck off the strength of that regiment from this date.

June 26, 1823.

Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

13th Lt. Infy. Capt. J. Debnam, from 65th regt., to be Capt. vice Brevet Major Ellard, who exchanges.

July 11, 1823.

47th Regt. Ens. A. J. Millar to be Lieut., vice Keays, dec.; Ens. and Adj. M'Carthy to have the rank of Lieutenant.

July 16, 1823.

Lieut. Naylor, 89th regt., is appointed Aidc-de-Camp to Major-Gen Sewell.

July 18, 1823.

His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Capt. Kitson, 44th regt., Brigade-Major to the King's troops serving on the Madras Estab.

July 28, 1823.

69th Regt. Lieut. Edw. Kenny to be Adj. vice C. S. Naylor, who resigns the Adjutancy only. Lieut. Vaughan will act as Adjutant to the 67th regt. during

the absence of Lieut. and Adj. M'Pherson, or until further orders.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

May 31. Lieut. R. Williams, 44th regt., for two years, for his health; Lieut. J. M. Wood, ditto for two years on private affairs; Capt. W. A. Steele, 89th regt., ditto ditto.

July 16. Lieut. Lang, 15th Drags., for two years, on private affairs; Lieut. Rae, 26th Foot, for two years, ditto.

July 28. Lieut. and Adj. M'Pherson, 67th regt., for two years, on medical certificate; Lieut. C. M'Pherson, 67th regt., ditto, ditto; Lieut. Mulkurn, 11th Drags., for two years, on private affairs; Capt. Lowrie, 69th regt., for two years, ditto.

To Ceylon.

Lieut. Button, 46th regt., on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

WRECK OF THE SWALLOW.

June 17, 1823.—The Swallow, Ross, from London, 31st January, unfortunately grounded coming up the river on Moogra Putty Point (James and Mary's) on the 16th, and the pilot finding that she was sinking fast, run her ashore on the western side of the river. He reports that she is entirely under water; it is probable, however, that a portion of her cargo will be saved, as application for assistance is made, which is no doubt ere this dispatched to her.—*Cal. Jour.*

We add the following particulars from an Hurkaru extra:—

"The ship Swallow, Captain Ross, was lost at four P.M. this day, in crossing the James and Mary's: the second mate, boatswain and one seaman lost, and in all probability more lives. The lady passengers (three)—children (six)—and several gentlemen are now in my house, in the greatest possible distress, having lost every thing but what they stand in. The ship struck and sunk instantly."—*Fultah Farn,* June 16, 1823.

June 20.—A letter from Fultah, dated Wednesday, communicates the following particulars regarding the wreck of this unfortunate vessel. "This morning's report gives some hope of the recovery of part of her cargo. The chief officer and ship's company have never left the spot from the time the ship sunk till the present moment, and Captain Ross speaks in the highest terms of their indefatigable exertions. They have rigged out a tent with one of the sails and yards to shelter them from the weather, and it is earnestly hoped that the health of the captain and ship's company may not suffer seriously from the

anxiety and exposure connected with their situation. The loss of Mr. W. M. Sheridan is estimated at £2,000, this gentleman having laid in a full stock of every thing it was probable he might require for years to come.

"The second officer, who unfortunately lost his life when the ship went down, had left a wife and six children in England. This is a case of distress which appeals loudly to the benevolence of the Indian community, to whom the cause of the widow and the orphan cannot plead in vain; and who I trust will, from their abundance, spare a small pittance to solace the misery of a wretched family, whose hope has perished on our unhappy shores. I request you will suggest this in your paper, and open a book for subscriptions at your office; as the deceased, to whom I am an entire stranger, may have no friends in the country to set it a-foot."—*Cal. Jour.*

June 23.—We learn that all hopes of recovering any thing from the wreck of the Swallow are at an end. The captain, carpenter, and a few of the hands of that unfortunate ship, passed Fultah for Calcutta on Saturday; the rest of the ship's company are at Mr. Higginson's house at Fultah Farn. The poor fellows, we understand, have scarcely sufficient clothes to cover themselves with, having lost not only these, but every other article of property they possessed. Surely this is a case well worthy public sympathy and relief. Even a few articles of old clothing will be useful to these poor fellows. We shall make further enquiries respecting them in course of the week, with a view of pointing out where relief may reach them.—*Ind. Gaz.*

LOSS OF THE NYMPH.

"We are sorry to report the loss of the Danish ship Nymph. The passengers and crew were saved by the pilot schooner Hattrass, Mr. Branch Pilot Kymer. The Nymph hailed the Hattrass on the morning of the 20th June, while at anchor, and stated that the ship was sinking. Mr. Kymer instantly cut his cable, and went on board—found the ship in great distress. Assisted by Mr. Volunteer Waghorn, he used every endeavour to gain on the leak, but without effect. At five 30, P.M. the whole of the crew, &c. were so fatigued, and the water gaining on their exertions, he was obliged to abandon her. Mr. Kymer wished to run her on shore to the westward, but a north-wester coming on prevented his endeavours. When he left her she had nine feet water in the hold. She was salt laden.

Passengers and crew all saved, and most of their clothes: among the former are several ladies and young children. The Hattrass will bring them up to Fultah."—*Cal. John Bull,* June 23.

LOSS OF THE TRAVANCORE.

Extract of a letter from Bombay, dated the 6th of April 1823, on board the Sultan.

"I have much pleasure to inform you of our safe arrival here, after a passage of sixteen days, from Bushire. You will be astonished to hear of the total loss of the ship Travancore, at Muscat: she drove with four anchors, and twelve men were lost, besides several wounded. I arrived three days after her loss. They have saved about 100 bales of piece goods, but all stained with Indigo. The markets at the Gulph are very dull; no prices for any thing."—[*Cal. Jour.* April 24.]

The cargo of the Travancore was insured, we are given to understand, to the enormous amount of sixteen lakhs. This must fall very heavily upon the underwriters in Calcutta.—[*Ibid.*, April 25.]

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivals.

June 27. *Stentor*, Harris, from London.
—July 1. *Windsor*, Heaviside, from ditto.
—7. *Melish*, Cole, from ditto.—13. *Brig Bridget*, Leslie, from Liverpool.—20. *King George the Fourth*, Beys, from Bombay.—29. *Norfolk*, Greig, from Madras, and *Ernest*, Mackay, from the Mauritius.—31. *Pilot*, Gardner, and *H. M. ship Jupiter*, Westphal, from London.—Aug. 20. *Sophia*, Sutton, from London.

Departures.

July 6. *Westmoreland*, Coulter, for Liverpool.—12. *Royal George*, Biden; Kent, Cobb; and *General Kyd*, Nairne, for China; and *Timandra*, Wray, for London.—13. *David Clark*, Falconer, for Isle of France.—16. *Marquess of Hastings*, Carter, for Madras.—29. *Ogle Castle*, Pearson, for London.—Aug. 12. *Bencool*, Kirkwood, and *Seaforth*, McDowall, for Liverpool.

The brig Hastings was destroyed at Padang on the night of the 17th of April by fire.—[*Cal. John Bull*, June 20.]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 28. At Mymensing, the lady of C. Smith, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.
April 12. At Serampore, Mrs. Lawrence D'Souza, of a son.
24. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. Pereira, of the Artillery, of a daughter.
29. At Kurnal, the lady of Capt. Hen. Hawtrey, 4th regt. Light Cav., of a son.
May 7. The wife of Mr. William Soubise, an Assistant in the Sudder Dewauny Adawlut, of a son.
— At Buxar, the lady of Capt. J. Mackenzie, S. A. H. C. Stud., of a daughter.
8. At Pubna, near Commercolly, at the
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house of George Boyd, Esq., the lady of Wm Greaves, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Kurnaul, the lady of Dr. Urquhart, 22d regt. N.I., of a daughter.

9. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. Arthur Ward, 2d regt. Light Cavalry, of a daughter.

— At Bellaspoor, the lady of George Evans, Esq., of a daughter.

10. At sea, on board the H. C. S. Farquharson, the lady of Major John Taylor, 12. Mrs. Rigordy, jun., of a son.

13. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. J. C. C. Gray, of a son.

16. The lady of Capt. George Wise, of the ship James Drummond, of a son.

— Mrs. M. Ronald, of a son.

17. The lady of Capt. H. Humphreys, of a son.

— The lady of Colin Campbell, Esq., Surgeon to the Horse Artillery, Meerut, of a son.

21. The lady of C. B. Crommelin, Esq., of Goruckpoore, of a son.

22. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. Henry James, 1st bat. 5th N.I., of a daughter.

23. In Motte's Lane, Durnuntollah, Mrs. Joseph Harwood, of a son.

— At Beilhamore, the lady of Capt. Edward Carncross Sneyd, of a son.

28. On board the Windsor, the lady of Capt. Chas. King, 16th Lancers, of a son.

— The lady of Lieut. Col. Aitchison, Military Auditor General, of a son.

— The lady of Capt. Healy, of His Majesty's 47th regt., of a daughter.

June 2. Mrs. Hooper, of the Town Hall, of twin sons.

6. At Sylcalah, Mrs. Ingles, of a son.

7. At Saugur, the lady of Brevet Capt. Williamson, 2d bat. 21st regt. N.I., of a son.

8. At Mhow, the lady of Lieut. Bell, Executive Officer, of a daughter.

15. At Chowringhee, the lady of D. Dale, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

of the 10th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

18. At Muttra, the lady of Capt. James Steel, of the Muttra Levy, of a daughter.

19. At Jubbulpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. N. Smith, of a son.

— The wife of Mr. Conductor J. Medlicott, of a son.

21. Mrs. E. D'Silva, of a daughter.

— At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Col. M. Boyd, of a daughter.

22. At Benares, the lady of W. T. Robertson, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

23. At Bolaram, the lady of Capt. Oliphant, Nizam's Engineers, of a son.

26. In Chowringhee, the lady of E. Coulon, Esq., of a daughter.

27. At Garstin's Place, the lady of Benjamin Fergusson, Esq., of a son.

29. At Goruckpoore, the lady of Capt. Swayne, of a daughter.

30. The widow of the late Captain W. G. Stephen, of the Engineers, of a daughter.

July 1. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. J. S. H. Weston, Deputy Judge Advocate General, Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a daughter.

— At Cossypore, Mrs. William Bason, Jun., of a son.

— Mrs. Thomas Brae, Jun., of Kisenaghur, of a son.

2. At Meerut, Mrs. M. E. Robinson, of a daughter.

3. At Moorzaferpoor (Tirhoot), the lady of William Loch, Esq., of the H. C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

— At Benares, the lady of C. D. Russell, Esq., of a son.

4. At the house of Mrs. Davis, the lady of P. H. Newman, Esq., of a son.

5. At Chowringhee, the lady of John Mackenzie, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of Lieut. P. L. Dore, H. M. 24th regt., of a daughter.

6. At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. Richard Home, of a son.

8. At Nusseerabad, the lady of W. Welchman, Esq., M.D. of a still-born son.

— At Patna, Mrs. Burnel, of a daughter.

9. The lady of Longueville Clarke, Esq., Barrister at Law, of a son, who died a short time after the birth.

— The lady of Capt. Thomas Newton, of a son.

10. The lady of Capt. P. Turnbull, of a son.

13. Mrs. J. W. Ricketts, of a son.

14. At Secundrabad, Harriett, the wife of Mr. Charles McCarthy, Conductor of Ordnance at that station, of a son.

14. Mrs. Charlotte Lord, of a daughter.

15. Mrs. Grief, of a son.

16. At Dum-Dum, the lady of Major George Pollock, Assist. Adj. Gen. of Artillery, of a daughter.

17. The lady of W. H. Oakes, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a son.

19. Mrs. C. D'Souza, of a son.

23. At Chittagong, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Shapland, C.B., of a son.

24. In Chowringhee, Mrs. J. J. Fitzpatrick, of a son.

28. At Fort William, the lady of W. Graham, Esq., M.D., of a son.

— Mrs. John Groser, of a daughter.

31. At Ballygunge, the lady of Capt. R. H. Sneyd, commanding the Governor-General's Body Guard, of a son,

— At Titelya, the lady of Lieut. G. Chapman, of a son.

Aug. 2. Mrs. Meyers, of a son.

5. The lady of F. Nepean, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

7. The lady of Capt. Irwin Maling, of a daughter.

8. The lady of Capt. Debnam, of H. M. 13th Lt. Inf., of a daughter.

9. Mrs. Joseph Elly, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 19. At Neemutch, Capt. H. F. Caley, Adjutant 2d bat. 1st regt. N. I., to Miss Margaret Catharine Baillie.

30. At Moradabad, A. Davidson, Esq., M.D., Assistant Surgeon, to Miss M. A. Blundell.

May 24. At Benares, by the Rev. Wm. Fraser, Cornet J. A. Scott, 1st Cavalry, to Miss Julia Frances Ouseley, eldest daughter of Sir William Ouseley, author of several celebrated works on Oriental subjects.

27. At Mazagon, at the house of William Cunningham Bruce, Esq., Poyntz Ricketts, of the Civil Service of that establishment, to Miss Margaret Maria Clark.

— At the Cathedral, Mr. Rob. Hands, of the Bengal Marine, to Miss Charlotte Pignand.

28. At the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, J. W. Baldwin, Esq., to Miss Anne Jones.

June 6. At Bandel, Mr. W. H. Tydd, to Miss Jessy Cordelia Anderson.

10. At Banda, Emily Jane, youngest daughter of the late Robert Bathurst, Esq., Senior Merchant on this establishment, to Ensign Albert Corrie, of the 1st bat. 2d regt. N. I.

14. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Thos. Wood, to Miss Rosa Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. Thomas Young, of the Hon Company's Bengal Marines.

19. At Paulghautcherry, Lieut. Barnett, of the 2d bat. 7th regt. N. I., to Miss Mary Frances Sayer.

24. At the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. H. Genive, to Miss F. La Valette.

26. At Puttyghur, Robert Stewart, Esq., to Miss Anna Lumsden.

— George Johnson, Esq., to Miss Harriet Eede.

28. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. F. A. Cornale, of the Harbour Master's Department, to Mrs. C. McPherson.

July 1. At Dacca, at the house of Geo. Alexander, Esq., Emanuel Paniotty, Esq., of Calcutta, to Miss Erin Jordan.

2. At the Cathedral, Mr. John Green, musician, of Calcutta, to Agnes Bristow.

9. At St. John's Cathedral, F. B. Smith, Esq., to Mrs. C. Stuart, youngest daughter of the late John Addison, Esq., Senior Merchant on this establishment.

14. At St. John's Cathedral, John Fleming Martin Reid, Esq., to Miss Jane Elizabeth Stewart.

18. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Robert Manley to Miss Sarah Smith, youngest daughter of the late T. Smith, Esq.

— At Nagpore, Mr. P. W. Simons, a Clerk in His Highness the Rajah's pay office, to Miss Caroline Rhodes.

— At Muttra, Cornet Alexander, of the 5th Light Cavalry, to Miss Ann Kennedy, eldest daughter of Major Kennedy, commanding that regiment.

21. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr John Statham, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Miss Chaplin.

24. At the Cathedral, the Rev. J. R. Henderson, one of the chaplains on this Establishment, to Mrs. A. Smith.

25. At the Cathedral, Mr. John Murray to Miss Elizabeth Rebeiro.

26. Mr. Charles Harry Johnson, Assistant, General Treasury, to Miss Mary Le Clerc, daughter of the late Lieut. Samuel Le Clerc.

— Mr. William Cornelius, Assistant in the Board of Trade Office, to Miss Elizabeth Lydia Le Clerc, the third daughter of the late John Le Clerc, Esq.

29. Mr. H. F. Churcher, of the H. C. Marine, to Miss Eleanor Nighland.

— At the Cathedral, H. Clark, Esq., Surgeon, of Calcutta, to Mrs. Anna Maria Swinden

30. At the Cathedral, Mr. Wm. Moncrieffe to Mrs. Charlotte Jennings.

Aug. 1. At the Cathedral, Lieut. Abraham Fuller to Miss Anna Amelia Hellner.

2. At St. John's Cathedral, William Hay Macnaghten, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, second son of the Hon. Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, to Frances, widow of the late Col. James C. McClintock.

DEATHS.

April 5. At Dum-Dum, Setjeant Major O'Neil, of the 2d bat. Artillery.

20. At Bagwangollah, Henrietta Eliza, the infant daughter of Mrs. Thos. Rose.

21. Near Monghyr, Charlotte Wilmot, third daughter of Capt. J. C. Carne, of the Pension Establishment, aged three years.

27. At Purneah, Capt. T. R. Court, of the Country Sea Service.

May 4. Mr. A. Hugh, coachmaker, Cossitollah, son of the late John Hengh, Esq., of Garseube, Falkirk, Stirlingshire, aged 28.

10. At Poore, Capt. W. G. Stephen, of the Corps of Engineers, aged 31.

— Charles Robert Hartley, son of Mr. John Miller, aged 11 months.

18. Mrs. Joseph Williams, daughter of the late Major B. L. Grenier, aged 22.

19. Mrs. Mary Helen Rigordy, wife of Mr. Francis Rigordy, aged 18.

21. At the residence of Messrs. Macintyre and Co., Robert Ross Young, Esq., third son of the late John Young, Esq., of Belwood, Perthshire, aged 25.

— The infant daughter of Mr. F. Boezalt, aged 10 days.

23. At the house of Brown Roberts, Esq., Major Nicholas Manly, of the 1st bat. 20th regt. N.I., aged 40.

25. In Fort William, Capt. Philip O'Reilly, of H.M. 44th regt. of foot.

— Mrs. Mary Cadmore, aged 41.

26. John Forsyth, Esq., aged 46.

27. The lady of Archibald Duff, Esq., Attorney at Law, aged 45.

— Mr. R. Carter, of the H. C. Marine Service, aged 21.

— Mary Jane Swayne, daughter of Lieut. Thomas Swayne, of the 44th regt., aged three months.

— At Chitagong, Lieut. Col. Achison Maxwell, Regulating Officer of the Invalide Tannahs at that place.

28. At Agra, Capt. Charles D'Acre, 12th regt. N.I., and Fort Adjutant at the above station.

30. Thomas Quailey Stritch, Esq., aged 31.

— After a lingering illness, Mrs. Jessy Welsh, widow of the late Joseph Welsh, Esq., aged 46.

31. Master Henry White, aged seven years and four months.

June 9. Anne Fulton, infant daughter of the late Capt. Alex. Fraser, of the Bengal Artillery, aged 17 months.

10. At the house of S. P. Stacy, Esq., Conolly, the infant son of G. Skipton, Esq., of the Honourable Company's Medical Service, aged ten months.

11. At Chittagong, Mr. R. B. Newnham, late Lieutenant of H.M. 14th Foot.

— Eustace, the son of the Rev. E. Carey, of Doorgapoor, aged one year and eleven months.

14. Mrs. Cecilia Rodrigues, aged 49.

15. The infant son of Mr. James Baddeley.

16. At Intally, Joshua, the son of Thos. Clark, Esq., aged five years.

— At Ishera, Capt. M. T. Weatherall, of the Country Service, aged 54.

17. At Calcutta, Frederick, the infant son of Captain E. F. Waters, commanding the Dinagapore Battalion, Titalaya, aged seven months.

18. At Cawnpore, Hugh Fisher, the infant son of H. G. Christian, Esq., aged two months and twenty-eight days.

19. At Cawnpore, Emma Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Lieut. G. J. Johnson, Acting Com. with Bajee Row.

— At Mrs. Bean's Seminary, suddenly, of the lock-jaw, Mrs. Caroline Mackrill, aged thirty-seven years.

— At Barrackpore, James Stuart Elphinstone, the infant son of Lieut. Corbett, 20th regt. N.I., aged four months.

23. Mrs. Catherine Hughes, wife of Conductor Thomas Hughes, of the Ordnance Commissariat, aged 25 years.

26. At Chinsurah, Benjamin Bogaardt, Esq., aged eighteen years, after a lingering illness of fifteen months.

28. At the house of Charles Paton, Esq., Magistrate, Calcutta, Miss Helen Henderson, aged 18 years and eight days.

— At Futtighur, Mr. Joseph Weill, Conductor of Ordnance, aged 44 years and one month.

30. At Barrackpore, Ensign George

Downie Cullen, of the 11th regt. N.I., aged seventeen years.

July 2. Master Leopold, son of Leopold Dyce, Esq., of Tetteghur, aged fifteen years.

5. George, the fifth son of Major James George, of the Bengal N.I., aged eleven years.

— At Robert Barlow's, Esq., Ghazepore, Susannah Eliza, daughter of Frederick Currie, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged one year and seven months.

7. At Edghur, Hoogly, H. C. Broeager, Esq., Proprietor of the Horticultural Establishment, aged forty years.

8. At Entally, in the 23d year of her age, Miss Eliza Breton, daughter of the late Mr. John Breton.

10. Barney Farrell, a Pensioner of the Hon. Company's Military Establishment.

— Mr. Simpson Catt, late Chief Officer of the brig Helen, aged 24 years.

— At Dinapore, Assist. Surgeon J. McGregor, M.D.

13. At Calcutta, Christopher H. Richardson, son of Wm. Richardson, Esq., aged nearly five years.

— On her passage to Calcutta, Mrs. Wm. Henry Tydd, after a short illness.

— At Dum Dum, Charles Mouat, the second son of Major J. A. Briggs, of Artillery, aged fourteen months.

14. Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Sylvester, Conductor of Ordnance, aged three months and eighteen days.

— At his brother's, in Chowringhee, Mr. Anthony Dolby, in the nineteenth year of his age.

14. In Chowringhee, Captain Wm. Harnsworth, aged 40 years.

19. At Jubulpore, the infant daughter of Lieut. M. Nicholson, aged 14 months.

20. William, the infant son of Capt. H. W. Wilkinson, Fort Adj. of Fort William, aged nine months and 18 days.

22. At Kalpie, the infant daughter of J. G. Bruce, Esq.

23. At Benares, Lieut. Col. Keble, of the Invalid Establishment, and Commandant of the Benares Provincial Bat.

24. In Fort William, Calcutta, the lady of Lieut. T. O'Halloran, of H. M. 44th regt.

27. At Colingah, Mary Ann, the only daughter of Mr. D. Burnett, aged eight months and five days.

29. At Nagpore, the Rev. Francis Thomasine Kirchhoffer, aged 37 years.

— At Bancorah, Louisa Martin, the youngest child of G. N. Cheek, Esq., aged one year and four months.

30. At Allipore, Lieut. A. C. Trevcr, of the Invalid Establishment.

31. J. P. Barnett, Esq., Assist. Surg., attached to the Hill Bildars.

Aug. 1. At Calcutta, Miss Anna Williamson, eldest daughter of J. Williamson, Esq., of Malacca.

3. Miss Helen Mary Ann Ingle, infant daughter of Lieut. H. Ingle, of the 18th regt. N.I., aged six months.

— Benjamin Comberbach, Esq., Attorney at Law, aged 53 years.

5. Capt. John Pearson, of the Ogle Castle, aged 53 years.

— Aged nineteen years and four months, Mr. Charles Swaris.

7. At Balasore, Eliza, the wife of Wm. Dent, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 20 years.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. Eliza McNight, aged 37 years.

— M. M. Mellicknauz, Esq., aged 31 years.

8. At the Presidency General Hospital, Sergeant Major James Scott, 1st Lt. Cav.

13. Mrs. Elizabeth Samuel, aged 35 years.

— Fred. Ruddell, fourth son of Capt. J. N. Jackson, aged two years and six months.

14. Thomas Hog, Esq., Surgeon of the H. C. S. Royal George, aged 36.

— Drowned near Muscat, in attempting to rescue himself from the wreck of the ship Travancore, Stephen P. Garrick, Esq.

MADRAS.

POST-OFFICE REGULATIONS.

DAWK DEPARTMENT.

1. The Mails leave Madras every evening in the following directions; namely, northerly, southerly, westerly, and north-westerly. A Mail also proceeds south-westerly from Arcot on the western route.

2. The following revised rates of postage will take effect with the other provisions of the regulations, from the 1st of July 1823.

A single letter to any place not exceeding the distance of

Miles.	R.	As.	Miles.	R.	As.
30	.. 0	2	300	.. 0	12
60	.. 0	3	600	.. 0	13
90	.. 0	4	700	.. 0	14
120	.. 0	5	800	.. 0	15
150	.. 0	6	900	.. 1	0
180	.. 0	7	1,000	.. 1	1
210	.. 0	8	1,100	.. 1	2
250	.. 0	9	1,200	.. 1	3
300	.. 0	10	1,300	.. 1	4
400	.. 0	11	1,400	.. 1	5

3. Letters not exceeding one rupee in weight to be considered single; from one to two double; from two to three treble, and so on in arithmetical progression, as far as thirty-six rupees; beyond which weight no packet will be received for transmission by Dawk, unless in the cases specified in sections ten and eleven.

4. Postage shall be charged on all letters except those exclusively on the public service, bearing the superscription

"On the Service," and having the name and designation of an officer authorized to frank official correspondence written on their envelopes, or such as may have endorsed upon them the signature of a person possessing the privilege of franking private letters.

5. Government Gazettes to be transmitted post-free when forwarded directly from the press.

6. The postage shall be paid in advance for all letters and newspapers to be conveyed beyond the limits of the territories subordinate to this presidency; but it may be paid on delivery or receipt, at the option of the writer or editor (with the exception stated in section 7) for all other letters and newspapers, "post paid" or "post not paid" being written on their envelopes. Should any person refuse to receive a letter addressed to him, it shall be liable to be opened for the examination of the signature, in order that it may be restored to the writer, or individual by whom it may have been sent to the post-office, and that the direct and return postage may be recovered. The postage of refused newspapers shall in like manner be recoverable from their editors or other persons by whom they may have been forwarded.

7. The postage shall be paid in advance for all letters, which individuals may address on their private affairs to the public officers of Government; and this rule shall be understood to include the case of letters transmitting bills of exchange, promissory notes, receipts or government securities, &c. &c. to the Accountant General, the Treasurer to the Government Bank, or other public officer; but the practice thus enjoined shall be reversed when public officers correspond on such subjects with individuals.

8. Newspapers received by sea, or from the editors at Madras, for transmission to any station to which there is no Banghy, if not exceeding the weight of three rupees, shall be forwarded by Dawk at the postage of a single letter; but newspapers exceeding the weight of one rupee, shall in all practicable cases be forwarded by Banghy.

9. Packets of law papers, accounts, certificates of houses, and vouchers, shall be transmitted at the postage of a single letter, if not heavier than three rupees; at that of a double letter if not heavier than six rupees; and so on as far as fifteen rupees; beyond which weight they shall be forwarded by Banghy at its rates of postage. Such packets shall be indorsed law papers, accounts, &c. as the case may require.

10. It shall be at the discretion of the Post-Master General, and of the Officers in charge of the subordinate Post-offices, to forward by Dawk to stations to which

there may be no Banghy, parcels not containing letters, and not exceeding eighty rupees in weight, at the Banghy rates of postage.

11. Books printed at the Government press for the benefit of the Male Asylum shall be forwarded by Dawk, or if practicable by Banghy, at the postage of a single letter, payable at the stations to which they are directed.

12. Ship postage shall not be charged on letters for transmission by sea; but letters received by sea shall, besides the inland postage, be charged four annas, if not exceeding the weight of one rupee; six annas, if not exceeding that of one and a half rupees; and so on increasing two annas for every half rupee in weight; but if weighing more than twelve rupees, they shall be considered a packet, and charged three and a half rupees.

13. The Post-Master General shall be authorized to pay to masters of vessels, or other individuals bringing ship letters to the Post-office, or delivering them to persons deputed by him to receive them, a premium of one anna for each letter.

14. The opening of mails between stations is inhibited, except on urgent public occasions, when they must be opened and closed in the presence of the public officer deeming such measure necessary, and who shall immediately address an official letter to the Post-Master General, and likewise to the officer in charge of the nearest local Post-office in which the mails are to be conveyed, stating his motives for so doing.

15. Expresses are not to be employed except on the most urgent public occasions, when the despatches to be transmitted must bear on the face of them the words "By Express."

16. No public despatch exceeding the weight of three rupees shall be forwarded by Dawk on a Banghy route, unless it be endorsed "By Dawk."

17. Letters not arriving by sea, and parcels not exceeding the weight of 100 rupees, for persons residing at Madras, will be received at the General Post-Office, and delivered at the rate of one anna for each letter, and two annas for each parcel.

BANGHY DEPARTMENT.

1. Banghies are established on the routes from Madras to Calcutta, to Cannanore, and to Trichinopoly. The two first are despatched on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays; the last, which proceeds *via* Pondicherry, Portonovo, and Tanjore, is despatched every day of the week except Sunday.

2. Parcels or bundles of newspapers from England or other places, not exceeding the weight of 700 rupees, or the cube of one foot, may be transmitted by

Banghy; but those exceeding the cube of six inches, shall be charged double postage. The subjoined table shews the rates at which parcels will be forwarded by Banghy.

3. The payment of letter postage having been evaded by transmitting a number of letters under one cover by Banghy, it is required that parcels be left open at the ends, or they will be liable to be examined if suspected to contain letters.

4. Every precaution is adopted for the security of letters and parcels transmitted by Dawk and Banghy; but it is proper to notify that the Post-office will not be held responsible for their safety.

Scale of Banghy Postage.

Not exceeding Miles.	Parcels not exceeding the weight of									
	Rs.	50	80	110	140	170	200	240	280	
	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	R. A.	
80	0 12	1 0	1 4	1 8	1 12	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 12	
110	1 0	1 6	1 12	2 2	2 8	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 8	
140	1 4	1 12	2 4	2 12	3 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	3 4	
170	1 8	2 2	3 12	3 6	4 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 0	
200	1 12	2 8	3 12	4 0	4 8	0 0	0 0	0 0	4 8	
240	2 0	3 14	3 12	4 10	5 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	5 8	
280	2 4	3 14	4 4	5 4	6 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	6 4	
320	2 8	3 10	4 12	5 14	7 0	7 4	0 0	0 0	7 4	
370	2 12	4 0	4 12	6 8	7 12	8 0	0 0	0 0	8 0	
420	3 0	4 6	5 12	7 2	8 12	9 10	0 0	0 0	9 10	
470	3 4	4 12	6 4	7 12	9 0	10 12	0 0	0 0	10 12	
520	3 8	5 0	6 12	8 0	10 12	12 8	12 0	0 0	11 10	
580	3 12	5 6	7 4	9 0	10 12	12 8	12 0	2 12	12 0	
640	4 0	5 14	7 12	9 10	11 8	13 14	10 14	10 14	10 14	
700	4 4	6 4	8 4	10 4	12 4	14 4	16 4	16 4	16 4	
760	4 8	6 10	8 12	10 12	12 12	14 12	16 12	16 12	16 12	
820	4 12	7 0	9 4	11 8	13 12	15 12	17 12	17 12	17 12	
900	5 0	7 6	9 12	12 12	14 12	16 12	18 12	18 12	18 12	
980	5 4	7 12	10 4	13 12	15 12	17 12	19 12	19 12	19 12	
1,060	5 8	8 0	10 12	13 12	16 0	18 12	20 12	20 12	20 12	
1,140	5 12	8 11	11 4	14 0	16 12	19 12	21 12	21 12	21 12	

Parcels weighing from 280 to 700 rupees to be forwarded at the rates specified in the last column.

J. A. DALZELL, P. M. G.

Madras Gen. Post Office,

June 9, 1823.

PARTIES AUTHORIZED TO FRANK OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

All letters from individuals in India to the following authorities to pass free.

His Majesty's Government.—The Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and Secretary to the Treasury.

The Right Hon. the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India—The President, Members, and Secretary of the Board.

The Hon. Court of Directors.—The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Directors, Secretary, and Deputy Secretary of the Court.

Supreme Government.—The Governor General; all letters to His Excellency's address.

Government of Fort St. George.—The Governor, Members of Council, and Chief

Secretary; all letters addressed to these authorities; the Secretaries.

The Supreme Court of Judicature.—The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges; all letters addressed to these authorities; Clerk of the Crown.

Ecclesiastical Establishment.—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta; all letters to his Lordship's address; the Archdeacon of Madras; Senior Chaplain at the Presidency; Chaplains at subordinate stations; Registrar of the Archdeaconry in the absence of the Archdeacon.

His Majesty's Navy.—The Commander-in-Chief, all letters to His Excellency's address; Officers commanding His Majesty's ships on the Indian station; Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; Agents for victualling and purchasing stores for the use of His Majesty's squadron, &c. in India.

Civil Establishment.—The Register of the Sudder and Foujdarry Adawlut, and the Registers of the Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit, and of the Zillah Courts; Judges of the Provincial Courts while on Circuit; Secretaries to the Boards of Revenue and Trade, and to the Board of Superintendence for the College; Accountant-General; Sub-Treasurer; Civil Auditor; Collectors of Land Revenue and of Sea Customs; Private Secretary to the Governor; Commercial Residents; Commercial Accountant and Auditor; Residents at Foreign Courts; Commissioners for investigating the Claims of the Creditors of the late Nabobs of the Carnatic; Commissioner for Small Claims on the Carnatic Fund; Secretary and Treasurer to the Government Bank; Post-Master General; Translators to the Government; Superintendents of Stamps, of Stationery, and of Police; Deputies and Subordinates whose Principals are authorized to frank.

Military Establishment.—The Commander-in-Chief, all letters to His Excellency's address; General Officers on the Staff; Adjutant General, Quarter-Master General, and Commissary General, to frank letters on the business of the public service, though they do not form matter of official record; Secretaries to the Military and Clothing Boards; Auditor General; Judge Advocate General; Chief Engineer; Inspector General of Civil Estimates; Commandant of Artillery; Surveyor General; Agent for Army Clothing; Military Secretaries to the Governor, and to the Commander-in-Chief; Deputy Adj. General, and Quarter-Master General of the King's Troops; Town Major and Fort Adjutant of Fort St. George; Commanding Officers of Stations, Corps, or Detachments; Superintendants of Tank Repair, of the Gun-powder Manufac-

tory, and of Family Payments and Pensions; Superintending Engineers; Paymaster of Stipends at Vellore; Military Paymasters; Commissaries of Ordnance; Agent for Gun Carriages; Brigade Major of the King's Troops; Deputy and Assistant Adjutants and Quarter-Masters General, and Majors of Brigade and Quarter-Masters of Brigade, to Subsidiary and Field Forces, Divisions, and Districts; Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery; Deputies and Subordinates, whose Principals are authorized to frank.

Commanding Officers, &c.—Letters from Commissioned Native Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Privates, and others borne on the returns of His Majesty's or the Hon. Company's Army, including guides and public dooly bearers, shall pass free of postage, provided they do not exceed the size of a sheet of common letter paper, and that they bear on the back the name of the writer, and the designation of the corps or department to which he belongs, with the counter-signature of his Commanding Officer. Letters from Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates in His Majesty's or the Hon. Company's Naval and Marine Services shall also pass free, under the same restriction and corresponding conditions as those from persons in the army. Letters to individuals in the classes above enumerated, shall likewise be exempted from postage, provided they do not exceed the regulated size, and that they bear on the back the official signature of an officer authorized to frank. It shall, however, be competent to the Post-Master General, and to the officers in charge of the subordinate post-offices, to require individuals to open in their presence letters addressed to them, when there may be reason to suspect the writers to be other persons than those whose names are superscribed.

Natives.—Letters of Natives, whether in public employ or otherwise, addressed to the Commissary General or other Officer of the Commissariat, on the business of that department, shall pass free of postage.

Marine Establishment.—Secretary to the Marine Board; Master Attendant at the Presidency.

Medical Establishment.—Secretary to the Medical Board; Superintending and Staff Surgeons; Senior Surgeons conducting the duties of Superintending or Staff Surgeons; Medical Storekeeper; Superintendent General of Vaccination; Hon. Company's Naturalist.

Miscellaneous.—The Governors of Pondicherry and Tranquebar; Chiefs and Comptrollers of the French, Dutch, and Danish Settlements; Secretaries to Pub-

lic Committees; Superintendent of the Government Press; Agents for the Government of Ceylon.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Fort St. George, May 6, 1823.—The Hon. Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when medical officers, sub-assistant surgeons, or first dressers, are placed in charge of European invalids on the march from one station to another, they shall be entitled to the sum of two annas per diem, and no more, for each invalid of the detachment; which sum is to be charged to the surgeon of the corps to which the invalids belong. This allowance is to cover all expenses for wines, spirits, and Bazar medicines, it being understood that the medical officer or servant in charge is to be at no expense on account of clothing and diet.

Fort St. George, May 16, 1823.—The Hon. Governor in Council has been pleased to rescind Par. 1, Sect. 12, of the Code of 1806, and to direct that no officer holding a Government command shall be ordered away from it on court-martial, or any other duty, without the approbation of the Government. Officers holding Government commands may however still be ordered to sit on courts-martial at their own stations, without reference to Government.

Fort St. George, May 23, 1823.—With reference to General Orders, under date 8th May 1821, the Hon. Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future one Petty Maistry of Bamboo Coolies shall be attached to each regiment of Light Cavalry, or battalion of Native Infantry, when marching from one station to another, or when employed in the field.

Fort St. George, June 3, 1823.—In consequence of the permission granted to Native Pensioners to reside at any station under this Presidency, without exception, the Hon. Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the General Orders under date 20th July 1816, authorizing allowances for writers and stationery to Commanding or Staff Officers at certain stations of the army, shall be applicable to all stations at which fifty or more individuals holding pension or family certificates may reside. Where the number of such persons shall fall short of fifty, but shall not be less than ten, ten rupees monthly shall be drawn for their payment, but no allowance will be granted on account of an inferior number. This regulation is to have effect from 6th Sept. 1822 (when the general permission was

granted for Native Pensioners choosing their places of residence); but is not to subject any officer to retrenchment on account of sums regularly drawn under the former regulation. The above provisions are not to affect the allowances for stationery authorized by G. O. 28th July 1820.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

June 12. H. S. Græme, Esq., President of the Board of Revenue, and President of the Board for preparing Regulations.

Mr. John Blackburne, Head Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Tanjore.

26. Mr. George Gowan, Junior Puisne Judge of the Sudder and Foudary Adawlut.

Mr. C. H. Higginson, Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Southern Division.

Mr. C. M. Lushington, Third Judge of do do.

Mr. H. Dickinson, Judge and Criminal Judge of the Zillah of Mellore.

Mr. G. W. Saunders, Collector and Magistrate of Trichinopoly.

Mr. N. S. Cameron, sub-Collector and Assistant Magistrate in Canara.

Mr. C. R. Cotton, Head Assistant to the principal Collector and Magistrate of Canara.

July 3. Mr J. M. P. Macleod, to act as Secretary to the Government in the Public Department.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS. PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, May 20, 1823.

22d Regt. Nat. Inf. Sen. Ens. R. H. Brownlow to be Lieut., vice Warrant, deceased; date of Com. 10th May 1823.

Lieut.-Col. Robert Taylor of Artillery, is transferred to Invalid Establishment, at his own request.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to rank.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Woolf, 6th regt. L. C.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. A. Thompson, 21st regt. N. I.; and Lieut. Robert Alexander, 24th regt. N. I.; arrived at Madras 10th May 1823.

May 23, 1823.

Artillery. Sen. Major John Nixon to be Lieut.-Col., Ser. Capt. (Brev. Maj.) W. Morison, C. B., to be Major, and Sen. 1st. Lieut. Henry Gregory to be Captain, in succession to Taylor, invalided; date of Com. 21st May 1823.

The undermentioned 2d Lieuts. of Artillery will take rank from 10th May 1822.

2d Lieuts. Chas. Grant, J. C. Patterson, Eames Amsinck, Geo. Middlecoat, G. W. Onslow, P. J. Begbie, T. E. Geils, Thes. Baylis, and C. H. Best.

The undermentioned 2d Lieuts. of Ar-

tillery are promoted to be 1st-Lieuts. to complete the establishment:

2d Lieuts. W. G. Lewis, date of rank 9th June 1821.

2d Lieut. R. D. Patterson, B. C. Wilkinson, and A. E. Byam; date of rank 10th June 1821.

2d Lieuts. C. Grant, J. C. Patterson, Eames Amsinck, G. Middlecoat, and G. W. Onslow; date of rank 11th May 1822.

2d Lieut. P. J. Begbie; date of rank 21st May 1822, vice Low, dec.

2d Lieut. T. E. Geils; date of rank 21st May 1823, in succession to Taylor invalided.

Assist.-Surgs. A. E. Blest, M. D., and R. Sutherland, are permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

May 30, 1823.

Surg. John Norris is placed in medical charge of invalids, &c. of his Majesty's and the Hon. Company's services, returning to England on the ship Caledonia.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns will take rank from the dates attached to their names respectively.

Cavalry.

Season 1820.—Cornets A. Macleod, E. Gaitskell, A. Borradaile, Henry Harington (died 22d April 1823), J. Humffreys, J. R. Brown, W. Walker, and A. W. Gregory; from 13th Feb. 1821.

Season 1821.—Cornets W. T. Boddam, T. M. Hislop, G. Elliot, E. Armytage, J. Alexander, and W. H. Clifford; from 27th April 1822.

Infantry.

Season 1820.—Ensigns P. A. Reynolds, David Scotland, R. W. Sparrow, Thos. Maynor, E. Simpson, Duncan Flyter, William Rawlins, R. W. Lang, T. McClellan, J. R. Sayers, John Hill, Jas. Wallace, R. A. Joy, J. S. Macvitie, F. A. Clarke, W. N. Douglas (died 20th Feb. 1823), Robert D. Weir, Chas. Woodfall, C. G. Otley, John Mann, R. G. Carmichael, Wm. Hill, G. H. Harper, and S. A. Grant, from 13th Feb. 1821.

Season 1821.—Ensigns Thomas Berry, Stephen Prescott, William Stokes, F. B. Doveton, Andrew Dyce, C. Bennet (died 22d February 1823), W. C. Macleod, H. M. Edwards, L. E. Duval, Martin Wall, G. Gordon, John C. Hawes, J. C. G. Stuart, Sharry Peshall, J. R. Graham, Oliver F. Sturt, T. Wakeman, A. R. Alexander, John Symons, R. Pretymian, A. Mackenzie, Edward Atherton, Henry Prior, J. J. M. Anderson, C. A. Roberts, Edward Willis, Edward Lyons, Thomas Sewell, Michael Davies, C. F. Liardet, W. H. Simpson, W. J. Manning, A. Stewart, H. F. Campbell, C. W. Tolle-mache, Owen Reynolds, Thomas Dale, F. Wilson (died 28th Feb. 1823), J. W. Gordon, H. C. Gosling, W. A. Miller,

J. W. Smyth, E. J. Gaseoigne, P. M. Stirling, E. W. Holland, W. Wingfield, W. Henry Budd, H. Vanderzee, J. T. Lugard, T. Francis Baber, William Gordon, Andrew Wight, Patrick Oliphant, C. O. Backhouse, James Gordon, Peter Mellish, Wm. Grant, John Everest, Coll. Macleod, G. P. Cameron, A. R. Home, E. Peppercorne, James Willis, James Forbes, T. R. Smith, F. Daniell, H. J. Taynton, Patrick Wilkie, Herbert Beaver, H. L. Harris, D. Buchanan, James Allardyce, James Benwell, F. L. Nicolay, G. K. Davison, Henry Smith, R. T. Cox, Henry Neale, Geo. Spry, Hugh Walker, G. A. Smith, W. A. Saxon, T. John Adams, George Gibson, Fred. Ensor, Conway Stafford, W. S. Mackinlay, T. White, G. Woodfall, E. J. Simpson, J. S. Elliot, E. Atkinson, F. R. Crozier, John L. Jones, D. H. Considine, J. H. Macbraire, John Gerrard, C. Pickering, G. P. C. Smithwaite, Samuel Carr, G. Tranchell, James Robertson, John G. Brew, W. F. Du Pasquier, R. Lambert, W. E. T. Bradley, C. James Cole, John Hayne, L. M. Macleod, Matthew White, Francis Hirtzel, and A. T. Bridge; from 27th April 1822.

9th Regt. N. I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Geo. Stott to be Captain, and Sen. Ens. H. Roberts to be Lieut., vice Boles, dec.; date of com. 27th May 1823.

19th Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. H. Wright to be Lieut., vice King, dec.; date of com. 21st May 1823.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, May 20, 1823.

Sub-Assist. Surg. J. King, attached to Superintending Surgeon Presidency, to proceed in medical charge of Lieut. Drever's detachment of young officers to Bangalore.

May 23, 1823.

Lieut.-Col. R. Taylor, Invalid Establishment, is posted to Carnatic Europ. Vet. Bat.

Lieut. J. C. H. Campbell, 24th regt., is removed from doing duty with 2d batt. 6th regt., to do duty with 1st batt. 8th regt. till further orders.

Lieut. R. Alexander, 2d batt. 24th regt., to proceed under orders of Lieut. Drever, of 1st batt. 7th regt., to Bangalore, and thence take charge of young officers going to Chittledroog and Bellary.

Ens. J. Hayne, 2d batt. 18th regt., to do duty with 1st batt. 2d regt. until 30th Sept. when he will join his bat. at Cannanore.

May 31, 1823.

Capt. H. Walpole, 2d batt. 20th regt., having been reported sick, Capt. G. H. Budd, of Rifle corps, will relieve him in charge of young officers proceeding to Secunderabad.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 97.

Cornet W. A. Gregory, 3d regt. L. C., will place himself under orders of Capt. Budd.

Assist.-Surg. A. E. Blest, M. D., is appointed to do duty with H. M. 41st regt.

Assist.-Surg. R. Sutherland is appointed to do duty with H. M.'s Royal regiment.

May 25, 1823.

Lieut. A. M'Farlane, 5th regt. has been reported fully competent to officiate as an interpreter in the Hindostanee language.

Fort St. George, June 3, 1823.

Lieut. John Chisholm, of Artillery, to be Quart.-Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat. of that corps, vice Gregory promoted.

Lieut. John Metcalfe, of 4th regt. N. I., to be Fort Adjutant & Bellary, vice Stott, promoted.

Mr. Geo. Tranchell is admitted on the establishment as a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

June 6, 1823.

Capt. Benj. Baker, 4th regt. N. I., to be Paymaster to troops in the Ceded Districts, vice Boles, dec.

Capt. G. M. Stewart, 1st regt. N. I., to be Secretary to the Clothing Board, vice Baker.

Capt. F. Derville, of Artillery, to be Commissary of Stores with Hyderabad Subsidiary force, vice Burton, promoted.

Artillery. Sen. 1st Lieut. P. Montgomerie to be Captain, and sen. 2d Lieut. Thos. Baylis to be 1st Lieut., vice Moorhouse, dec.; date of com. 1st June 1823.

Brevet Rank. The undermentioned officers, subalterns of fifteen years' standing, are promoted to the rank of Brevet Captain, from 4th June 1823.

Lieut. J. G. Rorison, 3d N. I.

Lieut. A. M'Pherson, 23d do.

Lieut. W. N. Paec, 13th do.

Lieut. R. Shedden, 8th do.

Lieut. John Tucker, 9th do.

Lieut. W. Scott, 21st do.

Lieut. R. L. Highmoure, 5th L. C.

June 10, 1823.

Messrs. John Smith and Hen. Thos. Yarde are admitted on the establishment as Cadets of Infantry from 7th inst., and are promoted to be Ensigns.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Wm. Thompson, 1st regt. N. I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to rank.

June 13, 1823.

Messrs. James Colquhoun, Geo. Hopkins, and Tindall Thornton, have been admitted as Assist.-surgeons.

Assist.-Surgs. C. C. Johnson and E. Tracy are permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

The name of Ens. Alex. Stewart, 16th regt. N. I., is struck off the strength of that corps.

June 17, 1823.

Capt. H. T. Rudyerd, of Artillery, is appointed to act as Superintendent of Gun

Carriage Manufactory at Seringapatam, until further orders.

Assist.-Surgs. Tindall Thornton, M. D., Jas. Colquhoun, M. D., and Geo. Hopkins, M. D., are appointed to do duty under the Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George, the Surgeon of 1st bat. of artillery, and the Surgeon of 2d bat. of artillery respectively.

June 20, 1823.

Lieut. Jas. Forrest, 15th regt. N.I., to be Quart.-Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat. of that Corps, vice Hilgane.

Artillery. Sen. 2d-Lieut. C. H. Best to be 1st-Lieut., vice Wilkinson, dec.; date of com. 11th June 1823.

Mr. Dashwood Strettell is admitted on the establishment as a Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

June 24, 1823.

11th Regt. N.I. Capt. C. Lethbridge, and Lieut. A. E. G. Turnour, to take rank from 3d Oct. 1822, vice Edmonds, retired — Sen. Lieut. Brev. Capt. Geo. Norton to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. W. De Monte Lys to be Lieut., vice Bulman, dec.; date of com. 23d Dec. 1822. — Sen. Ens. Morden Carthew to be Lieut. vice Wyner, resigned; date of com. 19th April 1823.

June 27, 1823.

19th Regt. N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. W. Cleaveland, to be Adj. to 2d bat., vice Clarke — Lieut. A. Clarke, to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat., vice King — Lieut. E. T. Clarke, to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 1st bat., vice Cleaveland.

11th Regt. N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. J. Hammond, to be Adj. to 1st bat., vice Norton.

Lieut. G. M. Arthur, 2d Infantry, to be an Assist. Surveyor under Capt. Young, employed in the dominions of His Highness the Nizam.

Messrs. Charles Basil Lindsay and William Patrick Deas, are admitted on the establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet respectively.

Messrs. James Thomas, Edward W. Snow, and Charles Yates, are admitted on the establishment, and promoted to the rank of Ensign respectively.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to rank:

Lieut. Col. A. Fair, 14th regt. N.I., arrived 21st June 1823.

Major M. Riddell, 7th regt. L.C., Capt. R. L. Evans, 11th regt. N.I., and Lieut. T. Thompson, 18th regt. N.I.; arrived 22d June 1823.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

May 30. Cornet W. T. Boddam, 2d L.C., for one year, without pay.

June 2. Major-General Charles Rumley. Ensign F. C. Mayo, 23d Regt. N.I., on sick certificate.

27. Ens. J. C. Hawes, Madras Europ. regt., ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

June 18. *Stentor*, Harris, from London. — 19. *Britannia*, Luke, from ditto. — 21. *Pyramus*, Brodie, from ditto. — 23. *Atlas*, Mayne, and *Norfolk*, Greig, from ditto — July 20. *Kains*, Cunningham; *William Miles*, Beadle; and *General Palmer*, Truscott, from London. — *Madras*, Clark, and *Cadmus*, Talbert, from ditto.

Departures.

July 19. *Kellic Castle*, Adams, for Penang and China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

May 1. At Hyderabad, the lady of Capt. R. Young, of a daughter.

27. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. Cox, D. A. C. General, of a daughter.

June 2. At Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. Du Rhone de Beauvere, of a son and heir.

6. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. Calder, Fort Adjutant, of a son.

8. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Bentley, 2d bat. 13th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

14. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Clifford, C.B., H. M., 89th regt., of a daughter.

— At Secundrabad, Harriet, the wife of Mr. Chas. M'Carthy, Conductor of Ordnance at that Station, of a son.

18. The lady of William Hudleston, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, of a daughter.

19. The lady of Edward Lake, Esq., of the Engineers, of a son.

24. At Vepery, the wife of Mr. P. Rieley, of a son.

29. The lady of Herbert Compton, Esq., Advocate-General, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

June 9. At St. Mary's Church, Capt. Marrett, 1st bat. 9th N.I., to Matilda, 2d daughter of Col. Daly.

10. At Bangalore, Francis Whitworth Russell, Esq., Bengal Civ. Service, to Jane Anne, 2d daughter of the late Jas. Brodie, Esq., Madras Civ. Service.

18. At St. George's Church, W. Haines, Esq., Cantonment Surg. at St. Thomas's Mount, to Hester Jane, 2d daughter of the Rev. Thos. Godfrey, of Horningsheath Hall, Suffolk, and Rector of Melton Mowbray in Leicestershire.

18. At the Scotch Church, Mr. Conduc-

tor Johnson Hamilton to Miss Margaret Bishop, eldest daughter of Mr. Conductor Bishop.

19. At Paulghautcherry, Lieut. Barnett, 2d bat. 7th N.I., to Miss Mary Frances Sayer.

23. At Trichinopoly, Mr. John Bigwood, to Mrs. Sally Turner.

25. At Yanam, G. A. Smith, Esq., Madras Civ. Service, to Eugene, eldest daughter of John Bouchez, Esq.

July 12. At St. George's Church, Jos. Cox, Esq., Surgeon to the Hon. Governor's Body Guard, to Catherine Grace, eldest daughter of Major Waugh, of the Madras army.

DEATHS.

April 25. At Cannanore, Daniel De Lisle, Esq., Assist. Surgeon.

May 6. J. B. Hudleston, Esq., of the Civil Service of this Presidency.

16. At Chicacole, Anne Sophia, wife of Lieut. Gould, and sister of Capt. Dowden, 1st bat. 19th N.I.

18. Anne Maria Still, wife of Major R. West, commanding 1st bat. 13th N.I. at Gooty.

20. At Cannanore, Louisa, the lady of Capt. Wigan, 18th regt. N.I.

— Mrs. Sarah Tayler, widow of the late Mr. Hen. Tayler, of the Madras hotel.

24. At Bellary, Mrs. Medigan, wife of Lieut. J. Medigan, of H. M. 46th regt.

31. At Seringapatam, Capt. J. Moorhouse, 1st bat. artillery, Public Agent for Ordnance Carriages.

June 1. At Cocanada, aged 31, Hen. Sewell, Esq., H. C. C. S. eldest son of the late Hen. Sewell, Esq. of Madras.

3. At Pondicherry, the infant son of Capt. Du Rhone de Beauvrec.

4. In Armenian Street, Barnet Phillips, Esq., merchant.

5. At Pondicherry, Mr. J. Louis la Sauvage.

7. At Gooty, Mr. Thos. Clarke, Dep. Assist. Commissary of Ordnance.

8. Aged 8 months, Emelic, youngest daughter of John Arathoon, Esq.

10. In camp, near Bellary, Lieut. C. B. Wilkinson, 1st bat. artillery.

16. At Cuddalore, E. W. Stevenson, Esq., Master Attendant.

18. Francis Rawden Hastings Birmingham, aged 3 months, second son of W. P. Birmingham, Esq., Assist. Surgeon H.M. 69th foot.

20. At Vepery, Donald, the infant son of Mr. Donald Calder, Market Serjeant, aged 1 year.

22. At Pondicherry, Madame Burel De Meder, aged 78, relict of the late Mr. Francis De Meder, Chevalier of St. Louis.

23. At Trichinopoly, Fitzroy Lambton, youngest son of Capt. Chas. Aug. Elder-

ton, Mil. Paymaster Southern Division, aged 13 months.

24. Mrs. Elizabeth Mogg, aged 26.

25. At Trichinopoly, aged 23, Mrs. Maria Valentine, wife of Mr. W. Valentine, merchant.

26. After a few hours' illness, Francis Wm. Stewart, Esq., of the firm of Griffiths, Stewart, and Griffiths. He was on the point of returning to England, after a residence of 20 years in India.

July 2. At Masulipatam, Capt. Robt. Young, 23d N.I., and Surveyor in H. H. the Nizam's dominions.

BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

July 6. *Asia*, Pope, and *Charles Forbes*, Bryden, from London.—8. *H. C. S. Bridgewater*, Mitchell, from ditto.—11. *Royal George*, Ellerby, from ditto.—12. *Euphrates*, Meade, from ditto.

Departures.

July 6. H. C. Ships *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, and *Inglis*, Serle, to China.—10. H. C. Ship *Hersfordshire*, Hope, to ditto.—11. *Elizabeth*, Keys, to Bengal.—12. *Atelpomene*, Mowbray, to London.—15. H. C. S. *Waterloo*, Alsagar, to China.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

May 27. At Mazagon, Poyntz Ricketts, Esq., of the Civil Serv., to Miss Margaret Maria Clark.

July 17. Capt. J. Taylor, Bengal Commissariat, to Miss Sarah Falcóner Graham, daughter of Wm. Graham, Esq., Haddington, North Britain.

DEATHS.

June 11. At Muscat, Capt. Dyer, of the ship *Saudany*.

23. Capt. J. T. Brewer, aged 35.

CEYLON.

DEATHS.

June 4. At Batticaloa, Carolina Elizabeth Torsin.

19. At Kandy, Lieut. Brook Young, 83d regt., of fever and dysentery contracted at Gonugamme, where he was stationed as Assistant Engineer.

PENANG.

BIRTH.

May 17. Mrs. Wyatt, wife of Capt. W. M. Wyatt, of the country service, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

April 16. Mr. John Rickwood, son of Dr. Wm. Rickwood, senior, of Horsham, in Sussex, and late chief officer of the ship John Munro, after a lingering illness, aged 34.

May 21. Joseph Minas, Esq., late of Malacca, aged 53 years.

SUMATRA.—JAVA.

DEATHS.

Jan. 9. At Batavia, in the 22d year of his age, Capt. Andrew Affleck, of the East-India Ship Vrow Helen, a native of Dumfries.

March 26. At Fort-Marlborough, Bencoolen, the lady of Lieut. Col. M'Innes, of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Service.

April 17. At Buitensorg, in Java, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, George Anderson, Esq., of the Civil Service, Bencoolen, eldest son of Alexander Anderson, Esq., of London.

Summary.

THE length of the debate at the East-India House, and the mass of late intelligence received from India by H.M.S. Jupiter, has obliged us to enlarge our present number. But it would be necessary to increase it to double its ordinary size, were we to give insertion to the variety of interesting matter that is now before us. We must content ourselves therefore with a brief notice of such intelligence as is most important, proposing to furnish in our number for February a more full and interesting report.

The arrival of Lord Amherst has been noticed in a former page. It is unnecessary to dilate upon the customary formalities observed on such occasions. But we must not omit to notice the *eclat* with which his immediate predecessor in office retires from his temporary government. A meeting, consisting of upwards of 300 of the most respectable Europeans in Calcutta, was held at the Town Hall on the 9th August, at which Mr. Fergusson, of the Supreme Court, presided. The most honourable testimony was borne to the public and private character of Mr. Adam, by all who addressed the meeting; and it was unanimously resolved, that a subscription should be opened for a full-length portrait of this distinguished individual, to be placed in one of the public buildings of Calcutta. We are sorry to observe that Mr. Adam is under the necessity of taking a voyage to Bombay for the benefit of his health.

We noticed in our last number that there had been dreadful hurricanes and inundations in Bengal, at the mouth of the Hooghly. The accounts which are furnished by the late arrivals, present a picture which far surpasses our most gloomy anticipations. The injury sustained by the shipping is incalculable. The Oracabessa, the Liverpool, the Cuttack, and the Helen, were mentioned in our last number as having been lost. The Flora, pilot vessel, returned to the river a complete wreck, with seven feet water in her hold. The Planet also returned with damage. The Cecilia is reported to have likewise suffered much, but to have remained on the station. The Guide, on entering the river, reported that she had seen the wreck of a ship on her broadside in Balasore roads.

The inundations have likewise been most disastrous. The sea, during its most violent agitation, broke through the Sand Hills which run along the coast of the northern part of the district of Cuttack, carrying ruin and devastation to the unfortunate inhabitants of the sea coast. Many villages have been swept away; the inhabitants of which, of course, have been involved in the same fate. The sea penetrated in some places as far as eight miles from the coast; and a tract of country, from eighty to one hundred miles in extent, was converted into one wide plain of water. From the Soobarecka towards the south, numerous villages have been also carried away, and an immense quantity of cattle destroyed. All the tanks and wells were rendered useless. Some of the public buildings of Balasore have sustained considerable damage.

Neither the tremendous gale, nor the consequent inundation is unprecedented. The latter end of April 1782, is remarkable for one of the most severe gales of this description. At Surat, and in the Gulf of Cambay, the sea broke in most furiously, carrying every thing before it. In May 1787, a similar gale occurred on the coast of Coromandel, and occasioned an inundation at Coringa which destroyed many of the inhabitants.

The law and police intelligence is very interesting. A scheme has been detected of extensive forgery on the Bank of Calcutta, which, but for its early discovery, might have been productive of serious

consequences. It was contrived by natives. But we must postpone all mention of the particulars to our next number.

Mr. Sandys, the present editor of the *Calcutta Journal*, and two of the proprietors of that work, have been prosecuted by the Rev. Dr. Bryce for libel. We have seen, in the *Calcutta Government Gazette*, a very long report of the trial. At present, however, we must content ourselves with stating, that on the 22d July Sir Anthony Buller, who has returned to the Presidency, gave judgment against the defendants. — Damages 2,000 rupees with costs.

A Court-martial has been held on Lieut. J. D. Carroll, H. M. 86th regt., who was arraigned on charges of a very serious nature as regards his character for honesty. We are grieved to say, that he was found guilty on all the charges, and dismissed the service.

The religious intelligence is also very interesting. A sermon was preached on the 4th May in St. James's church, Calcutta, explanatory of the nature and objects of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, and a collection was afterwards made.

The Native Female School Society, which has been, lately established, meets with the most encouraging success. The schools have increased to fourteen, and promise to be permanent and effective. The number of names on the list is 260, but nearly 80 are absent daily. The Committee are taking the most active measures to promote regularity of attendance on the part both of visitors and pupils.

General Sir Alex. Campbell, commanding the forces at Madras, has been dangerously ill, but was declared out of danger on the 25th July.

The *Jupiter*, which brought the above accounts, left the Mauritius on the 16th Oct. She brings intelligence of the death of George Smith, Esq., Chief Judge of the island; and of the arrival of Col. Guy Le Strange and family from England. On the 26th of the same month she arrived at the Cape. Capt. Owen had not been heard of since he left Simon's Bay on the surveying expedition along the eastern coast. Lieut. Col. Fraser was dangerously ill at Graham Town. The crew of the vessel had been severely attacked with cholera morbus, but they all happily recovered except four seamen. Great credit is due to the surgeon.

The *Jupiter* has had a stormy passage of exactly four months.

We understand, by letters received in town from Batavia to the middle of September, that a rumour was current there of another fire having occurred at Canton early in August, but not so destructive as the last, the factories having escaped. We also learn, that difficulties in the trade have again arisen, the viceroy having expected that the *murderers* (in the Chinese phrase) in the affray with the *Topaze* would have arrived in the first ship of the season.

We conclude this brief summary with promising very copious and interesting intelligence in our next number, and with assuring our readers that we have made every possible exertion to insert in our present one all accounts of Civil and Military Appointments, Births, Marriages, Deaths, Arrivals and Departures of Ships, &c. which could be obtained. They may rely both upon the lateness and accuracy of our report.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

By the present organization of the Indian army, every two regiments of native cavalry have but one Colonel, and each regiment of native infantry is composed of two battalions, commanded by one Colonel. By the new organization, each regiment of cavalry will have its own Colonel; and each regiment of infantry will be divided into two regiments, with a Colonel to each. By this arrangement, forty Lieut.

Colonels of cavalry and infantry on the Bengal establishment will obtain regiments; viz. four additional ones to the cavalry; thirty-two to the infantry; and four to the four irregular regiments of infantry, which are to be officered on the regular establishment.

We understand that orders have been sent out to the Governor General to the following effect:—The Company's army on the Bengal establishment is to consist of eight regiments of light native cavalry,

three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of artillery, one corps of artillery golandanze, one corps of engineers, two regiments of European infantry, and sixty-four regiments of native infantry, including four new regiments; each regiment of infantry is to be officered by one Colonel, one Lieut. Colonel, one Major, five Captains, ten Lieutenants, and five Ensigns. Each brigade of horse artillery, each battalion of foot artillery, the corps of golandauze, and each regiment of cavalry, is to have the same number and rank of European officers as a regiment of infantry. The engineer corps to have two Colonels, two Lieut. Colonels, two Majors, ten Captains, twenty Lieutenants, and ten Ensigns. Those Colonels who are on the senior list, and those who now hold regiments, are to continue in the enjoyment of the full off-reckonings of two corps as at present; the new Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels commandants of regiments, are to succeed to off-reckonings as vacancies occur among the present Colonels of regiments; every such vacancy will occasion the succession of the two senior new Colonels to a half or one share each. The Lieut.-Colonels who now stand first for promotion, and those who may succeed to half shares, *within two years* from the date of this arrangement, are to receive from the Company an equivalent to the difference between full and half shares from the period when, under other circumstances, they would have been entitled to full shares. Casualties occurring among the General Officers on the retired off-reckoning fund list, and among those who are now on the senior list, are not to cause promotion after the new arrangement has been carried into execution; those two lists will become extinct on the demise of all the General Officers enrolled thereon.

All Colonels of regiments, and Lieut.-Colonels commandant, not entitled to off-reckonings, will be permitted to come to Europe, and to remain there on the full pay of Colonel, succeeding to off-reckonings in their turn; and those who chuse to remain in India will be allowed Colonel's pay, batta, and other fixed allowances, until they succeed to off-reckonings.

Every officer in the actual command of a regiment, doing duty with it, whatever rank he holds, is to receive 400 rupees per month in addition to his other allowances during the period of his command.

The arrangement is to take place from the date of its promulgation in general orders in India, and the Madras and Bombay armies are to be reformed on the same principle as the above. Each battalion to constitute a regiment.

As connected with these arrangements, we have also to refer our readers to a general order at the commencement of our Calcutta Intelligence, by which it appears

that it has been deemed necessary, by the Governor-General in Council, to create four new regiments. Vide page 88.

MAJOR-GENERAL MACQUARIE.

We consider it an act of justice to give publicity to the following letter from the colonists of New South Wales to their late Governor, eighteen months after he resigned that Government. It is, at this distance of time, a gratifying proof of the high estimation in which General Macquarie was held by those who had the best opportunities of appreciating his public and private character.

Sidney, New South Wales, 21st April 1823

Dear Sir:—It having been unanimously agreed on and determined, at a Public Meeting of the Colonists of New South Wales, that "a Gold Cup of the value of 500*l.*, with an appropriate inscription, should be presented to your Excellency, on your retirement from the situation of Governor in Chief of this territory, in order to mark the high esteem and veneration in which your character was held by the inhabitants of the Colony:" I have now the pleasure to transmit to you the first of bills of exchange, to the amount of 500*l.* sterling (particulars of which are inserted at the foot of this letter), and to convey to you the wishes of the colonists, that you will be pleased to have a cup, or vase, made of the most modern taste, and in workmanship corresponding with the value of the article, with this inscription:

The Colonists of New South Wales
present this Vase
to their late venerated Governor,
Major General Lachlan Macquarie,
in testimony of respect, gratitude, and affection,
for the wisdom, the equity, and humanity,
which distinguished his Government
of that Colony and its Dependencies,
during an active and prosperous administration
of twelve years.
1822.

I have to request that you will accept my assurances of continued esteem and regard for yourself and family, to whom I beg you will most kindly remember me; and believe me to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) D. WENTWORTH.

Major-General Macquarie, &c. &c.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major-Gen. Sir John Cameron, K. C. B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Plymouth, vice Sir Denis Pack, deceased.

Captain Charles Bullen, C. B. (who commanded the Britannia, in the battle of Trafalgar), to be Commodore and Commander-in-chief on the coast of Africa, in the room of the late lamented Sir Robert Mends.

John Hugh Donnell Ogilvie, Esq., to be Provisional Member of Council at Madras.

TROOPS ORDERED TO EMBARK FOR INDIA.

Detachments, consisting of 24 officers and 400 men, belonging to the 11th regt. of light dragoons and the 16th lancers, and to the 13th, 14th, 38th, 44th, 58th, and 87th regiments of infantry, are ordered to prepare for embarkation on board the *Berwickshire* and *Duchess of Athol*, East-Indiamen, for Bengal. Detachments, consisting of 10 officers and 390 men, belonging to the 4th regiment of light dragoons, and the 20th and 47th regiments of foot, have received orders to prepare for embarkation on board the *Duke of York* and *Castle Huntley*, East-Indiamen, for Bombay. The above detachments are ordered to be embarked on board the aforesaid Indiamen by the 31st of December.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 4. Liverpool. *Clydesdale*, M^r Kellar, from Bengal and Madras.—*Passengers*: Sir William Runbold, Bart., family, and suite.

7. Gravesend. *Marquess Hastings*, Barclay, from Bengal 28th May, and Madras 13th July.—*Passengers*: Major-General Rumley, H.C.'s service; Mrs. Col. Freeze, Miss L. Freeze, two Masters Freeze; Capt. Walpole, 20th N.I.; Cornet Boddam, 2d N.C.; Mrs. Boddam; Mr. J. B. Glass, Madras Civil Service; Ensign Berry, 17th N.I.; Major Patterson, his Majesty's 13th Dragoons; Lieut. Morison, Dr. Bush, Mr. Barfoot, Quarter-master his Majesty's 46th regt.; Mrs. Barfoot, Master Barfoot; J. Paterson, Miss M. Paterson, children of Major Paterson; Mr. Attride; five European servants, and one native ditto.

11. Deal. *Melpomene*, Mowbray, from Bombay 12th July.—*Passengers*: Lieut. M^r Pherson, and Lieut. C. Landworthy. (Lieut. James M^r Pherson died at sea on 7th Aug.)

20. Portsmouth, H. M. S. *Jupiter*, Westphal, from Bengal 19th Aug., Madras 1st Sept., Mauritius, Cape, &c.—*Passengers*: Major Stratford, Military Secretary at Madras; and Col. Hutchinson, from the Cape.

25. Off Dover. *Timandra*, Wray, from Bengal, &c.

Departures.

Nov. 26. Gravesend. *Belle Alliance*, Rolfe, for Madras and Bengal.

29. Ditto. *Actæon*, Briggs, for Bombay.

Dec. 8. Deal. *Nassau*, Carss, for Singapore.

— Portsmouth. *Clyde*, Driver, for Madras and Bengal.

14. Deal. *Hannah*, Shepherd, and *Mary Ann*, Craigie, for Bombay; *York*, Talbot, for Madras and Bengal; and

Guardian, Sutherland, for Batavia and Singapore.

22. Deal. *Cambridge*, Barber, for Cape and Bombay.

Vessels spoken with.

Charlotte, Stephenson, Portsmouth to Bombay, 24th Oct., lat. 10. lon. 23.—Bengal, Pearce, Liverpool to Bengal, 28th Oct., lat. 12. lon. 23.—Waterloo, Studd, London to Bombay, 26th Oct., lat. 8. N. lon. 6.—Lord Suffield, Brown, London to Bengal, 26th May, lat. 55. lon. 28.—Lady Kennaway, London to Bengal, 10th Oct., lat. 7. N. lon. 27.—Vansittart, Dalrymple, London to China, 9th June, lat. 1. N. lon. 20. W.—Assistance, London to Bombay, 28th Aug.—Fame, Young, London to Bengal, 3d Aug., lat. 10. S., lon. 85. E.—Buckinghamshire, Glasspoole, London to China, 9th Sept., lat. 17. S., lon. 27. W.—Hope, Flint, London to Madras, 21st Oct.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 30. At South Vale, Blackheath, the lady of Major J. Hickes, of the Bombay Establishment, of a daughter.

Dec. 4. In Middlesex-place, New Road, the lady of Lieut. Col. D'Aguiar, of a daughter.

— At Hineknoll, Dorset, the lady of Sir M. H. Nepean, Bart., of twin daughters; one still-born, the other surviving only five days.

Lately. At Dieppe, in Normandy, the lady of Capt. Langslow, late of the Hon. Company's 22d regt. N.I., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 15. At Ahern Church, Tallow, by the Rev. Geo. Mason, John Corbin, Esq., to Sophia, seventh surviving daughter of the late Geo. Bowles, Esq., of Mount Prospect, County of Cork.

29. At Chichester, by the Rev. Dr. Challen, Capt. Gillum, of the East-India Company's service, to Augusta, youngest daughter of the late John Challen, Esq., of Shermanbury-place, Sussex.

Dec. 9. At Walcot Church, Bath, Capt. Colin Campbell, R.N., to Elmira, widow of the late Lieut. Gen. Richard Gore.

15. At Bury, Wm. Thomson, Esq., of Batavia, to Miss Grace Grant, niece of Wm. Grant, Esq., of Sprigside, Lancashire.

DEATHS.

Sept. 4. At Cape Coast, on board His Majesty's ship *Owen Glendower*, Commodore Sir Robert Mends, Knt. Commander-in-Chief on the Western Coast of Africa.

29. In the island of Barbadoes, the

Hon. John Forster Alleyne, late President of His Majesty's Council of that island.

Nov. 13. At Clifton, Lady Sullivan, relict of Sir B. Sullivan.

20. At Sidmouth, aged 70, the Rev. Jas. Bernard, Rector of Combefflory, Somerset, and of Stoodleigh, Devon.

21. At Blackwell, near Darlington, Durham, Capt. Ralph Milbanke, R.N., aged 75.

22. At the Hague, Wm. Barker, Esq., of East Sheen, Surrey, late Captain in H.M.'s 20th Light Dragoons.

— In Trinity Square, John Roehuck, Esq.

24. At St. Enoder. Vicarage, aged 84, the Rev. Wm. Hocker, A.B., of Exeter College, Oxford.

— Jas. More Molyneux, Esq., of Loseley Park, Surrey.

27. In Brunswick-square, Harden Burnley, Esq., aged 83, father-in-law of Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.

28. At Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire, the Rt. Hon. Rich. Philips Lord Milford.

— At Stamford, Lincolnshire, Wm. Bury, Esq. of Ripon, Yorkshire, formerly a Capt. in the 11th Foot, aged 71.

— Charles, third son of Chas. Barclay, Esq., of Clapham Common, aged 13.

30. At Ham Common, Eliz. Mary, wife of Capt. Booth, 15th King's Hussars.

— At Naples, Lieut. Col. Monier Williams, of the Hon. E.I. Comp. Service, Bombay.

Dec. 1. At Cowes, Mr. John Maynard, R.N., aged 90. He was at the taking of Quebec, in 1755.

— Aged 28, D. D. Van Butchell, youngest son of the late Martin Van Butchell, of Broad-street, Golden-square.

— In the Meal Vennal, Edinburgh, Mrs. J. McKay, aged 101. She retained her faculties till the day of her death.

— In Hunter-street, Brunswick-square, Mrs. Adams, widow of John Adams, Esq. late of Peterwell, Cardigan.

— Mrs. Curteis, of Devonshire-place.

3. In his 9th year, the Hon. John Russell Keppel, youngest son of the Earl of Albemarle.

— John Marsh, Esq., late Chairman of the Victualling Board, aged 77.

— At Cornwood, Devon, aged 73, the Rev. Duke Yonge, vicar of that parish, and of Sheviock, Cornwall.

— At Deptford, Mrs. Wallis, wife of Capt. John Wallis.

4. At Leamington, aged 70, Harriot, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Wm. Gardiner, aunt to the present Sir John Wrottesley, Bart., and sister to the late Duchess of Grafton.

— At Boulogne, the Rev. W. Tilt, late of Newtimber-place, aged 52.

5. In Devonshire-str., Portland-place, Catherine Spencer, wife of Mr. Octavius Greene.

5. At Cargen, near Dumfries, Mrs. Stothert, of Cargen.

6. At Charmouth, Lieut. Gabriel Bray, R.N., aged 74.

— Joseph Gundry, of Bridport, Dorset, Esq., banker, aged 73.

8. The Rt. Hon. Thomas Steele, aged 70.

— At Newport, Isle of Wight, B. D. Speke, Esq. of the 64th regt., third son of Wm. Speke, Esq., of Jordans, Somerset, aged 24.

9. At the Friary, St. James's Palace, Christina Catherine, wife of A. F. C. Kollmann, Esq., organist at his Majesty's German Chapel.

— In Brighton, Miss Masquerier.

— Emma Frances, 2d daughter of Mr. Bennet, Secretary to Lloyd's, aged 16.

10. At Plymouth, Susanna, wife of Capt. Digby Murray, 3d regt. of Guards, aged 23.

10. Margaret, wife of Mr. C. Sutherland, of Astey's-row, Islington.

— At Fenney Bentley, near Ashborne, Derbyshire, the Rev. John Bowness, late Perpetual Curate of Brassington, aged 52.

— In Brook-street, aged 63, Sir Eyre Coote, of West Park, Hants.

11. In the Barnfield, Exeter, Sibella, relict of the late R. Lambert, Esq., of Dorchester.

— In Chapel-street, Grosvenor-place, Fred. Chapman, Esq., aged 86.

— Mary, relict of the late John Greaves, Esq., of Highfield, near Manchester.

— Mrs. Eliz. Sharp, late of Mansell-street, aged 68.

12. Aged 70, Major Gen. W. D. Fawcett, of the Hon. E.I.C.'s Service, and second son of the late General Sir Wm. Fawcett, K.B.

13. Aged 49, the Rev. David Fitzpatrick Price, D.D., of Bradfield, Essex.

18. At Cheltenham, aged 78, Mrs. Lighbourne, of Sandywill Park, Gloucester.

19. The wife of Mr. Bennet, Secretary at Lloyd's, after a few days' illness. She survived the death of her second daughter, Emma Frances, only ten days.

— At the Royal Naval Hospital, at Haslar, Lieut. N. D. Barnes, R.N., late of the Preventive Station at Pagham.

20. In Bathkeale, Robert Allen, Esq., M.P., late of H.M.'s Navy.

21. At Weymouth, Anna, the wife of Capt. Newcombe, C.B., of H.M.'s ship Pyramus.

22. Peter Giles, Esq., of Grosvenor-place, aged 69.

24. At Blackheath, of the hooping-cough, aged thirteen months, Alexander William, son of Major John Hickee, of the Bombay establishment.

25. In Bloomsbury-place, George Burley, Esq., aged 73.

Lately. In Ludgate-street, aged 92, Eliza, widow of General Keith Macalister, late of Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square.

— At Bayswater, Isabella, wife of Major Polhill.

— At Bridgwater, T. Allen, Esq., many years an alderman of that town.

— At Ghent, in Flanders, Wm. Plowden, Esq., second son of the late E. Plowden, Esq.

— At Holywell, Delgany, County of Wicklow, Wm. Whelling, Esq., formerly of Dublin.

— At Wellbrook, Ireland, aged 80, the Rev. James Meara, Rector of Freshford, &c.

— Aged 79, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Lowe House, St. Helen's, formerly incumbent of the Roman Catholic Chapel, Lydiat.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta Price Current of 14th Aug. 1823.

Government Securities.

Remittable Paper S. Rs. 34 to 34 8 per cent. prem.

Non Remittable Do. . 13 to 13 8 ditto.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills, S. Rs. 3 0 per cent.

Ditto Government Do. 2 8 do.

Interest on Deposit Loans

open date Do. 4 0 do.

Ditto 2 months certain Do. 3 8 do.

Buy.] Exchange on London at Six Months. [Sell.

Per Sicca Rupees.

Is. 11d. to Is. 11½d. Is. 11½d. to 2s.

At 30 days' sight :

Bombay, per 100 Bomb. Rs. . . . S. Rs. 92

Madras 100 Madras do. Do. 94 to 99

Bank Shares, premium 50 to 60 per cent. nominal.

Price of Bullion.

Spanish Dollars . . S. R. 207 0 to 207 4 for 100 Drs.

Sovereigns . . . S. R. 10 12 to 11 0 each.

B. of Eng. Notes . . Do. 10 0 to 10 8 each.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Ships' Names.	Ton. mtr.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Duke of Bedford	Tyne	800	{ F.A. Cunyngname, } { Thom. Stephenson }	F. A. Cunyngname	City Canal	J. S. Brinley, Birchin-lanc.
	Catherine . . .	500	Parker, Foward, & Co.	H. Warrington	City Canal	Edw. Rule, Lime-atreet.
	Larkins	600	John Macintosh . .	John Macintosh	City Canal	{ Isabter & Horsley, Lea- } { denhall-atreet. }
	William Maney .	800	Larkins and Robinson	H. R. Wilkinson	E. I. Docks	John S. Brinley.
	Gallonda . . .	880	Fletcher & Co. . .	J. Jackson . . .	E. I. Docks	{ W. and C. Farbutt, Mil- } { dreds-court. }
Madras & Bengal	Elizabeth . . .	700	Henry Read . . .	J. I. Edwards . .	E. I. Docks	{ M. Heathfield, Leadenhall- } { Buckles & Co., Mark lane. }
	Lady Ruffell . .	600	Johnston & Macburn	Samuel Owen . .	City Canal	E. Read, Riches-st., Lime-st.
	David Scott . .	600	James Beveridge, & Co.	Robert Lucas . .	City Canal	Amster & Thornhill, Lime-st.
	Karlis	755	Wingo, Gilmore . .	James Coxwell . .	E. I. Docks	James Thomson Billiter-sq.
	Corwall	800	Charles Gindon . .	T. W. Aldham . .	E. I. Docks	Isabter & Horsley.
Cape, Madras, & Bengal	Henry Porcher .	500	Palmer, Wilson, & Co.	George Bunyon .	E. I. Docks	Bolton & Kicham, Lime-st.
	Lord Hungerford	707	Jolin L. Heathorn .	John Thomson .	City Canal	Henry Barber, Birchin-lanc
	Eliza	500	Fath & Co.	C. Farquharson .	City Canal	{ S. Matportbanks and Co., } { King's Arms-yard. }
	Ocean	303	Wm. Gibben & Co.	Wm. Euth . . .	City Canal	Edmund Read.
	Triumph	600	Taylor & Green . .	James Strubbers .	City Canal	John S. Brinley.
Dombay . . .	Upan Castle . .	600	John Thacker . . .	Thom Green . . .	City Canal	W. Abercrombie, Birchin-la
	Thames	350	John Thacker . . .	John Thacker . .	E. I. Docks	Edmund Read
	Orpient	450	W. Terfington . .	John Loston . .	Woolwich	{ Isabter and Horsley. }
	Caroline	450	J. A. Macburn . .	Thos. Finlay . .	City Canal	{ Wm. Abercrombie. }
	Rosanna	900	Stanforth & Gosling	Wm. H. Harris .	City Canal	Buckles & Co.
Cape	Joseph	908	Henry Christopherson	Wm. Rixon . . .	LondonDs.	John Lyney, Jua.
	Echo	580	Johnston & Macburn	H. Christopherson	LondonDs.	Edmund Read.
	Marianne	180	T. Simpson & Co. .	Robert Duilio . .	City Canal	{ W. D. Dawson, Old Broad-st. }
	Prince Regent .	400	Buckles & Co. . . .	Benjamin Condon	LondonDs	{ Wm. Fire & Co., Freeman's-ct. }
	Denmark Hill .	900	John Formau . . .	Wm. B. Lamb . .	LondonDs	L. Swanson, Nag's Head-ct.
Van Diemen's Land, & New South Wales.	Alfred	948	J. Howe	John Formau . .	LondonDs	{ Buckles & Co. }
	Long	555	John Binmer . . .	John Laughton .	LondonDs	{ Angus, Bysson, Cushion- } { court, Broad-street. }
	Devon	500	Wm. Wilson . . .	John Laughton .	LondonDs	W. Wilkinson, Old Broad-st.
	Courtesy of Har- } court	500	G. F. Young . . .	John Laughton .	LondonDs	LondonDs, Jackson & Co., Water-lane.
	Cape, Van Dic- } mon's Land, & } New South } Wales. }	500	G. F. Young . . .	Wm. Wilson . . .	LondonDs	John Pine & Co.

Dec. 23, 1823.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1823-24.

Ships.	Tons.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Partners.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	To be in the Downs.
1 Macqueen	1352	John Campbell	James Walker	Henry Ager	Alex. Reid	A. Pitcairn	F. Macqueen	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson	Bengal & China.	1823.	1823.	1824.
2 Berwickshire	1352	S. Marjoribanks	John Shephard	H. L. Thomas	Fred. Madan	T. M. Storr	Rich. Chant	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	Bengal & China.	1823.	1823.	1824.
3 Duchess of Atholl	1350	W. M. E. Ferrers	Edu. M. Darnell	R. Dudman	J. Luyken	Thos. J. Dyer	Henry Rivaz	Rich. H. Cox	C. S. Compton	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
4 Duke of York	1347	S. Marjoribanks	A. H. Campbell	Wm. Pittman	John D. Orr	Geo. Ireland	F. Mac Neil	David Allan	Wm. Dallas	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
5 Castle Huntly	1300	J. H. Gled-tunes	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	S. V. Wood	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	John Campbell	Ben. Wright	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
6 Thomas Cochrane	1324	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Christie	Wm. Drayner	Arth. Vineet	Henry Burn	J. E. Plinstone	Jas. Beveridge	Wm. Maltman	St. Helena, Ben- caden, & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
7 General Harris	1300	James Sims	Geo. Welstead	J. C. Whiteman	S. Newdick	J. M. Williams	J. C. Milward	Thos. Colledge	W. Dickenson	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
8 Canning	1326	Company's Ship	James Head	Philip Baylis	A. Rivers	A. Broadhurst	G. Crighton	R. Simmonds	Wm. Ainslie	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
9 Earl of Balcarres	1317	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Thos. Smith	Wm. Fulham	J. P. Griffith	O. Richardson	Henry Annot	J. L. Wardell	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	2 Dec.	8 Jan.
10 Sir David Scott	1342	Joseph Hare	John A. Tween	—	Thomas Blair	Robert Scott	D. J. Ward	Nath. Grant	Jos. Hodson	St. Helena, Bom- bay, & China.	17 Dec	31 Dec.	5 Feb.
11 London	1332	Company's Ship	John B. Sotheby	B. Broughton	T. B. Penfold	W. K. Packman	Will. Pigott	D. Mackenzie	John Herbut	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	31 Dec.	5 Feb.
12 Dwina	1325	Geo. Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	John Stuart	N. de St. Croix	James Wilson	Jas. Rickett	And. Keddle	S. H. Ayres	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	31 Dec.	5 Feb.
13 Marchion Camille	1300	Hen. M. Samson	Thos. Laikins	Wm. Morgan	G. R. Fox	E. Markham	A. Forbes	A. Thomson	T. Collingwood	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	31 Dec.	5 Feb.
14 Lady Macaire	1300	Sir Rbr. Wigram	Rich. Clifford	Robt. Clifford	H. C. Smith	Wm. Lewis	F. Littlejohn	John Eccles	Wm. Clifford	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	31 Dec.	5 Feb.
15 William Fairfax	1346	Joseph Hare	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	31 Dec.	5 Feb.
16 Ormel	1335	Matthew Tracoe	Kennard Smith	G. A. Bond	John Gisborne	Wm. Marquis	J. R. Pidding	Wm. Bremner	W. P. Hart	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	31 Dec.	5 Feb.
17 Marquis of Hunting	1279	John McTear	J. S. H. Fraser	—	Thos. Leach	—	T. Hutclinson	John Simpson	W. M. Harper	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	31 Dec.	5 Feb.
18 Princess Amelia	1275	Robert Williams	Thos. Williams	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	31 Dec.	5 Feb.
19 Anson	671	S. Marjoribanks	John Levy	R. H. Philid	Henry Cole	L. R. Pearce	Henry Say	Wm. Hamilton	Thos. Hackel	China.	18 Feb.	14 Mar.	18 April
20 Ross	558	Henry Bonham	T. F. Bidderston	D. Marshall	—	—	—	—	—	China.	18 Feb.	14 Mar.	18 April
21 Marchion of Ely	985	Thoms Milroy	Thos. Marquis	O. K. Aggar	John Sprout	W. F. Hoptons	William Clark	Francis Barthol	Wm. D. Clarke	China.	18 Feb.	14 Mar.	18 April
22 Prince Regent	983	Oct. Wigram	C. E. Mangles	Philip Aggar	—	—	—	Alex. Stirling	John Milroy	China.	18 Feb.	14 Mar.	18 April
23 General Harris	594	Company's Ship	Henry H. Barrow	Jas. S. Biles	G. K. Batline	John Moore	—	T. Matthews	Alasd. Cowe	China.	18 Feb.	14 Mar.	18 April
24 General Harris	594	Company's Ship	Thos. W. Barrow	Robert Lewis	Rees Thomas	F. G. Moore	B. J. Bell	Edw. Turner	J. W. Graham	China.	18 Feb.	14 Mar.	18 April

Two ships for
Madras and
Bengal; the
others to Ben-
gal.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 3 6	10 0 4	6	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	4 10 0 to 4 15 0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3 15 0	—	4 5 0	Senna.....lb.	0 0 6 — 0 2 6
— Cherbon.....	3 15 0	—	4 5 0	Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	2 0 0 — 2 15 0
— Sumatra.....	3 15 0	—	4 0 0	— Bengal.....	1 8 0 — 2 14 0
— Bourbon.....	—	—	—	— China.....	2 10 0 —
— Mocha.....	5 0 0 —	8 0 0	0	Zedoary.....	—
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6 —	0 0 8	0	Galls, in Sorts.....	7 0 0 —
— Madras.....	0 0 6 —	0 0 7	0	— Blue.....	7 10 0 — 8 15 0
— Bengal.....	0 0 6 —	0 0 7	0	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	—
— Bourbon.....	0 0 10 —	0 1 3	0	— Purple and Violet.....	0 8 7 — 0 8 9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.				— Fine Violet.....	—
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	12 0 0 —	25 0 0	0	— Good Ditto.....	0 8 0 — 0 8 9
— Anniseeds, Star.....	4 0 0 —	3 0 0	0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....	0 7 0 — 0 7 6
— Borax, Refined.....	3 0 0 —	2 15 0	0	— Good Ditto.....	0 8 0 — 0 8 6
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....	2 5 0 —	2 15 0	0	— Ordinary Ditto.....	0 7 0 — 0 7 6
— Camphire unrefined.....	9 0 0 —	8 10 0	0	— — — — —	0 5 0 — 0 6 0
— Cardomons, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 7 —	0 3 3	0	— — — — —	0 5 9 — 0 8 5
— Ceylon.....	0 0 10 —	0 1 3	0	— — — — —	0 10 0 — 0 11 0
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	16 10 0 —	17 0 0	0	— — — — —	14 0 0 — 15 0 0
— — Lignea.....	7 11 0 —	7 14 0	0	Sago.....	0 16 0 — 1 4 0
— Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 9 —	0 2 0	0	Saltpetre, Refined.....	1 6 6 —
— China Root.....cwt.	1 15 0 —	2 0 0	0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	0 13 1 —
— Coculus Indicus.....	3 0 0 —	2 15 0	0	— Novi.....	0 14 1 — 1 1 3
— Colombo Root.....	—	—	—	— Ditto White.....	0 14 1 — 1 0 5
— Dragon's Blood.....	9 0 0 —	26 0 0	0	— China.....	0 18 1 —
— Gum Ammoniac, lump.....	7 0 0 —	9 0 0	0	— Orgazine.....	1 10 0 — 1 16 0
— Arabic.....	5 0 0 —	6 0 0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 6 7 — 0 6 8
— Assafoetida.....	3 0 0 —	12 0 0	0	— Cloves.....	0 3 10 — 0 4 0
— Benjamin.....	3 0 0 —	5 0 0	0	— Mace.....	0 4 10 —
— Animi.....cwt.	3 0 0 —	10 0 0	0	— Nutmegs.....	0 3 5 — 0 3 6
— Galbanum.....	—	—	—	— Ginger.....cwt.	0 17 0 — 1 0 0
— Gambogium.....	14 0 0 —	15 0 0	0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	—
— Myrrh.....	7 0 0 —	18 0 0	0	— White.....	0 1 3 — 0 1 4
— Olibanum.....	2 10 0 —	4 10 0	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 7 0 — 1 9 0
— Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9 —	0 2 0	0	— White.....	1 10 0 — 1 16 0
— Dye.....	0 3 0 —	0 5 6	0	— Brown.....	1 0 0 — 1 3 0
— Shell, Black.....	2 0 0 —	3 0 0	0	— Manilla and Java.....	0 18 0 — 1 0 0
— Shivered.....	2 5 0 —	5 0 0	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 4 — 0 2 5
— Stick.....	0 15 0 —	1 10 0	0	— Congou.....	0 2 6 — 0 2 7
— Musk, China.....oz.	0 6 0 —	0 15 0	0	— Souchoong.....	0 3 9 — 0 4 9
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1 5 0 —	1 10 0	0	— Campoi.....	0 3 3 — 0 3 10
— Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 8 —	—	—	— Twankay.....	0 3 5 — 0 3 8
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0 13 0 —	0 9 0	0	— Pekoe.....	0 5 3 —
— Cloves.....	2 0 0 —	—	—	— Hyson Skiu.....	0 3 4 — 0 3 11
— Mace.....	0 1 0 —	—	—	— Hyson.....	0 3 9 — 0 5 11
— Nutmegs.....	0 2 0 —	0 2 6	0	— Gunpowder.....	—
— Opium.....lb.	—	—	—	Tortoiseshell.....	1 12 0 — 2 5 0
— Rhubarb.....	0 1 4 —	0 5 3	0	— Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	9 0 0 — 10 0 0

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, Dec. 26, 1823.

CORROX.—Great sensation has been produced on the market by intelligence from Liverpool; there has been much business doing, and great interest as to the future prices: the advance is fully $\frac{1}{4}$ d. a $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., and the business done would have been more considerable, had not the holders demanded much higher prices. The sales (including those on Friday last) consist of 3,200 Surats $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. ordinary, to $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. middling, and $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. a $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. for fair and good fair; 1,600 Bengals, $5\frac{3}{4}$ d. a 6d. middling to good fair; 950 Madras $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. a $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. ordinary to middling fair; $6\frac{1}{4}$ d. a $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. for fair and good fair; 30 Orleans $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. fair; 30 Manilla $9\frac{3}{4}$ d. a $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. good fair; the above in bond; and, duty paid, 30 fair West-India at 9d. Speculators are the principal operators, who have generally directed their attention to India Cotton; Brazils are also in great demand for home use. The letters from Liverpool to-day are still favourable.

UNCLEAREO GOODS.—The Lords of the Treasury have ordered the cargoes of all ships which arrived from places within the East-India Company's Charter, up to the

31st Dec. 1815 (with the exceptions of Camphor, refined or unrefined, Lac Lake or Lac Dye, Red Wood or Red Saunders, and also prohibited goods), to be cleared forthwith, either for home consumption or exportation; and in the event of a price not being obtained for them at a re-sale equal at least to the full amount of the Duties of Customs and Excise, together with the expenses thereon, that they may be destroyed, in the manner directed by the act 43 Geo. 3. cap. 132. sec. 29.

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 20 January—Prompt 9 April.

Company's and Licensed—Indigo.

For Sale 4 February—Prompt 30 April.

Private Trade—Cossars—Mulinuls—Nainsooks—Abroahs—Alliballes—Doreas—Chowdergies

tapollam Handkerchiefs—Shawl Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Cashmere Shawls—China Silk Piece Goods—Sarsnets—Lustrings—Denmarks—Persian Carpets.

For Sale 9 February—Prompt 7 May.

Company's—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Black and White Pepper—Saltpetre.

For Sale 16 February—Prompt 4 June.

Company's—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of November to the 25th of December 1893.

1893.	Bank	3 p. Cent.	5 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	New	Long	3 1/2 p. Cent.	Imperial	Ditto	Annuities.	Omnium.	India	South Sea	Old So. Sea	New Ditto.	3 1/2 p. Cent.	Bonds.	3 1/2 p. Cent.	Exchequer	Consols for	Lottery	1893.
Nov. 26	224 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	268 1/2	—	—	—	78 80p	48 50p	84 1/2	—	—	—	1893.
27	224 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	96 1/2	81 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 79p	48 49p	84 1/2	—	—	—	Nov. 26
28	223 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	268 1/2	95 1/2	—	—	79p	48 50p	84 1/2	—	—	—	27
29	—	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	268	—	—	84	—	48 49p	84 1/2	—	—	—	28
Dec. 1	224 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	269	—	—	—	78p	48 50p	84 1/2	—	—	—	Dec. 1
2	—	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	269	—	—	—	78 79p	48 50p	84 1/2	—	—	—	2
3	—	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	97 1/2	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77 78p	47 50p	84 1/2	—	—	—	3
4	224 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	104 1/2	21 1/2	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 80p	48 50p	84 1/2	—	—	—	4
5	225	83 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	82 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78 79p	49 50p	84 1/2	—	—	—	5
6	225	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78p	49 51p	84 1/2	—	—	—	6
8	225 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 80p	49 50p	84 1/2	—	—	—	8
9	225 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	98 1/2	83 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 80p	50 51p	84 1/2	—	—	—	9
10	—	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 84p	50 55p	84 1/2	—	—	—	10
11	226 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	98 1/2	83 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82 84p	54 57p	84 1/2	—	—	—	11
12	227	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83p	56 58p	84 1/2	—	—	—	12
13	227 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83p	56 58p	84 1/2	—	—	—	13
15	227 1/2	84 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82p	56 58p	84 1/2	—	—	—	15
16	228 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	99 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82 84p	54 57p	84 1/2	—	—	—	16
17	229	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 84p	54 56p	84 1/2	—	—	—	17
18	—	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	98 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83p	53 55p	84 1/2	—	—	—	18
19	228 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	51 53p	84 1/2	—	—	—	19
20	228 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 82p	53 54p	84 1/2	—	—	—	20
22	228 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 82p	52 54p	84 1/2	—	—	—	22
23	228 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	99 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 82p	51 53p	84 1/2	—	—	—	23
24	—	85 1/2	85 1/2	86 1/2	100 1/2	—	21 1/2	98 1/2	84 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81p	51 52p	84 1/2	—	—	—	24

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
FEBRUARY, 1824.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

SKETCH OF THE HISTORY AND ADMINISTRATION OF MARQUESS HASTINGS.

(Concluded from p. 16.)

HITHERTO it has not been deemed necessary to transgress the strict limits prescribed to a history of Lord Hastings' administration, or to dwell upon occurrences of minor importance, which are absorbed by events of such magnitude as those already described. The chastisement of the Pirates seated in the Gulphs of Persia and Arabia, and of the insurgents in Kattywar, by expeditions fitted out under the Presidency of Bombay; and the curbing, at different periods, of certain restless chiefs (for it became a prime object of his Lordship to repress at once the smallest indication of a marauding or refractory spirit), are of the latter subordinate character. There is, nevertheless, one transaction deserving of notice, which happened during the epoch of his government, although the Marquess is concerned in it so far only as it afforded an occasion for the display of his promptitude of arrangement, whereby succour was supplied to a distant detached quarter, in spite of the demand for troops created by his extensive plans.

The British possessions in Ceylon had, since our acquisition of it, been

confined to a belt of sea coast, extending round the island, from the interior of which we were excluded. The reigning prince of Candy, whose restless disposition had caused repeated incursions upon the British frontier, became at length so obnoxious to his own subjects, through his oppression and cruelty, that in the year 1815, the nobles and people of his kingdom invited the British Governor, Lieut. Col. Brownrigg, to assist them in throwing off the yoke of his insupportable tyranny. An expedition, accordingly, penetrated into the interior, and was joined by the Adigars, or chief persons. A detachment of our troops entered the capital of Candy, and a revolution was effected, which terminated that long continued singular division of territory, and opened an intercourse between the interior and the coast. The revolution, however, was not so complete as to extinguish the germs of disaffection to British dominion; for about two years after (October 1817), a rebellion broke out in different parts of the island. The insurgents were headed by a pretender to the Candian crown, and the plan seemed to have been long prepared, and regularly or-

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ganized. The spirit of revolt, though met by British detachments wherever it appeared, spread from province to province in the interior, and nearly all the military posts were surrounded by the rebels. By treachery, by ambuscades, by marches amid swamps and forests, and by the havoc caused by sickness, the army sensibly diminished, and application was made by Gen. Brownrigg to the Governor General of India for assistance.* Marquess Hastings, though the great Mahratta war had scarcely closed, promptly despatched the military reinforcements which the Governor of Ceylon demanded; and by the end of November 1818, the rebellion was subdued. The process of amelioration, which had commenced in the Governments of Continental India, was communicated to this island; a new constitution was promulgated for the Candian provinces, adapted to their altered circumstances, and calculated to improve the condition of the people, and secure to them the benefits of impartial justice, and equal protection.†

Besides this transaction, there are indeed few occurrences in our Indian insular empire since 1813, which invite our attention. The termination of that protracted contest, which, however severely felt in Europe, enlarged our Eastern possessions, by the expulsion of every rival nation, was succeeded by the transfer of some of the conquered colonies to their former masters. By the treaty with France in 1814, the colonies and factories taken from her during the war were mostly restored, except the island of Mauritius, which was ceded to the crown of Great Britain. In the same year an arrangement was concluded between

the British and Netherlands' Governments, by which the former retained the Cape of Good Hope, and restored the other conquests made from the Dutch in the East, including the island of Java. The settlement of Cochin was exchanged by the latter for the island of Banca, acquired by us in 1812 by a deed of cession from the Sultan of Palembang.

Although the military and political measures of Marquess Hastings were thus confined to the continent of India, his attention to the commercial interests of his native country was restricted by no limits whatsoever. Not only does his own mind appear to have originated suggestions for the improvement and extension of trade, but it was ever open to entertain from others whatever schemes appeared likely to promote that object. Abundant proof might have been adduced of that magnanimity, so conspicuous a part of his Lordship's character, which disposes him readily, without the smallest tincture of jealousy, to embrace and cordially patronize whatever projects seem adapted for the advantage of any particular service. Nor is the secret satisfaction that he has "done the state some service," the only reward enjoyed by him, in whose breast the happy idea has been conceived; the same principle which makes his Lordship the patron of such a measure, impels him likewise to confer the just tribute of acknowledgment and approbation upon the real author. The terms in which the Marquess has publicly spoken of the conduct of Sir Thomas Hislop, Sir David Ochterlony, Sir John Malcolm, the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone, and a multitude of other persons, may justly be said to reflect equal credit upon the giver and the receiver of the praise*. "Never," says Sir J. Doyle,

* About this period, the promptitude and humanity of Lord Hastings were displayed in the relief he afforded to the inhabitants of the Mauritius, when visited by a dreadful calamity, and which was gratefully acknowledged by that Colony.

† See the proclamation, dated 28th of Nov. 1818, in *As. Journal*, Vol. VIII, p. 504,—and also an article "On Ceylon and its Systems of Government," *ibid.* Vol. XIV, p. 317.

* The numerous general orders issued by the Marquess, which from the skill displayed in their composition may fairly be ascribed to his pen, bear testimony to what has been said in the text. See that respecting Sir John Malcolm, in *As. Journal*, Vol. XIII, p. 611.

his fellow soldier, "was there a man of whom it could be more truly said, *self was the only being seemed forgot.*"

It was through this liberality of disposition, as well as from an anxiety to befriend the interests of British commerce, that the project suggested by Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles for the establishment of a free port as an emporium for trade, in the island of Singapore, was carried into effect by the Marquess in the year 1818. The restraints which it was judged expedient by the Legislature to continue upon the intercourse between Britain and India; the painful and embarrassing circumstances under which our commerce exerted itself to penetrate to the eastward, and among the innumerable clusters of islands, which seem to have been in former ages but a prolongation of the Asiatic continent; the return of the Dutch to these parts, and the renewal of their selfish, exclusive, and grasping policy, suggested to the Governor of Bencoolen the project before us, as a remedy or palliative for all these evils; and, fortunately, the person at the head of the Indian government had a congenial mode of thinking, and discernment sufficient to appreciate the benefits attending its success. The result has, in a manner beyond the most sanguine calculation, confirmed the judgment and sagacity of the measure; the consequences of which in after ages may be felt, when the glory attending Lord Hastings' military plans, splendid as they are, shall be forgotten.*

* "Our peculiar gratitude is due to your Lordship, as inhabitants of a settlement which is the first recorded example of a truly free commerce. The rapid and unparalleled prosperity of this establishment, planned under your Lordship's auspices, and maintained against jealous rivalry by the vigour and firmness of your counsels, attest the wisdom of your views. You found it, less than four years ago, a village of a couple of hundred idle Malayan fishermen; and it is now a colony of ten thousand industrious inhabitants, collected from every quarter, and living together in peace and harmony, under the magic auspices of that freedom and those principles which your Lordship has established and confirmed." Address from Singapore on Lord Hastings' resignation.

Another evidence of his Lordship's vigilant attention to the interests of commerce, may be perceived in the recent mission to Siam and Cochin China. Mr. Crawford, formerly British resident at the court of Java, who had devoted much attention to the history of the Indian archipelago, and to the commercial capacities of the islands and continental kingdoms of farther India, suggested to Lord Hastings, in 1821, the project of an embassy to the courts of Siam and Cochin China, for political and commercial purposes. His Lordship accordingly patronized this scheme, and appointed Mr. Crawford his envoy or agent, in the beginning of 1822, with proper credentials and authority to negotiate with these respective courts.* This mission received the utmost attention in Siam, and some civilities were, it is understood, intended as a mark of distinguished and particular respect to the Governor General. It is now ascertained† that by the treaty entered into with the Siamese, the free admission of British commerce is stipulated for, an engagement is entered into that the present duties shall never be increased, and a pledge is given of cordial aid from the officers of government;‡ to obtain more, to effect in its full extent the object contemplated by the Governor General, namely, a free trade with Siam, as enjoyed by the Chinese, could not be accomplished, without entering into such political relations as were at variance with the principles of moderation adopted by his government.

The essential objects of the mission were completely gained in Cochin China. Our trade is admitted into that kingdom on the same terms as that of the Chinese, of the Portuguese, and of the French since the year 1818. As a further proof of the confidence inspired by us into the

* See the Historical Sketch of Singapore in *As. Journal*, Vol. XVI., p. 24.

† *Supp. to Calcutta Gov. Gazette*, Jan. 2, 1825.

‡ See our account of this mission, *As. Journal*, Vols. XV., p. 267, XVI., pp. 30, 109, &c.

Cochin Chinese government, the Governor General's agent was indulged with the unusual privilege of returning from Hue, the capital, to the sea-coast by land.

It cannot be doubted that the character of the Chief of our Indian empire, and the imposing aspect of his government, have greatly contributed to this fortunate result.

These, among many instances of his Lordship's studious endeavours to encourage and extend the commerce of the British empire, concurred with the objects of the Ministry and Parliament of England, by whom the commerce with India was conditionally opened to British subjects in general. This great and important measure, which forms an epoch in the history of India, by a singular coincidence, took place at the same period when his Lordship assumed the reins of government. The act* by which the Indian trade was thus enlarged, comprehended also provisions highly interesting to the welfare of the European and native inhabitants of Hindostan, namely, a church establishment, to consist of a bishop and three archdeacons; and arrangements for the better administration of justice in British India. A farther object of this act was the application of the Company's territorial revenues, which are thereby restricted to the following purposes: 1. The military establishment. 2. The interests of the Company's debts in England. 3. The expenses of the civil establishments under the three Presidencies. 4. The liquidation of the Company's territorial debt, the bond debt at home, or other purposes appointed by the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India. A sum not less than one lac of rupees out of the surplus, is directed to be applied to the establishment of schools, public lectures, or literary institutions for the benefit of

the natives of India. Let us close our examination of Marquess Hastings' administration, by viewing it in connexion with these several objects.

It will be convenient to dispose what remains to be said under the following heads: 1. The army. 2. The administration of justice. 3. Literature and education. 4. The present condition of the natives of India. 5. Local embellishments and improvements;—and, lastly, the revenue and financial arrangements down to the year 1822, the term of his Lordship's government.*

It is proper to premise, that the Marquess relinquished his high office in consequence of the state of his health, and on account of domestic concerns, contrary to the earnest wishes of his employers. The Chairman of the Court of Directors declared at a Court of Proprietors, by whom the news of his Lordship's resignation was received with general sorrow, that the intimation of the noble Marquess's wish to retire had been answered by a communication to him very much regretting his determination. He added, "I feel a very sincere regret on account of the resignation of the noble Lord, because, I believe no man ever felt a livelier interest in the affairs of this Company, or laboured harder for their success and prosperity than he did."†

The first point for consideration is the military department. The high state of discipline maintained in the Indian army, and the courage and energy evinced by it throughout the different campaigns, would sufficiently attest the diligence with which his Lordship discharged his duty as Commander-in-chief. His active mind descended from the highest to the lowest details of the service in pursuit of improvement, and in the endeavour to infuse those principles which his military education and

* 53 Geo. III., c. 155.

* Marquess Hastings resigned the Government the beginning of January, 1823.

† Debate at the East-India House, Mar. 20, 1822.

extensive experience taught him to regard as the foundation of a soldier's character. The introduction into all native regiments of interpreters; the establishment of a topographical staff; the scrupulous administration of justice; the extinction of pillaging habits in the native soldiers, are some of the means he employed towards improvement. Whilst his Lordship was alive to every subject which concerned discipline and subordination, he never relaxed in his efforts to promote the comfort of the troops, or the interests of their officers. Some of the General Orders issued by his Lordship, are standing memorials of his comprehensive talents; and his admirable commentaries upon the procedure and findings of courts-martial, supply a copious fund of military instruction. It would be endless to particularize the beneficial regulations introduced into the Indian army, during his administration. It early became an object of his Lordship to raise into higher consideration the Company's military officers. It was his constant study "to give to the Indian service that rate in the estimation of society at home, which the incalculable value of India to England, and the gallant elevation of spirit in the Hon. Company's armies, so truly claim."* His regard towards the native troops was displayed in his rigid impartiality in the punishment of every instance of oppression towards them, and in the rewards bestowed upon those individuals who afforded examples of courage and attachment. The welfare of the European soldiery was most zealously attended to by his Lordship. By his General Order, dated 13th March 1822, a committee was appointed, composed of military and medical officers, to visit every vessel proceeding with troops to Europe, "for the purpose of minutely inspecting the provisions, medical comforts, and accommodations provided for the men." But the most striking proof

of his Lordship's attention towards this class is the application made by him to the Court of Directors, when reporting on the state of regimental schools, to obtain libraries for the soldiers. The opinion that such establishments would be attended with considerable influence on the condition, conduct, and morals of the European soldiery, induced them to comply with the Governor-General's request, and accordingly large collections of useful books were sent to Bengal, to form soldiers' libraries at the principal stations of the army. Moreover, the poor orphan of the British soldier in India finds a refuge from the dangers of idleness and ignorance, the snares of vice, and the horrors of want, in the Calcutta Female Orphan Asylum, established under the auspices of Marchioness Hastings, and supported by her patronage. We cannot more appropriately terminate our remarks on this part of his Lordship's administration, than by inserting the following tribute to his military temper from a manly speech of General Sir John Doyle.

"No man possessed in a higher degree the happy but rare faculty of attaching to him all who came within the sphere of his command. When they saw their general take upon himself the blame of any failure in the execution of his plans (provided it did not arise from want of zeal or courage), and where they succeeded, giving the whole credit to those he employed, every man found himself safe: an unlimited confidence diffused itself into all ranks, and his army became irresistible."*

In regard to the second point, the administration of justice, one of the first acts of Lord Hastings' government was to appoint a person of eminent talent and qualifications, who was in communication with the highest court in India, the *Sudder Dewany Adawlut*, to remodel the judicial system; and an early fruit of the un-

* Lord Hastings' own expressions.

* Debate at East-India House, 29th May 1822.

ceasing application of his Lordship, was the celebrated Minute of 2d Oct. 1815, regarding that system. This work, written with extraordinary talent and precision, consists of a hundred and thirty-five paragraphs, and discovers such astonishing acquaintance with this intricate subject, acquired in the short space of a year and a half, and during most anxious and laborious research in personal visits to the provinces, that a gentleman well versed in Eastern affairs, declared it was almost impossible to conceive it to be within the scope of human talent to arrive, in so short a period, at such a minute knowledge of that most complicated of all subjects, the foundations of the native laws, and the principles of their practical jurisprudence. This result was, in fact, the fruit of no ordinary diligence and exertion. No sooner had his Lordship consented to assume the reins of government in India, than he laboured, night and day, previous to his departure, to qualify himself for his arduous office by unremitted study. On his voyage his application was intense; and immediately on his arrival in India, he availed himself of every means of acquiring the information requisite to perfect his knowledge, and render his administration efficient. Considering the advanced age of his Lordship, and the multifarious concerns which must have immediately engaged his attention, in a climate unfavourable to mental or bodily exertion, the knowledge he obtained of the native literature and languages is extraordinary.

It is fit to remark, that the law which the Company's judges are bound to administer in India is not that of England, but the law to which the natives had long been accustomed under their former sovereigns; tempered and mitigated by the voluminous regulations of the Governors-General in Council, as well as by the general spirit of the British Constitution. The jurisdiction exercised by the senior

merchants composing the five courts of circuit and appeal under the Presidency of Bengal, is of greater local extent, applicable to a larger population, and occupied in determining causes infinitely more numerous and intricate, than that of any of the regularly constituted courts of justice in any part of Europe.*

The remedies proposed by the Noble Marquess for the defects of the judicial system, were not however adopted by the Government at home; not because the wisdom of his Lordship's plans was not acknowledged, but after mature consideration, either maxims of economy,† or scruples arising from the comprehensive nature of those plans, obstructed the adoption of them; and the Governor-General was left to apply partial remedies to prevailing abuses, and to persevere in that watchful superintendence of the existing system, which has procured for him the gratitude of the European, the Hindoo, and the Mohammedan.‡ The following extract from the Minute referred to will demonstrate the ad-

* Lord Wellesley's Minute, 18th Aug. 1800.

† In a presentment of the Grand Jury of Calcutta 1st Nov. 1821, a complaint is made of the inefficient pay to native officers, as productive of bad consequences: "The Jury cannot take leave of this subject without expressing the belief they entertain, that an efficient police in the native branch of it cannot be looked for, until encouragement be given to persons of good character and conduct to enter on its duties. The present rates of pay given to *Jemmdars* and *Chokeedars* do not appear to be adequate. The latter only receive four rupees per month, a rate of wages manifestly inadequate to their maintenance, and even considerably below what they would have in many other professions of not more labour and less responsibility. It would seem therefore that the present system does not afford sufficient inducement for qualified persons to engage themselves; and it is to be feared that the *chokeedars* now employed, must in many instances be incompetent to their duties, or that they derive an income from sources at once at variance with their duty, and destructive as well of the ends of justice, as of the character of an efficient police."

‡ It is worthy of remark in this place, that in spite of the provocations given by the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, to which allusion has before been made, his Lordship never, in fact, resorted to that arbitrary mode of punishment which he was entitled to exercise: but when punishment became necessary, he sent the offender before a Jury, by whom he was acquitted: no small evidence of the character of his government.

mirable principles which formed the basis of his Lordship's judicial reforms.

"In looking for a remedy to these evils, the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives will necessarily form a prominent feature of any plan which may arise from the above suggestions; and I have therefore not failed to turn my most solicitous attention to the important object of public education. As the public money would be ill appropriated in merely providing gratuitous access to that quantum of education which is already attainable, any intervention of Government, either by superintendence or by contribution, should be directed to the improvement of existing tuition, and to the diffusion of it to places and persons now out of its reach. In the infancy of the British administration in this country (India), it was perhaps a matter of necessity to confine our legislation to the primary principle of justice. The lapse of half a century, and the operation of that principle, have produced a new state of society, which calls for a more enlarged and liberal policy. The moral duties require encouragement; the arts which adorn and embellish life will follow in ordinary course. It is for the credit of the British name that this beneficial alteration should arise under British sway. To be the source of blessings to the immense population of India is an ambition worthy of our country. In proportion as we have found intellect sterile here, the obligation is the stronger on us to cultivate it."

Those who lament, with Sir Wm. Jones, the worthlessness of judicial testimony among the Hindoos, from that proneness to perjury among them which succeeding judges* have so emphatically spoken of; and those who concur with Mr. Mill, the able historian of British India, in viewing their laws as indicating gross ignorance of the true principles of legislation, and as incapable of much sa-

lutory alteration, whilst "devotion is equal to the performance of all duties,"* will best appreciate the enlightened sentiments just recorded.

The inveterate attachment of the natives of Hindostan to their own forms of judicial administration, especially to the Punjayet Courts, existing in several parts of India,† is sufficiently known. But the preparatory measures of Lord Hastings begin already to be felt among the Indian community. In the second number of the Bengalee newspaper, entitled, *Sungbaud Cowmuddy*, is published, an humble address to Government, soliciting the extension of the boon of *trial by jury* to the Mofussil, Zillah, and Provincial Courts of Judicature.

From this subject we pass almost imperceptibly to the next head, the measures of his Lordship's government in regard to the encouragement of learning, and the promotion of moral and intellectual improvement among the natives of India. His own explicit statements furnish a key to understand his views on this important subject.

In one of his Lordship's visitation discourses to the College of Fort William, ‡ he thus expresses himself: "And ought the weal of a people once taken under our fostering care to be left to any extraneous contingency? Our spirit of benevolence should be disinterested, and we should stand above the pride of considering their freedom from oppression as dependent solely upon the strength of our arm. How, it will be asked, is any other security to be given them? By communicating to them that which is the source of such security in us. By imparting to them that knowledge which

* Hist. of Brit. India, cc. 4, 6. The above is one of the maxims of Menu.

† Col. Wilks, in his *Sketches of India*, attributes high praise to the Courts of Punjayet, as singularly well adapted to the Hindoos. An account of the nature of these courts, the great merits of which appear to be the promptness of their decisions, and the exclusion from them of Vakeels, or greedy native lawyers, may be found in Malcolms *Memoir of Central India*, c. 10.

‡ 30th June, 1817.

* Sir James Macintosh, Sir Edward H. East, &c.

furnishes at once the consciousness of human rights, and the disposition and the means to maintain them. This government never will be influenced by the erroneous, shall I not rather call it the designing position, that to spread information among men is to render them less tractable and less submissive to authority. If an abuse of authority be planned, men will be less tractable and submissive, in proportion as they have the capacity of comprehending the meditated injustice. But it would be treason against British sentiment to imagine, that it ever could be the principle of this Government to perpetuate ignorance, in order to ensure paltry and dishonest advantages over the blindness of the multitude."

The opinion of Lord Hastings respecting the mode in which the intervention of Government should be employed, with a view to the intellectual benefit of the Hindoos, has just been recorded, namely, by improving and extending the existing systems of tuition. Accordingly, one of the earliest acts of his government was the passing (1814) a vote of council for a sum of money to be applied to the erection of the schools round Chinsurah,* under the care of the late Rev. Mr. May, a measure which was sanctioned by the Court of Directors. To enumerate all the colleges and schools established under the auspices of Lord Hastings would be tedious. It is stated, indeed, that "almost every institution now in existence in that country for the mental improvement of the natives commenced during his Lordship's administration."†

Besides the native college of Benares, founded by Mr. Duncan, several others are now established under the Presidency of Fort William, the funds for support of all which are in a considerable degree derived from Go-

vernment. In 1815, the Hindoo College was founded by wealthy natives, stimulated thereto by the encouragement of the Governor-General. In 1816, the patronage of native schools upon the plan of the Serampore Institution, then first formed, became general, and they have been extended to remote parts of India. At the express instance of his Lordship, and by the aid of his munificent support, seminaries were established in Rajpootana, the whole expense of which, by order of the Governor-General in Council, in the year 1821, was directed to be in future defrayed by the Government. In the same year his Lordship appointed a committee, consisting of a member of the Board of Revenue, the Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department, and two gentlemen of eminent oriental acquirements, to digest a plan upon a comprehensive scale, for the foundation of a new Hindoo College in Calcutta. In forming the classes and system of instruction, the mystical and extravagant works, containing matter highly exceptionable in the estimation of respectable Hindoos, are excluded. It is well known that the sources of investigation, as well as the stores of native learning, are closed to the mass of Hindoos, through ignorance of Sanscrit. There is however an institution, not only formed under Lord Hastings' administration, and supported by his patronage, but which in reality was originated by his illustrious consort, before her first return to England, the fruits of which are likely to be more rapidly and more extensively beneficial. This is the Calcutta School Book Society, instituted in 1817, for the purpose of preparing and supplying books adapted to improve and enlarge the minds of the native youth. So sincerely did the Marchioness co-operate in this benevolent design, that she herself prepared, and sent to press, several elementary works, for the use of one of the schools at Barrackpore. The funds

* These are now about twenty-five in number.

† *Friend of India*, No. VII. *Art.* A view of the Administration of Marquess Hastings in reference to the intellectual and moral improvement of British India—an article well deserving perusal.

of this society were furnished by voluntary subscriptions of Europeans, Musulmans, and Hindoos; but in 1821, these funds failing, the Governor-General in Council contributed, in addition to a handsome donation, a monthly allowance of two hundred and fifty rupees in aid of the society. The announcement to the School Book Committee of this act of liberality was accompanied with the following encouraging intimation: "The pursuits in which you are engaged tend to fulfil an object of national solicitude; and by extricating the society from its pecuniary difficulties, the Government, to a certain degree, accomplishes its own views and wishes for the happiness of the people subjected to its rule."

The indigenous schools, under the patronage of this society, are eighty in number, distributed into four divisions, each superintended by a Bengalee gentleman in the district. The total number of boys educated in these schools is stated as two thousand eight hundred.* The aggregate of schools in Calcutta is represented at a hundred and eighty-eight, at which upwards of four thousand children are educated.

These are a few of the sources of improvement devised or patronized by Lord Hastings. The impulse which these measures have communicated to the wealthy class of natives is remarkable. Not only are the funds of the institutions increased by their liberality, but they incite the students by their presence and countenance. "My countrymen begin to perceive the advantages arising from your disinterested exertions," was the remark of one of these wealthy visitors to an English missionary employed in examining his native pupils.

But a fact more important still is the success attending the efforts to dispel the slavish ignorance of the females. "There are in Hindostan," says Mr. Ward, to the ladies of Liverpool, "seventy-five millions of your

sex who can neither read or write; and thirty millions of these are British subjects." Superstition seems, indeed, to have imprisoned, within almost impervious barriers, the understandings of this class of her votaries. By the Hindoo law, or more properly, according to the glosses upon the sacred text, women are forbidden to learn the alphabet; and the wrath of the offended gods is denounced against females who presume to read the Védas. Yet so far has prejudice relaxed its hold, that parents suffer their daughters to receive instruction of Europeans; and some hundreds of native females are now being educated, by a lady who has been sent from England for that purpose, under the auspices of the British and Foreign School Society. The happy consequences of this attempt may in future ages afford the Hindoo community just reason to reflect with joy and gratitude upon the government of Marquess Hastings.

The readiness with which the natives send their children to the schools established by us is adverted to by his Lordship,* who adds, "This readiness is so distinct, that I now look with confidence to the rapid diffusion of moral instruction throughout a population, in which for a long period it has been lamentably wanting."

Another feature of improvement justly attributable to the sagacity of his Lordship's fundamental system in regard to education, is the recent institution of a Hindoo Literary Society at Calcutta; for which purpose a meeting of natives (probably the first of the kind ever known in Hindostan), was held at the Hindoo College, 16th February 1823. One of the objects of this society, we are told,† is "to comment on the immorality and inconsistency of the customs of the present day; and to point out habits and conduct more conducive to the well-being and happiness of mankind."

The rapid progress of intellectual

* At the last Examination, 27th Feb. 1823.

• Reply to the Calcutta Address, Dec. 1822.

† Calcutta Gov. Gaz. 27th March 1823.

refinement has manifested itself in India, as it invariably does under a liberal government, through the medium of the press. Native authors* are found, not only attacking the abuses which have crept into the Hindoo ceremonial system, but combating the senseless and cruel maxims of their sacred writers. In fact, the finishing blow seems about to be given to the artfully constructed fabric of Eastern superstition, by the astonishing multiplication of native periodical works, expressly devoted to inquiry and discussion. In Calcutta, where fifty years ago no newspaper existed, either European or native, four or five have within the last two years been published, in Bengalee, Hindoostanee and Persian. Some of these productions are opposed to each other; and it is out of this very conflict of opinion (under due restraint and precaution) that the most salutary effects may be expected to arise. It is evident that the seeds planted by the wisdom of Lord Hastings, and nurtured by his fostering influence, are beginning to expand and ripen into fruit, from the views which the natives appear to entertain regarding the essential end of discussion, namely, the discovery of truth. At the Hindoo literary meeting before adverted to, one of the persons present, deeply imbued with ancient prejudices, declared that if the objects of the society were literary, he would interest himself in it; but if it countenanced any abusive exposure of their religion, he would have nothing to do with it. He was promptly answered by another, that should any work be published hostile to their religion, "a defence must be offered thereto;" and this remark was approved.

This branch of our inquiry might easily be extended; but, lest it should encroach too far upon the others, let

it suffice to observe, that from the commencement to the conclusion of Lord Hastings' administration, the moral and intellectual improvement of the natives of India was an object nearest to his heart.

With regard to the fourth head, namely, the beneficial change in the condition of the population, by the introduction of orderly, industrious, and moral habits, among that portion of it especially to whom those habits, and the very idea of *comfort*, were unknown, it is impossible to furnish a faithful and adequate representation of his Lordship's services. To appreciate them, the scene of improvement should be contemplated with a full knowledge of its former aspect. A person so qualified to judge, would desire no further testimony of his talents in this most useful department of politics: *Si queris quis et qualis fuerit, circumspice.*

Lord Hastings endeavoured to inspire all around him with his own zeal, and strove to impress upon all the servants of the Government, that the amelioration of the natives was not a mere gratuitous office, but a part of their duty towards their employers, whose interests were thereby effectually served. This was one of the topics inculcated by him in his admirable addresses to the students at the college of Fort William. "To improve and persuade those around you," said he, in his speech of 1820, "will not be a gratuitous duty, superadded to the discharge of your immediate trust respecting your honourable employers. The simpler interests of the Company cannot be better advanced than by the moral melioration of the inhabitants; but, far beyond this, the Company have not, never could have, another object so much at heart, as the happiness of their native subjects, and the reputation of their own country."

A statement of his Lordship, of whom it has been justly said, that, like Cæsar, he is the best historian of his own actions, will exhibit a true though

*e.g. Bruja Mohuna, lately deceased, the author of an excellent treatise against idolatry. He was a follower of the pure Vedantia doctrine.

modest picture of the effects which have attended his beneficent measures.

"The magistrate of Bareilly has reported, that within the last twelve months there was an addition of above 2270 houses to that city. In one district, which the ravages of predatory bands had caused to be left wholly uncultivated, and which, indeed, had become nearly uninhabited, before the expiration of one year after we had provided for its safety, there were more than 2,000 ploughs at work; and before the completion of the second year, the number employed exceeded 5,000. An eye-witness from our newly-acquired possessions in the vicinity of the Nerbudda has told me that he saw, at some of the small towns, the people busied in levelling the fortifications which had, perhaps, for generations been the protection of the place. On asking the motives, he was answered that they should now want space for an expected increase of inhabitants, besides which the place would be more healthy from the free current of air, and ramparts were no longer necessary for their security, since they had come under the British Government. I have chosen these instances from parts of the country widely separated. The facts, singly, are not very material; but when taken as samples of an aggregate, they furnish matter of heartfelt reflection."* The close of the discourse from whence this extract is taken deserves likewise to be inserted. Addressing the civil students, his Lordship says, "The possible calls on your justice, your sagacity, your firmness, your exertion, your patience, and your kindness, might be impracticable to communicate; but every man ought to have a short summary of what becomes him. When appeals for your intervention occur, it will be sufficient if each of you says to himself, 'the indigent requires a sustaining hand, the distressed requires soothing, the perplexed requires counsel, the injured re-

quires redress; they who present themselves to me in these predicaments are my fellow-men; and I am a Briton.'"

Native gratitude for the benefits conferred by his Lordship has been variously manifested,* but never more appropriately than by Zakim Singh, the Raj Rana of Kotah, who has erected a bridge over the Burkandic river, composed of the spoils taken from Kureem and Dost Mohammed, the Pindarry Chiefs, in the year 1817, which he dedicated to the Governor General, and called it *Hastings' Bridge*.†

The interest which his Lordship took in the improvement of Indian agriculture, was discovered at an early period, and on many occasions.‡ Moved by this concern, he patronized, from the beginning, the Agricultural Society, established in 1820, and by a vote of council, assigned an annual allowance of 1,000 rupees towards defraying its expenses. Subsequently, he added the experimental farm near Barrackpore to the Company's botanic garden, with the immediate view of assisting the

* The impression among the natives of Bengal with regard to the beneficent conduct of their "wise and merciful" Governor General, is exemplified, by their ascribing to his offices with great simplicity, even the productiveness of the seasons, &c. "We the humble subjects of the province of Bengal," it is said in one of the native newspapers, "offer up heartfelt praise to the Governor-General. As what is said, 'that it is through the virtuous actions of the ruler of a country that it enjoys happiness,' has been witnessed this year by every one; all the lands of this country affording abundant crops of excellent grain, and almost every article of food becoming cheap; people have been cheerfully attending their respective duties, and spending their time contentedly, and the poor were happy to find rice and other things growing cheaper."

† This bridge, which is upwards of 1000 feet in length, including abutments, consists of nineteen semicircular arches. Its entire height is about thirty-five feet, with the parapet, which is pierced for embrasures, and measures three feet and a half. The breadth within the parapets is twenty-four feet. It is on the principal route from the capital to the eastward, and will be a great benefit to the country. Its durability will preserve to alter ages the memory of the fact it commemorates, the fame of his Lordship, and the gratitude of the author. The character and talents of Zakim Singh are greatly extolled by Sir John Malcolm (*Memoir*, ch. 9); notwithstanding his proclamation against CATS (*Ibid*. ch. 12.).

‡ See the admirable minute of the 1st June 1815,

* Address to the college of Fort William, 16th July 1821.

Agricultural Society in their pursuits and experiments. A horticultural establishment there, was also sanctioned by Government in 1822, to the extent of 500 rupees per month.

Under the sixth head, that of local improvements, may be comprehended the formation of roads, the construction of bridges, the restoration of canals of irrigation,* the erection of handsome edifices, and various regulations for the comfort of both natives and Europeans. The improved state of the city of Calcutta alone; during his Lordship's administration, is a monument of his solicitude in these respects. "We have witnessed," say the inhabitants of Calcutta, in their farewell address to the Marquess, "the uniform readiness and energy, with which your Lordship has countenanced every plan for promoting the splendour and the healthfulness of the capital of British India. The public edifices which have arisen in Calcutta under your auspices, will proclaim to future ages the care with which your Lordship provided for the religious and commercial convenience of the European community; while the native population will point, with gratitude and exultation, to the public works of your Lordship, as worthy of the proudest days of their ancestors." One source of the durability of Lord Hastings' fame, arises from the exertions made by him, in conjunction with the late zealous Bishop of Calcutta, in behalf of the Christian religion. The foundation of several churches and religious colleges have been laid in Calcutta, during his government: an English church has even been erected at Poona, so lately the scene of vice and disorder under the dissipated and luxurious Peishwa. Besides which, every well directed institution, the

object of which was to spread the knowledge of the scriptures, has been encouraged; and his Lordship condescended to become the patron of the Serampore College, when the missionaries announced to him their design of erecting it in 1818. These missionaries declare, indeed, that upon all occasions he bestowed the kindest attention on whatsoever they brought before him connected with the mental improvement of India.*

The school for native doctors, instituted in 1822, for the purpose of instructing natives in medicine, under the Presidency of Fort William, is another example of his Lordship's attention to the welfare of the Hindoos, where deficiency in this branch is most distressing.†

These monuments of beneficence are testimonies to the character of the British Indian Government. His Lordship, who attended as a peer at the trial of his predecessor, Mr. Warren Hastings, was struck with a certain rhapsody of Mr. Burke, who declared, that if the English were driven from India, they would leave behind them "no memorial worthy of a great and enlightened nation; no monument of art, science, or beneficence; no vestige of their having occupied and ruled the country, except such traces as the vulture and the tiger leave behind them!" This accusation is noticed, and eloquently refuted, in one of Lord Hastings' discourses at the visitation of Fort William College.‡

We shall close this long dissertation with an account of the revenue and financial arrangements during the go-

* Friend of India, No. VII.

* The restoration of the great canal of Delhi had been abandoned by his Lordship's predecessors, as too expensive and difficult; but the work was undertaken by his orders in 1817, and finished in 1820, under the masterly superintendence of the late Captain Blanc, though the channel to be excavated, besides sluices and lateral branches, was 160 miles in length.

† See an account of the medical and surgical sciences of the Hindoos, in the *Oriental Mag.*, February 1823. This lamentable defect of medical knowledge is felt by the natives themselves. In No. 3, of the *Sungbaud Coomuddy*, is an appeal to Government respecting the want of proper medical advice in India; and No. 4 contains an exhortation and recommendation to native physicians, to place their children under European doctors, in order that they may acquire the English mode of treating diseases.

‡ 30th June 1817.

vernment of Marquess Hastings: in the course of it, we shall be occasionally indebted to the work of Mr. Prinsep,* which has been drawn from official documents, and is understood to be published with his Lordship's sanction. This account must necessarily be meagre: our chief object is to show that political grandeur, extent of territory, and corroboration of power and authority, are not the only advantages secured by

the Government of India during the last nine years; but that they are accompanied with a large augmentation of revenue.

The statement of the revenues and disbursements of the Company's Indian Government, from 1813-14 to 1821-22, (which we prefer abstracting from the accounts laid before Parliament), is as follows: including the three Presidencies, Bencoolen, and Prince of Wales' Island.

	Gross Revenue. £.	Charges and Interest on Debt. £.	Net Revenue in India. £.
Years 1813-14.....	17,267,901.....	15,340,396.....	1,927,505
1814-15.....	17,297,279.....	15,867,169.....	1,410,110
1815-16.....	17,232,818.....	16,858,229.....	374,598†
1816-17.....	18,077,577.....	17,025,180.....	1,052,397
1817-18.....	18,375,820.....	17,790,625.....	585,195
1818-19.....	19,459,017.....	19,422,420.....	36,597
1819-20.....	19,237,090.....	19,219,523.....	17,567
1820-21.....	21,352,212.....	19,590,784.....	1,761,458
1821-22.....	22,195,008.....	20,063,671.....	2,111,337

The debts bearing interest owing by the East-India Company at their several Presidencies in the East-Indies were as follow :

	£.
Years 1813-14.....	26,828,414
1814-15.....	27,669,478
1815-16.....	28,042,936†
1816-17.....	28,802,977
1817-18.....	29,398,938
1818-19.....	31,045,608
1819-20.....	33,782,798
1820-21.....	33,082,996
1821-22.....	31,331,177‡

It is necessary to remark, that the year of the Marquess's arrival in India was considered a remarkably productive one. The establishments were on a peace footing, and every branch of revenue was more than usually prolific.

It may be also necessary to premise, that about three-fourths of the Company's territorial revenue arise from the land: the remainder is derived from the customs, excise, stamps, and the

two important monopolies of salt and opium. The charges upon the territorial revenue are regulated by the provisions of the act for renewing the Company's charter, and which have been already specified. The nature of the Indian debt, to which the revenue is applicable, conformably to the act, is two-fold: there is always a floating debt of deposits and outstanding demands included in the annual accounts (but excluded in the foregoing statement) though there are assets to meet it. This debt bears no interest, and is entered with this distinction; it amounted on 30th April 1814, to £3,838,152. The real debt of India, namely, that upon which interest is payable, stood, on the same date, at £26,828,414, according to the official account; but Mr. Prinsep represents it as 23,15,86,634 sicca rupees, or about twenty-nine millions of pounds sterling.

The territorial disbursements at home,* for which provision must be made out of the Indian revenue, have not, however, varied with the fluctuations of that revenue. These de-

* The financial transactions in Mr. Prinsep's work are brought down to 1818-19 only.

† In this year the cession to the Nawab of Oude took place, whereby the sum of £1,109,375 ceased, in fact, to constitute a part of the debt, and should be added to the net revenue.

‡ In this year the Bengal debt is brought down to 31 January only; the other accounts to 30 April.

* Consisting of passage of troops, freight, pay of officers on furlough and retired, king's regiments in England, stores sent to India, &c. &c.

mands have amounted annually to nearly two millions sterling. The necessity of keeping up the remittances to England, notwithstanding the extraordinary expenses of the war, was obviously a source of difficulty to the Indian executive.

The exigencies of the Nepaul war created a large demand upon the revenue, which, in that year, fell short of the amount of the preceding, though it greatly exceeded that of 1812-13. The usual supplies were, however, furnished to England, the Marquess having procured funds for his military operations by a loan of two crore of rupees, or about two millions and a half sterling, from the Nawab of Oude, half of which debt was subsequently cancelled, in consideration of cessions to his Highness of districts conquered by us from the Raja of Nepaul.

Notwithstanding the expenses of the military attitude unavoidably maintained during the three succeeding years, Lord Hastings was enabled to accumulate in the Indian treasury, through the productiveness of the revenue, a fund for the great effort of 1817-18, amounting to the enormous sum of 6,55,99,156 sicca rupees, or upwards of eight millions sterling, consisting almost entirely of coin or bullion. The gross revenue of that year, it will be perceived, was, besides, more productive than any preceding.

The disbursements attendant upon that vast system of operations, the event of which has fixed our authority upon so firm a basis, in conjunction with the drain occasioned by the home demands, exhausted the Indian treasury: but the whole actual additional debt incurred in India between April 1814 and April 1818 was but three crore and 43 lac of rupees (including the two crore from the Nawab Vizier), of which the public revenue was called upon to furnish no more than about 90 lac.

Thus, supposing the supplies annually furnished to England had been

sufficient to meet the demands, the object of Lord Hastings' plan would be gained by a sacrifice up to that period of less than a crore of rupees, or a million and a quarter. But the supplies, although averaging annually one crore, 35 lac, were unequal to the demand.*

According to a statement given by Mr. Prinsep, the net deterioration caused by the prosecution of these plans would appear to be 2 crore and 77 lac, or less than three millions and a half. This was in 1818; and the writer calculates upon an additional burthen of four crore and a half in the ensuing year, whereby the Indian debt, which was in 1814, 23 crore and 15 lac, would be increased to between 27 and 28 crore, or nearly 35 millions. But according to the official account laid before Parliament,† the territorial debt, bearing interest, of the three presidencies, up to 30 April 1821, was only 33 millions. Taking the difference roughly at six millions and a half, and assuming the interest on this increase at six per cent., the additional burthen on the territorial revenues will, at the utmost, amount to less than £400,000 per annum.

If it can be shewn that the territorial resources acquired by the late operations in India, and the practicable reduction of expenditure consequent thereupon, will be equivalent to the whole of this burthen, as well as to the home territorial demand, it will be evident that financial benefit has, in addition to other advantages, resulted from the measures of Lord Hastings.

From the mode in which the Parliamentary accounts are exhibited, where in the revenues and charges of the ceded and conquered territories are mixed and dispersed among those arising from other sources, it is not

* Prinsep, 455. But the official accounts represent the political charges paid in England averaging £1,390,000, and never exceeding £1,464,029.

† Dated 8 July, 1823.

practicable to deduce therefrom a satisfactory statement of the exact amount of revenue accruing from recent acquisitions. We shall therefore adopt the statement given by Mr. Prinsep of the annual rate at which the territories stood in the accounts of the displaced governments; leaving only out of consideration the diminution of charge consequent upon the extensive and permanent pacificatory system which the changes in our condition and relations have introduced throughout the continent of India.

The revenues of the Peishwa, after deducting the incumbrances arising from the provision for the Sattara Raja, the stipends to Bajee Row and his brother, and other necessary charges, are computed to yield 87 lac. The ceded lands of the Bhoosla were entered in the accounts of that state at 22,47,000 rupees. From the Holkar cessions a produce of 10 lac may be assumed, the anarchy which reigned in that state allowing us very imperfect means of judging as to its actual revenues. Sagur, and other retained territories in its neighbourhood, including the cession of Mohaba, are expected to yield five lac. Ajimere produces four lac; and fifteen must be added for the Rajpoot tributes. That from Jeypore alone will ultimately amount to that sum; but it is fair to confine the view to a more limited period. Thus the gross addition to the resources of the Indian Government from the acquisitions during the war, is upwards of 1 crore 43 lac; and the net revenue may be fairly taken at about 90 lac, or £1,125,000.

These estimates are founded upon *data* which we are justified in considering as below the truth; and accordingly, though some time must elapse before the new resources come into complete operation, the gross revenue has experienced an increase which has been progressive, amounting, by the last account, to upwards of five millions sterling, compared with

the very productive year 1813-14. On the 29th May 1822, the Chairman of the Court of Directors declared, in a General Court of Proprietors, that from the last financial letter it appeared that there was a surplus revenue from our Indian possessions of nearly a crore and a half of rupees.

The management of the Indian finances during the late war will be seen to better advantage by comparison with that of former seasons of hostility. The Mahratta war from 1803 to 1807 cost 7 crore 57 lac beyond the revenue, although the supplies to England were necessarily suspended. But the late extensive contest, during an equal period, occasioned no deficit: but a large surplus was available for national purposes in England. The necessity of still larger remittances thither created a debt, the interest on which is only half that incurred by former loans.

These financial advantages have proceeded, not from vexatious imposts, but from land revenues, fixed in their ratio, gained by right of conquest, and which no one is entitled to dispute.

A financial operation of Lord Hastings in 1821, which extricated the Government at home from a serious difficulty, and achieved a very great saving to the East-India Company, demonstrated that his Lordship excels even in this perplexing province of a statesman's office. We shall despatch this transaction in as few words as possible.

The interest on the loan of 1811 was payable at the home treasury by drafts from Bengal, at the fixed rate of 2s. 6d. per rupee. Whilst the current exchange was not below this rate, native and European creditors in India received their dividends in cash. Drafts on London were required only for persons resident in Europe. But no sooner was it perceived that such bills were saleable at a premium, owing to the fall of the exchange towards the close of 1819-20, than every class

of security holders demanded bills instead of cash, whereby an immense quantity of bills was thrown upon the market. The drain occasioned hereby seriously incommoded the Home Government. The drafts which in former years seldom reached £400,000, swelled in 1820 to the amount, as it has been stated, of £1,800,000.* Application was accordingly made to Bengal by the Government for relief: at the same time the Court adopted measures, in July 1821, for opening a new six per cent. loan in Bengal. But the measures of the Marquess were conducted with a magical rapidity which altogether superseded those of the Court: no sooner did he receive their letter, than he shipped a million of money on board the Company's vessels; and in a few weeks, by the transfer of the old loan to a new one (May 1821), the interest on which was payable in India by a rupee worth 2s., and which was rapidly filled, the Home Government was relieved from the payment of interest, to the amount of a million sterling per annum; and an actual annual saving was effected of about £200,000. By a subsequent financial measure, the opening of a new loan in February 1822, a further progress was made by his Lordship in the liquidation of the Indian debt.

Such is a feeble outline of the administration of Marquess Hastings. The body whose interests were entrusted to his management, were not backward in acknowledging the extraordinary merits of his Lordship, when his services came to be duly appreciated. A vote of thanks, in very flattering terms, for his conduct in the Mahratta and Pindarry war, passed the Court of Proprietors, 3d February 1819; and in the month of June following, a grant of £60,000 to trustees for his benefit, was made by the same Court, as a further tes-

timony of their approbation. Finally, on 15th May 1822, the Court of Directors came to the following unanimous resolution:

"That this Court, highly appreciating the signal merits and services of the Most Noble Marquess Hastings, are anxious to place on the records of the East-India Company their expression of deep regret, that family circumstances have led to a declaration on the part of that distinguished nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station.

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Marquess Hastings, for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which, during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interest of the East-India Company."

When this resolution was submitted to the Proprietors, the only question among them was, whether this vote, cordial and honourable as it is, could not be made to express in a stronger manner the warmth of their acknowledgments; and a motion of concurrence was carried to the following effect:

"That this Court cannot but with the highest satisfaction, witness their executive authority again coming forward, at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of his Lordship's exalted merit; and they strongly participate in the regret expressed by the Court of Directors, and request them to convey to Marquess Hastings the expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude and applause.*"

If impressions like these were made upon such as lived remote from the scene of action, it is natural to expect that those who were the immediate spectators of the great events, and who could discern not merely the public character, but the private manners and deportment of the man, ex-

* The amount of bills drawn on the Court of Directors, at the three presidencies, for interest on the Bengal debt, was in 1818-19, 26 lac; in 1819-20, 52 lac; and in 1820-21, 123 lac.

* Debate at East-India House, 29th May 1822.

perienced deeper emotions of admiration and regret. The addresses presented to his Lordship previously to his departure for Europe, cannot be perused without awakening the feelings of the reader, and leaving behind a durable sense of the worth of him whose actions are therein commemorated. Amongst these, the address from the British inhabitants of Calcutta deserves notice, for its elegant and concise exposition of his Lordship's services; and that from the natives of the same city, on account of its allusion to his efforts on behalf of their education and moral improvement. At the meeting for the purpose of preparing the latter address, it was proposed to thank his Lordship for permitting the burning of widows; but this proposition was opposed by two intelligent natives, who reprobated the practice, and it was not insisted upon.*

We have alluded to the deportment of Lord Hastings: this point must not be overlooked. The polished manners of his Lordship are sufficiently known; and it is surprising how far his conciliating, easy, yet dignified demeanour, won upon the disposition of the natives of India. Upon his arrival at the government, he had all the native officers of the Presidency introduced to him, and treated them with every mark of condescension;† and he never missed an occasion of inculcating, in the most paternal manner, "mildness, humanity, and conciliatory conduct towards the native population." The result corroborated the remark of Cicero, *rerum omnium nec aptius est quidquam ad opes tuendas ac tenendas quam diligere*.

To give a summary of his Lordship's character, will be the office of an abler historian, at a period more distant. His name is blended with too many important passages of our history, to be forgotten in after times.

* See a corrected statement of these proceedings in Asiatic Journal, vol. xvi, p. 72

† He has been accused of inflating them thereby.

Nothing more seems required to finish a character compounded of the best qualities of statesman, patriot, soldier, and orator, than that these qualities should be heightened and embellished by taste, and that their possessor should not be insensible to the charms of science, and the claims of genius. This part of Lord Hastings' character a scholar would love to dwell upon.

The first bias of his mind was towards a military life. His uncle, Lord Huntingdon, used to relate that his nephew wounded himself, at ten years of age, by discharging a small battery of brass cannon, which he pointed at some old folios. His temper was indicated by the fondness with which he used to repeat sentiments that breathed an heroic spirit: such as the expression of Damien, "*La journée sera dure, mais elle se passera.*" A taste for literary pursuits, first inspired perhaps by parental example,* succeeded, and contributed to soften the asperities of military habits. Henceforward his leisure was consecrated to science,† and genius never courted his patronage in vain. His Lordship's munificence in this respect, it is well known, has often caused him pecuniary inconvenience. These unostentatious offices and pursuits, together with the hospitality displayed towards the French princes and expatriated nobility at his princely residence, Dodington Park, diffused a lustre upon the character of his Lordship, before he had entered upon a scene which afforded an ample scope for the exercise of his dormant talents.

Literary occupations constituted his relaxation from the toils of government. When unoccupied in the field,

* The late Lady Mona was a woman of considerable learning. In the seventh volume of the *Archæologia* is published an article written by her Ladyship, concerning some antiquities discovered in Ireland, which discovers great knowledge of the manners of the ancient Irish.

† A very valuable library belonging to his Lordship, including many extremely scarce oriental works, deposited at the Custom House in February 1814, previous to transmission to India, was entirely destroyed by the conflagration of that building.

his Lordship usually filled the chair at the meetings of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, and was the medium of some valuable communications to that body from foreign scholars. His speeches to the College of Fort William are masterpieces of eloquent composition.* The general orders and official documents that have proceeded from his pen, discover a vigorous, elegant, and highly cultivated mind. A specimen from the former cannot be here misplaced, and will exhibit more forcibly the intellectual character of his Lordship than any efforts of ours :

"As this is probably the last occasion I shall have for addressing the members of the college, I must indulge a concluding observation on the nature and effects of the institution. To those who have doubted its utility (singular as it may seem, I have heard there are some), I will not urge the theoretical remark, that if an individual be prone to sloth or dissipation, he must be more likely to give way to idleness when there are no facilitations to industry, or peril of public exposure ; but I will rest the argument upon the rapid succession of young men, who, after rigid and impartial examination, have been declared competent to the service of the state by their acquirements in the necessary languages : not to dry official tasks alone. We have a proud consciousness that our functionaries have the capacity, not merely of discharging adequately their engagements to their employers, but that they possess also the means of rendering incalculable services to the native inhabitants, by readily communicating explanation, instruction, or advice. The ability, however, to do this, would be of little value, were the disposition wanting. It has not been wanting. With exultation I have learned from all quarters, the kind, the humane, the fostering spirit manifested

towards the natives by the young men whom the college has sent forth to public trusts. What a triumph it would be to my heart, could I venture to suppose that my inculcations had any share in exciting this generous tone ! I have endeavoured to infuse the sentiment : but I am too sensible that a more potent instigation has produced the conduct. General information is now so widely spread among our countrymen, that there are few who, even in their very early days, cannot discriminate what constitutes real glory from the pageantry of factitious and transient elevation. They feel that dignity consists, not in a demeanor which exacts a sullen stupid submission from the multitude, but in a courtesy which banishes apprehension, yet exercises sway because it plights protection. They comprehend that to inspire confidence is to assert pre-eminence, because he who dispels alarm from another is the superior. They know that the observance and enforcement of equity is imposed on them, not by their oath of office alone, but by the eternal obligation which the Almighty has attached to power, in rendering man responsible for its due application. In short, they condense the notions of duty, of justice, of magnanimity, and of laudable pride, into the image of home. They ask themselves what is becoming our country, so decorated with trophies, so rich in science, so ennobled by liberty, towards a dependant, unenlightened population. The answer will be unvarying. To use the words of a poet,

"As if an angel spoke, I hear the solemn sound."

It is an angel's voice within us, when conscience breathes a sublime dictate to our souls. In the case before us, she prescribes the extension of gentle, cheering, parental encouragement to the millions whom Providence has arrayed beneath our rule. Wonderful and unexampled rule ! Let it never be forgotten how that supremacy has been constructed. Benefit to the go-

* The speech in the year 1814, contains a dissertation on the English language, which merits attention for the justness and originality of the remarks. It may be seen in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. lxxxv, p. 595.

verned has been the simple, but efficacious cement of our power. As long as the comforts and the gratitude of the Indian people shall testify that we persevere in that principle, so long may heaven uphold the domination of Britain here. No longer !”*

Of the disinterestedness of Lord Hastings’ disposition, the sentiments expressed by him in declining a splendid present offered by the community at Madras, in 1819, might be accepted as sufficient evidence, were not an ampler proof on record. When the rich booty acquired in the war was divided, the claim of the Marquess, as Commander-in-chief, planning and directing the whole contest, in the field as well as in the cabinet, was large. The usual division was made, to prevent injury to others by the precedent; but, from a punctilious feeling of delicacy, and a desire that no suspicion should attach to his conduct, as if his public measures had been influenced by the prospect of private interest, he threw the whole of his share into the portion of the subalterns and privates.

Although we are prohibited, by obvious reasons, from doing full justice to the merits of his Lordship’s character, we shall not shrink from an examination of its faults, if we can discover them.—*Si nullus, tamen excute nullum.*—We shall not condescend to investigate the charge advanced by a certain advocate of the rights of the Earl of Huntington, who, with deliberate malice, accused Lord Hastings of procuring appointments for two

members of that family in the West-Indies, in order that they might fall victims to the climate, and the way might thereby be opened for his succession to the titles and estates enjoyed by the present Earl. The refutation of this absurd charge, the Marquess, with equal prudence and magnanimity, resigned to the public, before whom it was made.

A diligent search into those receptacles of slander, which abounded at the period of his Lordship’s admission to and exclusion from office, have furnished nothing more than what amounts to this; namely, that his uniform condescension, and his anxiety to confer benefits, have so far exceeded his power, which must ever be incommensurate with the disposition he possesses, that he has not always realized the purposes of his mind, and the expectations his alacrity has raised. If this be a blemish upon the character of Marquess Hastings, we shall make no effort to remove it; and it may be appealed to as another superfluous proof of the microscopic care with which eminence is scrutinized: *Si quis habet causam celebritatis*, says an ancient writer, *aut a patre acceptam, aut aliquo casu, atque fortuna; in hunc oculi omnium conjiciuntur, atque in eum quid agat, quemadmodum vivat, acquiritur; et tanquam in clarissimâ luce versetur, ita nullum obscurum potest nec dictum ejus esse, nec factum.**

Note.—We were incorrect in stating (vol. xvi, p. 429) that his Lordship was a K.B. in 1812: he was nominated G.C.B. on 14th October 1818.

* Speech to the College of Fort William, 23d August 1822.

* C. c. de Off. 2. 13.

JOURNAL OF A VISIT TO UOONCAN MANDATA, IN MAY 1820.

MONDAY, May 15, 1820.—At half past 4 P.M. started from Mundlaysir in progress to Uooncan Mandata; proceeded this evening to Maundrah: road the first part bad, but after getting over about a mile and half it improves, and the remainder is very good. Passed two villages of some

extent, the first about three miles distant from Mundlaysir, called Kongaun, the other called Durgaun; arrived at Maundrah at 7 A.M.; the distance from Mundlaysir about $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the country cultivated. Maundrah is composed of three detached villages, one of them surrounded

by a mud wall with two towers on it. Water in plenty, and tolerably good.

Tuesday 16, started at daybreak for Pepleea, where we arrived at half past six, A.M. Passed two deserted villages, and one almost so; distance from Maundrah $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; road is good, but lies through a jungle all the way. At 5 P.M. started again for Astrea, where we were to sleep; passed two villages, distance from Pepleea six miles; road still continues good, but the jungle the same.

Wednesday, 17. Started at daybreak for Burwall, about three miles from Astrea; lost our road, and travelled about four miles farther than there was any occasion for; fell in with an almost deserted village called Mall, where we were set right. Arrived at Burwall at 7 A.M.; it is pretty large, and has a stone fort of some extent, with a nullah, in which there are great numbers of fish; distance from Astrea nine miles. The country from Durgaun a complete jungle, scarcely cultivated, even round the villages, which are small, and generally in ruins. The weather has as yet been pleasant; water to be had at all the above-mentioned places tolerably good, and in plenty; ground good for encamping on. Encamped on the east side of the village, among some trees on the banks of the nullah; water here tastes fishy, and requires boiling.

Thursday, 18.—We this day baled at Burwall; went out in the morning on an elephant, but saw nothing except a few antelopes: country all round a complete jungle full of ravines; got through it with difficulty; very little wind, and the sun powerfully hot. There is a nullah lies east of Burwall. The fort, which is very extensive and well built, was erected by Rajah ———; the interior is now in ruins, but there have been some good houses in it; its shape is square, with circular bastions, the south east of which is in ruins: the walls are about 25 feet high. Holkar left two guns in it, a short brass 12-pounder on a ruined field carriage, the other an old hooped iron gun not worth any thing; a well of apparently good water it also possesses, dug through the solid rock. The town of Burwall (which lies on its south face) is almost in ruins; very few houses inhabited, but there appears to have been some good ones in it. It is surrounded by a mud wall, and has at one

time been very extensive. Friday, 19, on horseback for Uooncan Mandata; the first part of the road is very good, but got worse every step we advanced. About three miles from Burwall it begins to get very bad indeed, the ascent beginning here by ledges in the rock, which it was wonderful our horses got up. We pursued this unpleasant path for two miles, sometimes ascending, sometimes descending, until we came to the grand descent: and a tremendous one it is, the rock being broken or worn into a kind of irregular step; it is not, however, long. The pathway at the bottom runs along the foot of huge perpendicular rocks and the banks of the Nerbudda, and continues in this way over rocks and stones, until you come to the ford to cross to the island Uooncan is situated on, which was by far the worst part of our ride. The river runs very rapid over large round stones, which it is really dangerous to ride over, as they roll from under your horse whenever he puts his foot on them; however, we pursued our way over the same description of path as we had passed previous to our reaching the ford, and at length reached Uooncan in safety.

Uooncan is situated on the south face of an immense rock rising out of the centre of the river. The town, now in ruins (being destroyed by fire previous to our arrival), is a miserable place. The only thing worth seeing is the Temple, which is at least a curiosity; it is built about 200 yards from the river, to which it is connected by a long and regular flight of steps. The weight of it is very great; the platforms of the temple, as they rise over each other, are supported by pillars, thick, and placed very close together; the ghauts are neatly finished, and have a good appearance. The features of the landscape are bold and imposing. The Nerbudda winds through the hills on either side, sometimes rushing with the rapidity of a mountain torrent over beds of stones, at others running in a clear deep stream until the hills shut it from your sight. It is rather narrow, and appears in the lapse of ages to have cut its bed through the solid rocks which enclose it. Great numbers of pilgrims resort to this sacred spot from all parts of India, and at all seasons, believing that the sight of the temple cures all diseases, whether of body or

mind. Uooncan lies S.E. from Burwall about seven miles, the road through a thick jungle. Immediately opposite to the south bank of the river lies the village of Gojapora, much superior in its appearance to Uooncan; crossed over and took up my abode in a house there built for the accommodation of sojourners. very hot and no wind. At 3 p.m. started on our return to Burwall, which place we reached after a most unpleasant ride of two hours' duration; saw some large apes in the jungle. Saturday, 20, left Burwall at sunrise for Rampora, distance four miles. Rampora is a most miserable place; no supplies to be got of any description,—water scarce and bad. A fine tope to pitch in, but swarming with a large description of red ants (called mutta), which bite most severely. In the afternoon, at half past three, the wind blew with violence, accompanied with a most tremendous hail storm; the largest hail-stones I ever saw. Sunday, 21, started a little before day-break for Pepleea, weather very cold; found a great coat pleasant. Monday, 22, halted at Pepleea; went out shooting, and wounded a boar, but could not find him. Pepleea is a miserable place in ruins, not above ten inhabitants in it; a nullah runs close to it, in which there are some fish. Tuesday, 23, started at daybreak for Maundrah; arrived at 7 a.m. The black tiger is, I believe, peculiar to this part of India, never having heard of it in any other provinces. Wednesday, 24, started at daylight for cantonments. On my arrival found my tent pitched where my house stood when I left it. So much for the comfort of Mundlaysiair.

June, 1820.—It is a very pleasing object to see the improvements that have taken place in this part of the country since our arrival. At first the inhabitants throughout the district of Newaar, in which province Mundlaysiair is situated, were to be delivered up to Holkar; but no sooner did they find we were to remain, than the country as far as the eye could reach about cantonments, displayed one continued scene of employment; ploughs working in every direction; and in the space of a fortnight there was not an inch of ground for miles round (capable of it) uncultivated. Could some of those yelpers at home, who rail at the injustice of

the British Government in India, have witnessed the ignorant ryot of a newly conquered province, blessing himself for being placed under our authority, and returning to his labour with confidence in the certainty of reaping what he sowed—how differently would they speak!

June 15.—Went on a water excursion with Sir J. Malcolm to Meheasir, a fort about six miles to the west of this place, and on the right bank of the river. It is an extensive place, built on a remarkably high bank, and decorated with numerous Hindoo pagodas and bathing ghauts, of the most exquisite workmanship. It is truly astonishing to examine the architecture, and particularly of one temple, in which the correctness of design and the truly beautiful execution, are far superior to every thing of the kind any of the party ever witnessed in India. The architect was sent for, and appeared a venerable old man of the common east of Rajs (masons); he was made one of the happiest men living by old Bas Mul Dadda, the Governor of Meheasir's presenting him at our request (in public durbar) with a rich turban, cloth and shawl. I do not recollect ever to have seen a picture of more exquisite delight than was portrayed in the poor fellow's countenance, on receiving this public mark of (to him) the highest honour that could be bestowed, acknowledging in the midst of his fellow citizens the merit, which fifty years of labour had at last procured him. His old eyes glistened with pleasure; his bent figure became erect, and every nerve appeared to tremble with sensations of the purest delight. Old Bas Mull Dadda, who is of his own age nearly, and a man of the highest rank in this part of the country, himself bound on his turban. The most extraordinary fact relating to this aged architect, however, is, that in all the beautiful buildings he erected, he never drew a plan for any one of the many he erected, though the most admirable mathematical precision prevails throughout the whole.

The island of Uooncan Mandata is about five miles in circumference. The northern side of it has been fortified; one wall near the top is all that now remains, of which the greater part has shared the fate of the rest, being mostly in ruins. The sacrifice rock is situated in the N.E. corner of the island; it is about seventy

feet perpendicular height; at the bottom is a stone besmeared with red paint, on which they say Maha Deo precipitated himself when he disappeared from the world. Numbers of infatuated victims yearly precipitate themselves from this rock at the annual fair, which takes place in November. Last year there were only two instances: one an old man of sixty-five years of age, potail of a neighbouring village, who, in spite of all that could be said to dissuade him, persisted in his determination of sacrificing himself. He sat down and ate his dinner with his relations, appeared to enjoy himself at his meal, and at three o'clock, having bathed and attired himself afresh, he advanced with the utmost coolness to the edge of the rock, sprung off, and in a moment was dashed to pieces. The other, after going through the same ceremonies, followed his example. The temple, the natives say, has existed since the creation of the world; it has, however, a modern appearance, which they ascribe to the following circumstance:

About 150 years ago, a king of Mandoo came to Uooncan with the intention of destroying all the temples and holy places about the island; he proceeded in his impious design, and ruined all the minor places of worship: but on his approaching the grand temple, he was struck blind, which he attributed to the anger of the god, and desisted. In the hopes of recovering sight, he made the Bramins magnificent presents; ordered the temple to be enlarged and ornamented, and rebuilt all the places he had destroyed. Maha Deo, they say, signified his intention (previous to his leaving the world) of taking up his continual residence beneath the temple of Uooncan; and on the right hand as you enter they shew you a small square recess, communicating with a subterranean passage, in which the foolish pilgrims de-

posit their offerings for the sleek and idle Bramins to pocket. This passage, according to their traditions, communicates with the cave at Allahabad, and reaches to Benares and Hurdwar. The pilgrims generally come to Uooncan previous to proceeding to Hurdwar. On the north face of the island is a cave, called the cave of echo, which has certainly the greatest power in echoing the slightest noise I ever heard. When you speak low, your words are echoed in a loud voice, and if you fire a pistol, it sounds like the firing of a battery of twenty-four pounders. There is nothing more in the island worthy of notice except the barefaced falsehood of the Bramins, which is beyond any thing I ever heard (even from natives). One of them, whom I got hold of to point out the curiosities of the island, on my asking him what went on at the fair, had the impudence to tell me, they had horse-races, and elephant and tiger fights; now a horse could not move on any part of the island, except what I rode over (and that was at the imminent danger of breaking my own and horse's neck). An elephant getting to the place is entirely out of the question, unless he dropped from the clouds. I asked him in what part of the island these sports took place: the only answer he could give me was, that he could not show it, but that he saw them there every fair for the last forty years. The influence the Bramins have over the most sensible natives, is most astonishing. I had an opportunity of observing an instance in Suroop Tewarie, my subadar, one of the most intelligent natives I have met with; he actually paid one of these drones twenty rupees a month to perform certain ceremonies for him at Uooncan, which I dare say after all were not performed. I was much surprised when he told me of it, for I had formed a much higher opinion of his understanding.—[*Cal. Jour.*]

AN ACCOUNT OF THE CALMUCS.

(*Drawn from Russian Authorities.*)

THE Mongol tribes, known in Russia under the name of Calmucs, call themselves *Derben-Oret* (the four united nations), and also *Calmuiks*. This latter name is derived either from the Tartar word *Chalimek* (the separate

people), or from the two Mongol words *Gol* (fire) and *aimak* (race). Sometimes the Calmucs also call themselves *Soon-gures* or *Sjungores*, but falsely, this name belonging only to their horde.

The Calmucs in ancient times lived

in Great Tartary, and were populous and powerful. *Gengis-Chan* and *Batuj* spread terror over Europe. At a subsequent period this people separated into several *Chanates*. A part of them emigrated from want of pasture, settled in the desert between *Konoor* and *Tibet*, and again divided into four hordes, known among us under the names *Cho-sho-u-ti*, *Soon-go-ri*, *Der-be-ti*, and *Tor-ga-u-ti*.

1. The *Choshoutis*, i. e. heroes or knights, were thus called by *Gengis Chan* for their bravery. This horde, which in the middle of the 17th century mustered 50,000 horsemen, remained within the Chinese empire. But in the year 1675, 1500 *kibitkes* (tents), and in 1759, and the following years, 300, came to Russia and settled near the Wolga.

2. The *Soongori* in ancient times wandered between the borders of *Siberia* and *China*. Their independent Chans resided near the river *Ili*, which falls into a lake, called by the Calmucs *Balchash-Nur*, and which is situated in 48° N. lat.

This tribe was neither numerous nor strong at first, but their boundaries and power gradually extended, till two of their Chans, *Zagan-Araplan-Chon-Tandsha* (in honour of whom they called themselves *Chontanshinzi*) and his son, *Galdan-Tehren*, gave them a splendour which their successors could not maintain.

These successful rulers conquered all the neighbouring provinces, together with the whole of little *Bucharia*, and carried on for forty years a victorious warfare against the Chinese. Moreover, the former of the two, after traversing immense deserts, suddenly fell upon the province of *Tangut*, situated between *China* and *India*, as well as upon the *Choshouti-tribe*, then wandering near the *Konoor*, or Blue Sea, and conquered *Budaloja*, the capital of the *Dalai-lama*, where he gained an immense booty in gold, silver, and diamonds. He even made an irruption into *Siberia*; and before the Russians

succeeded in driving him back, plundered some nomadic tribes, subject to that people. He died in 1747.

He bequeathed his dominion to his son *Zebek-Dorshu*, or *Adshan*, who was only seventeen years old. But in consequence of his cruelty and madness, he was, by order of the *Sarga-council* of the *Saissanges* (which still exists among the Calmucs in Russia), deprived of his government and sight. He was succeeded by the son of Chan, *Galdan-Teheren-Lama-Dorsha*, then thirty years old, and whom his nobility called *Erden-Lama-Badur-Chon-Tandshi*, i. e. holy father, brave and good prince.

Legally the crown ought to have devolved on the *Soongorian* Chan, *Debatchi*. From fear of the new Chan, however, he fled, accompanied by prince *Amurssanan*, to the neighbouring *Kirgees*. In this retreat he gained over many of his countrymen, and at last returned at their head to *Soongoria*, conquered it, and killed *Lama Dorsha*. But many of the *Neions* and *Saissangs* would not obey him, and *Amurssanan* himself excited a revolt against him: but being defeated he fled to *China*.

Here he was kindly received by the government, who wished to profit by the troubles of their barbarous neighbours, and to revenge themselves for the many injuries they had received from them. He was made a *Zin-Iwan*, or *Mandarin* of the first class, and soon re-entered *Soongoria* at the head of a numerous Chinese army.

Chan Derbatchi was defeated after a great battle, and, having shut himself up in the city of *Turfan*, he was in 1754 delivered over to the Chinese by the inhabitants. But he, too, was well received by the Chinese; and *Amurssanan*, perceiving the real design of his crafty allies, viz. that of weakening his country, he threw off his allegiance to them, left their army, attacked with some of his countrymen a part of it, which he routed, and then withdrew to the banks of the *Ili*. He

was pursued by a Chinese army; but he hastily collected the *Soongorese*, expelled the enemies, and from that time assumed the title of chief ruler of the *Soongorese*.

2. The Chinese returned, however, shortly after, in greater force, and, assisted by the *Saissangs*, who, acting in their interest, persuaded many of the chieftains with their people to leave the usurpers. They defeated him, and compelled him to fly to the Kirgees. The Chinese now spread terror among the *Soongorese*, carrying plunder and devastation wherever they went. The marauding Kirgees, profiting by the opportunity, fell upon the country in another quarter, and carried off the inhabitants into slavery. In this unfortunate crisis the oppressed and plundered *Soongorese* fled to Russia, where they found a secure asylum.

This was also granted to *Amurssanan* and his family. But he soon afterwards died of the small-pox, after the governor of Siberia had refused to deliver him up to the Chinese government by whom he had been claimed. After his death the same government claimed his corpse, in order to execute an ignominious punishment upon it; and, not content with this, several officers of rank were sent on two occasions to view the body.

Amurssanan's wife, a daughter of *Chan Goldan Teheren*, after settling near the Wolga, solicited permission to go to Petersburg, to return thanks to the Empress Elizabeth, which was granted to her. But she was soon taken ill, and died in September 1761. Thus the ambition of an individual destroyed a nation of warriors who had long resisted the powerful arms of China, and their extensive and populous country became a dreary waste.

3. The *Derbets*. This tribe of Calmucs emigrated from Eastern *Soongoria* to the western part of the country, to the rivers *Islim* and *Tobol*, where they remained for a long period tributary to the rulers of *Soongoria*. In 1673, 5,000 *Kibitkes*, or families of

this tribe, migrated to the *Chan* of the *Torgantes*, settled near the river *Ural*, and submitted themselves to the Russian domination. Sixty years after (1724), the *Derbet* princes would no longer submit to the *Torgantes*, and, profiting by the death of *Chan Ajuka*, they removed in company with some *Torgantes* to the Don; on both sides of which river they might have lived in peace and plenty; but the Russian government discovered that their prince, *Lawa Dunduk*, intended to place himself under the protection of the Chans of *Krimea*, they were compelled to return to the meadow side of the Wolga. This horde took no part in the famous flight of the Calmucs in 1770, but remained quietly in Russia under their prince *Senden*.

4. The *Torgantes*, in the Russian language, giants, formed the body-guard of *Gengis-Chan*. In 1630, their ruler *Chorljut* approached the Wolga, conquered the great and small hordes of the *Nogaiese*, made a great number of prisoners among the *Turkomans*, and together with the *Derbets*, placed themselves under the protection of the Russian Government. The cause of this remarkable migration was a quarrel between this prince and the other great Calmuc tribes. He left them accompanied by his six sons and 50,000 tents of his subjects. In 1640 this wise prince convoked an assembly of all the Mongol and Calmuc Chans, consisting of princes, nobles, and the principal clergy, in the *Ural* mountains, where, on the 5th of September, they adopted a new code of laws, by which these people are ruled to this day, and of which we shall shortly speak at greater length.

Chan Ajuk, *Chorljut's* grandson, is well known in the Russian annals. In 1673 he was induced by the Russian general, at a meeting near *Astrachan*, to renew the oath of allegiance contracted by his father, and to sign to this effect a Russian document, according to the custom of his own people. Art. 1. of this document contains an

engagement of perpetual allegiance to the Russian Czar entered into by *Afu-ka* and his family, and all the Calmucs and *Nagaiesc* under him, and got assistance against his enemies. Article 2 promises that they will not form any alliance, or give assistance to the Turks, Persians, or any other neighbouring states. Article 3 engages that the Calmucs, when in the field with Russian troops, are to be guilty of no treachery or deceit. By Article 4 they are not to burn any Russian towns, villages, &c.; nor kill or rob any Russians or Tartars subject to Russia, nor plunder those who might be sent to transact business in their camps. Article 5. The Astrachan Tartars, which might come into the Calmuc camp, were not to be forcibly detained and plundered, nor were they for the future to invite or receive any such Tartars among them. Articles 6 and 7, provide for the further security of Russian subjects against these honourable visitors. On the other hand, a promise is made to them, in Article 8, that Calmucs and Tartars subject to them, coming into Russian towns, shall be sent back, without being baptized. Article 9 provides for a peaceable trade between these people and the Russians, and allows the former to send their horses for sale to Moscow.

During the conflagration of the Palace of *Casan*, all the most ancient documents fell a prey to the flames. It is certain, however, that by the above document, privileges and advantages were granted to the Calmucs incompatible with the dignity of the Russian empire. These concessions gave them such a high opinion of their power, that *Ajuka* and his successors, uniting their forces with those of the Tartars of *Crimea*, the *Rubans* and *Nagaiesc*, they became for several years the scourge of the governments of *Pensa*, *Ssimbirsk*, *Ufu*, and *Astrachan*; and it was only by degrees, and by establishing military lines as far as *Astrachan*, that an end was put to their marauding excursions.

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The Calmucs in general may be divided into Christians, Mohammedans, and Heathens.

The Christian Calmucs.

Towards the end of the 18th century, the government, seeing that the number of christianized Calmucs was increasing, resolved to separate them from their heathenish and Mohammedan brethren, wandering near the *Wolga*, the *Don* and the *Caspian sea*; a fertile district of 150 wersts in length, near the rivers *Isoka* and *Ssamara*, in the government of *Ssimbirsky*, was with this view assigned to them in 1797.

Their princes (*Noions*), nobles (*Saisangs*), and rich merchants, live in the town of *Stravropol*, where churches, houses, and schools, were at that time assigned to them. But the lower orders are still fond of a vagabond and idle life, and are principally graziers. Many families live in felt tents, without caring either for agriculture or commerce. However, the deep snow and long nights in winter, prevent them from entirely abandoning themselves to indolence, by compelling them to build stalls, and make hay for their cattle. They also breed sheep, and prepare their skins in a very skilful manner, and sell them at the neighbouring fairs. In their style of dressing, their customs, filth, and indifference in the selection of their food, however, they are not superior to their heathenish brethren. Their number at present amounts to 20,000.

After their first removal they were ruled by a princess of theirs, named *Anna*; and after her by Prince Peter (*Torgantski*). At present they are under the immediate superintendence of the government of the district.

Mohammedan Calmucs.

These are restricted to three villages in the district of *Tcheljabsinski*, in the government of *Orenburg*, on the eastern side of the *Ural* mountains. They had been prisoners among the neighbouring *Kirgees*, and were compelled by them to embrace Islamism.

Their return to Russia occurred between 1750-60, when they were hospitably received by the *Bashkirs*, who furnished them with habitations, and meadows for grazing, assisted them in the building of their huts, and gave them their daughters in marriage. They now live separate, and lead a life perfectly similar to the *Bashkirs*, spending the winter in huts, and wandering about the heaths in summer with their flocks, during which time they dwell in felt tents. They are strict Mohammedans, and, like the *Bashkirs*, do Cossac service for government in lieu of taxes. Their number amounts to about a 1,000; and their children, although born of Tartar mothers, have preserved the broad faces, small eyes, and long hanging ears of their fathers.

Heathenish Calmucs.

These Calmucs formerly belonged to the *Shaman* religion, till they were induced by their Clan *Boibogut* to embrace that of *Dalai-Lama*.

The following are their principal doctrines: The world arose from *chaos*. The water separated, rose in vapours, fell down in the shape of rain, and thus formed the ocean. Plants, animals, and men, took their origin from the foam of the ocean, which gave birth even to the gods. From the centre of this primitive world arose an immense column, which forms the point round which all the suns and worlds are turning. The sun is composed of fire and glass, the moon of glass and water. There are ten millions of stars; the globes are fixed to the sky with iron rings, and none but the *Burchans* (gods) have the privilege of flying from one world into another. The Calmucs suppose four epochs from the creation to the renovation of the universe. In the first epoch human life was contracted from 80,000 to a 100 years. Then men were raised into heaven without suffering death. The second epoch is signalized by the diminution of the human size, and farther restriction of the duration of human life.

Virtue fled; men became cultivators of the soil, made war upon each other, and chose kings to lead them. But the *Burchans* took pity on them, taught them virtue again, and endeavoured to restore them to morality. We now live in this second epoch.

During the third epoch, which is now near at hand, every thing on earth will become smaller: the elephant will descend to the size of a ram, the horse to that of the hare; men will marry in their fifth year, and be old and decayed in their tenth. The whole will terminate by the earth being inundated with blood.

The fourth is destined for the gradual renovation of the world. The dead will return from hell to the earth, which is to be purified from the blood by a beneficent rain; men will return to virtue, and after the lapse of some thousands of years, recover their pristine privilege of long life.

Transmigration is the lot of the good only; the wicked immediately appear before the judge and are condemned. The *Burchans* are very numerous, and the ideas respecting them dark and confused. They seem to be children of the gods, and good men who have passed through all the degrees of transmigration. They have the power of rewarding and punishing, and are various in rank and degree.

Their idols, or images of the *Burchans*, are, male and female, handsome and ugly, and made of gold, silver, brass, clay, and wood. The good divinities are represented in the act of praying or blessing, whilst the wicked ones are raving and distorted. The *Tingers* or sylphs form the chain between man and the *Burchans*.

Their hells and paradises are numerous, and of various degrees; and the road to them of gold, silver, or brass. Hell is between heaven and earth; it has sixteen degrees of torments, none of which, however, are eternal; they only last some millions of years.

Their distance from Tibet, and their wandering life, have rendered them in-

dependent of the *Dalai-Lama*; and the *Lama* of every camp is a kind of Pope. In the year 1800, Paul I. appointed the *Lama Ssobin-Baksha*, the head-*Lama* of the Calmucs; which was the first appointment of the kind since their settling in Russia, their *Lamas* having previously been always nominated by the *Dalai-Lama*.

Every *Lama* in his camp, invests the clergy, pardons sins, bestows blessings, buries the dead, and prays against the influence of bad spirits.

The first in the priesthood after the *Lama* are the *Gellungi*, each of whom has the cure of between 100 or 150 families. Next follow the *Gezuli*, and *Mandshi-Rami*, scholars of religion or clerks. There are also a sort of independent anchorites, *Ssusjuki*, who are perpetually engaged in prayer and fasting, scorning all the cares and vanities of the world.

The *Kibetrees*, containing the idols, are removed at the same time with the camp. In these the *Burchans* stand on an elevation; and before them, in silver cups, rice, nuts, and milk, candles, lamps, and incense, are burning on all sides; and the whole is filled up with colours, books, drums, trumpets, fifes, tambourines, large and small bells, &c.

It is a law of their religion always to have one member of every family in holy orders. In ancient times the number of the priesthood in every convent and temple was fixed by law; this salutary precaution of their ancestors is, however, now neglected, and the clergy have surrounded themselves by a formidable host of young men devoted to their interest, and, moreover, are well paid for every idler they thus take into their service. Indeed the clergy are computed to form the tenth part of the whole Calmuc population; and these drones live on the fat of the land, and are exempt from taxes and every other social obligation. Their power is chiefly supported by the rich donations and bequests which are constantly made to them by the superstitious fears

of the petty princes, bestowing on them whole families, and even camps, with all their property; for which they hold out the promise of having their souls transmigrated into superior animals, and even have sylphs made of them.

The superior clergy wear yellow clothes and caps, a red scarf round the shoulders, and a rosary.

The principal feast of the Calmucs is the *Sachan-Ssara* (i. e. white or new year); but they have also three fast days in every month. The religious ceremonies are accompanied by songs and music. Both the priest and the congregation are bare-headed, the latter forming a semicircle, and listening attentively to the reading of the lessons and prayers, bowing to the ground. During the ceremony the priests drink sugar-water, and bless the congregation by the imposition of hands.

The young clergy, before they are allowed to marry, lead a very dissolute life; but the old ones are, by their superiority of knowledge, the true heads of the people; they are the judges, physicians, and magistrates; they decide every litigation, in the last resort.

The *Gurjumi*, or prayers for the dead, are very expensive, often consuming the whole substance of the deceased, and leaving the heir destitute.

The following are the ten chief commandments of the moral code of the Calmucs:--

1. Revere God, obey the clergy, and fulfil the holy religion. These three blessed powers will preserve thee in all thy ways.

2. Honour thy father and mother, as visible divinities.

3. Comfort the sufferer, assist the poor, despise and judge no one.

4. Shun pride, as the destruction of the soul.

5. Kill no animals; for know, that in them dwell the souls of the departed sufferers.

6. Shun adultery, theft, and every crime; not only do no evil, do not even think of it.

7. Shun drunkenness, as the root of wicked things.

8. Swear not, and thus be not subservient to the devil.

9. Repair with thy right hand the sin committed by the left.

10. Endeavour to acquire eternal salvation by virtues practised in this life.

The following is their form of prayer:

"I believe and revere the supreme Lama. I believe and revere innumerable *Burchans*. I bend my knees before the superior clergy. I honour and revere the holy law. I pray with confidence to these four beings to be gracious to the six kinds of creatures living in this world, viz. man, cattle, wild-beasts, insects, birds, and fish. I pray that departed mortals may partake of eternal salvation with the saints. I pray that those who do us evil may be visited by a just punishment. I pray for blessing and every abundance in this life as in the life to come."

Their language is a Mongol dialect, mixed with many Tartar words; but their worship is celebrated in the language of *Tongut* or *Tibet*. The Calmucs are exceedingly superstitious. Nothing of importance can be undertaken without the opinion of the appointed astrologers, who examine for the purpose ancient books, full of strange hieroglyphics. All the events of life are fixed by the hour of a man's birth. He who is born in one particular year, must also marry in another corresponding with it. The hour of death is predicted from that of the birth. But besides these astrological priests, the Calmucs also keep prophetic birds; cranes and some others are considered as sacred, and it is a sin to kill them. Another heinous offence is to sit down on a threshold. It is a sin to tread upon ashes, or to hold the feet too close to the fire; since they consider the fire as a divinity, and the hearth as its altar. He who lights his pipe with a bit of paper is doomed to a speedy death. The most remarkable event

in their modern history is their flight, to the number of fifty thousand tents, or families to China, or rather to *Soongoria*, in 1771. In the year 1800, the Emperor Paul I., urged by motives of policy, granted them some valuable privileges. He declared them independent of the Don Cossacs; ordered the Calmucs of Great *Derbet* to elect themselves a leader; assigned to them large tracts of land near the Caspian, which they had occupied before their emigration; restored their ancient tribunal called *Sarga*, in which all litigations are decided, by their ancient religious laws and customs, by the majority; and moreover they were directed in all doubtful cases to address themselves either directly to the Emperor or to the Imperial College. All these, and other valuable privileges granted by the same Emperor, were confirmed and even enlarged by Alexander in 1802.

The number of Calmucs in Russia amounts to about 100,000, which are distributed in hordes and camps, under tributary princes. The horde of *Derbet* is most numerous, having nearly 10,000 families; next follows that of the *Torgouts*, and last, the *Chashouts*. The few *Soongorians* remaining after the flight of that horde, are distributed among the other hordes. The chief of the whole people, under the title of *Vice-Chan*, is nominated by the Russian court, and is assisted by the elders of the three hordes. The Calmucs are divided into the higher clergy and nobility, called *Whitebones*, and the inferior clergy and people called *Blackbones*. In the same manner women of quality are called *Whiteflesh*, whilst those of the people are denominated *Blackflesh*. The common people are much despised. A nobleman will never eat with a *blackbone* out of the same dish, nor even enter his tent, unless in extreme necessity. A *blackbone* must not sit on a mattress belonging to a *whitebone*. Even the dignity of the priesthood cannot remove the degradation of birth. Their

laws are contained in a MS. volume, under the title "Rights of the Mongul and Calmuc people." We will quote some of their most remarkable enactments.

Homicide is visited by a fine of a thousand shecp. A parricide loses his wife, children, and all his property. If of the two wives of a man, one kills the other, the husband may either cut off one of her ears, or pay to the relations of the victim the fine imposed upon homicide. The murder of a female slave is redeemed by twenty-seven heads of cattle. The death of a red wild duck, a sparrow, or a dog, costs one horse. Offending a dignitary of the church demands forty-five heads of cattle (eighteen more than the murder of a slave); they may offend a chief, however, by paying only ten. But if they beat the churchman, the fine is not greater; and it is equally great when they beat a chief: though, on the other hand, the striking of a parent is only punished by a fine of twenty-seven heads of cattle. A man must not pull his own beard, without forfeiting a horse. Cutting one's thumb off costs eighteen heads of horned cattle; that of the middle finger nine; that of the fourth, five; and that of the last, three.

A married adulterer forfeits five heads of cattle; an adúlteress pays four. Various punishments are fixed for the theft of cattle and other things. A runaway from battle is exposed to general derision in woman's clothes. He who saves another man's life in battle is made a *Tarchan* (i.e. freed from slavery). Those who leave their chief in danger, are to be stripped of all their property and killed. The harbouring, concealing or defending of fugitives, is more severely punished than murder; the fine is a hundred suits of armour, a hundred camels, and a thousand horses. Abandoning the clerical state entails the loss of half the delinquent's property. The price to be paid to fathers, on marrying a daughter, is fixed. Four young men

from forty tents are to be annually married, and every bridegroom is to be fitted out by ten tents. Should any of them be refused the necessary support, a fine of two camels, five horses, and ten sheep, is to be levied on the ten tents to which he belongs. A person thirsty, who is refused milk to drink, may take a sheep as a fine. He who rescues a self-murderer from death, assists a woman in child-bearing, or cures a person of a disease, receives a horse as his reward.

No trial is to take place without the accuser and accused, and no complaint is to be admitted without witnesses. A person, who after being summoned three times, does not appear before the court, is found guilty. Judges who decide three causes wrongfully, lose their office for ever.

The imperfection of these rules, and their want of harmony with the present principles and habits of the people, are obviated by *customs* called *Jessum*. The laziness of the judges, in examining right from wrong, has made them introduce the oath, even in cases where testimony alone would be sufficient. Immediately after hearing the plaintiff and the defendant, the cause is investigated. The decision is written with a small stick on a black board, of the size of a common sheet of paper, and called *Ssamra*, smeared with grease and ashes. It is then read to the parties, and a *Yergatshi* (i. e. executor of the decision) is appointed to accompany the innocent party; after which, the contents of the board are obliterated, and the whole matter consigned to oblivion. The loser of the suit pays his fine to the messenger, which is called *Payment to the Messenger*.

They never employ tortures for the purpose of extorting confessions. Their manners are rude, but not bad; murder is of rare occurrence, and is never committed but in the heat of passion: they are, however, very passionate.

Their senses are extremely acute,

particularly their sight, in which they surpass all other nations. The *Ural* Cossacs, who live principally on fishing, like to consult Calmuc fishermen before casting their net. A Calmuc shepherd or herdsman will distinguish what animals are missing, by merely glancing his eye over his flock or herd. In their wanderings through the heaths (steppes), they notice indices to direct their march, which another eye would never perceive. Their memory is very retentive; they recollect without difficulty a great number of popular songs and tales, and long extracts from their sacred books. Their warm and fertile imaginations are easily excited by poetical thoughts. They are acute and witty, and even eloquent. *Bergmann*, who resided a long time among them, observes: "Who could expect to find eloquence in an uncultivated, uncouth language, a hoarse voice, and awkward exterior? Yet I have seen more than once a Calmuc falling on his knees, raising his long sleeves, clapping his hands, and then delivering, without any preparation, or the least hesitation, a speech lasting a quarter of an hour, containing uncommon thoughts, and accompanied by very appropriate gesticulations."

They easily learn foreign languages. A very short intercourse with the Russians is sufficient to enable the Calmucs to express themselves with fluency in the language of that nation. Every camp has a *Baksha*, or teacher, who instructs the children in reading, writing, religion, arithmetic, history, geography, astronomy, astrology and physic; every thing, of course, in their own way. They are addicted to strong liquors and card-playing. They divide time into days, months and years; but know of no weeks. The year has, with them, thirty months, which, like other Tartars, they call grass-month, milk-month, wind-month, &c. They divide, like all Mongols, the years into periods of twelve years each. Each of these years bears the name of some animal or bird. The dog-

year is the first, and the hen-year the last.

The Calmucs are of the middle-size, well-made and robust. Their faces are so flat, that a Calmuc skull may be distinguished from all others. Their eyes are small, and the corners of the eye flatter than among Europeans. They have thick lips, flat and small noses, wide nostrils, a short chin, a thin beard, regular and white teeth. The complexion of the men is a red brown, that of the women rather lighter. Their ears are large and projecting; their hair is black; their legs are crooked, not by nature, but from their awkward way of sitting, and their being perpetually on horseback. They live in felt-tents, or *kibetrees*, in which all the wooden frame-work is dyed red. In the top of the roof is an aperture, to give vent to the smoke rising from the hearth which is placed in the centre of the tent. Those of rich people are made of white felt, lined inside with silk, and the earth covered with Persian carpets; the beds are surrounded with rich curtains with fringes, and are provided with a mirror; rich clothing and arms hang all round; and upon a basket painted blue and lined with iron, which contains their gold and other valuables, is placed the *penate*, and before it, a censer, wax candles, and cups, with rice, raisins, &c. for offerings. But, amidst all this splendour, filth predominates; and even in princely tents, the prevailing stench is intolerable. They are, in general, extremely dirty; they eat whatever they find: dead cattle, mice, and even grass; but they principally live on rye-flower, two hand-fuls of which, thrown into a kettle of boiling water, with a little salt, is sufficient for a whole family for twenty-four hours. Bread is considered a luxury. Their food is placed on carpets spread on the floor, in china, tin or silver vessels, from which they eat with their hands. Their common drink is sour milk, whey, and a spirituous liquor made of mares'-milk and water,

which they call *koumiss*. They are very fond of tea, which, like most other articles of trade, they purchase from the Armenians, who trade among them. Both men and women are very fond of tobacco; they purchase it from the colonists of *Sarepta* to an amount of more than 50,000 rubles a-year.

The men wear the Tartar dress and the Chinese head-dress; black or coloured kid half-boots, wide trowsers, a short jacket with narrow sleeves of a light material, and a belt which supports a sword, knife, pipe, and a purse, containing tobacco, steel and flint; a cloth coat, with wide sleeves, covers the whole. The hair on their heads is shaved off, with the exception of a bunch in the centre, plaited into three tresses, and the whole surmounted by a round yellow cap with a tassel. Poor people walk bare-footed, and wear no shirts: in lieu of which they cover themselves, at all seasons, with a sheep-skin, which, if the heat becomes intolerable, they throw off down to their waists, and thus ride half-naked. The women's dress is only distinguished from that of the men by their having no sleeves in their upper-coat, and its being rather peculiarly cut. The hair is not cut off, and is worn by the maidens in many thin tresses round the back of the head; whilst married women have only two tresses. They wear large rings in their ears, and have rings also on their fingers. The girls use red and white paint. They are expert in the healing of broken or disjointed limbs, but more so in veterinary cases. They have regular physicians, who derive their knowledge from some large old books, and feel the pulse with becoming gravity. Although their science is very slender, they do not tease the patient with a variety of medicines, but chiefly rely on moderation in diet. The small-pox has long been a scourge among them; but since vaccination has been introduced, its virulence has considerably diminished. Another dis-

ease, not quite so innocent as this, is removed in a very peculiar manner. *Bergmann* assures us that he saw a patient taking eleven grains of vitriol morning and evening, who was perfectly cured within four days. The spleen, that fearful disease of the mind, which fills the patient with imaginary terrors and perpetual melancholy, is not unknown among them. The cure they apply is to rouse the sufferer's faculties by accusing him of some crime, such as theft or murder; and, if necessary, he is well whipped, in order to make bodily pain draw his attention from imaginary evils.

The men attend to the cattle and horses, make the tents, domestic utensils, and accoutrements for their horses. There are also some trades practised among them, such as blacksmiths, silversmiths, and locksmiths; but in general they are idle, and consider labour as a degradation. The women are much more active: they attend to the manufacture of peltry, clothes, boots, felt, spurs, ribbons, and saddle-girths; besides which they make cheese, and spin camel-hair and wool. Marriages are celebrated in a new tent. The bride being bought, the priest performs the ritual, smokes the woman's cap, and blesses her; after which her hair is plaited into two tresses, and the whole ceremony terminates with a feast. The dead of the common people are thrown into ditches in the woods, or into the water; the great, however, and particularly the Lamas, are buried with great solemnity.

Their principal wealth consists in their camels, horses, oxen, goats and sheep. These animals know nothing of stables; and as their owners never provide for them for the winter, they sometimes perish when the season is severe, and the ground covered with deep snow. The camel is most useful to them in their migrations; is easily satisfied, and resists the severest cold. Their horses are small, hot and strong; even in the greatest heat they rush on

like a whirlwind, and run to a considerable distance. It is supposed that all the hordes together are in possession of about 3,000,000 heads of cattle of every description.

Their migrations present a singular picture. A whole nation may be seen in motion over a space of several miles. All the provisions, tents, and utensils of the rich are loaded on camels; those of the poor, on oxen and cows. Women, girls, and little children on horseback are driving the flocks and herds before them. The baggage camels of the *Noions* and *Saissangs* are hung with fringes and tassels, the horses with bells; and the luggage itself is covered with rich carpets. The lord, with his people, his cap on one ear, rides proudly in front; he is followed by his steward, bearing a flag; on both sides of the camel's saddles, cradles in the shape of boxes are suspended, out of which the children are peeping forth like marmots. Their public amusements are wrestling and hunting. The rulers pursue the wolves on their wild horses, and whip them to death; hares are hunted with hounds.

Their songs are all of a melancholy cast, with the exception of one, called *Sawardin*, which is a cheerful dancing song. Their dancing is performed more with the arms and the body than the feet. They twist the former in various ways, and bend the latter in all directions, frequently turning the head backwards, so as nearly to touch

the ground. Their musical instruments are, the *Balalaika*, a kind of fiddle with three strings, and a species of pipe. In the evening, tales are told, which sometimes last for a week. They are intermixed with songs and ballads, which the narrator sings, accompanying himself on the *Balalaika*. The longest and most renowned tale is that of Auctshich Chan.

The only duty required of them by Government is, that they should send annually a certain number of warriors to guard the borders on the meadow side of the Wolga against the irruptions of the Kirgces. But their diminished numbers, and the reliance they have been taught to place on Russian protection, has so much lessened their military ardour and courage, that they are of little use even in this service. Nevertheless, during the last war against France, when they were mixed with the Cossacs, they fought well, and several of them have been rewarded with military orders.

They are very useful to Russia, and deserve the fullest attention of its government. They animate a dreary tract of desert land, which, without them, would remain a waste, and transform it into an immense grazing farm for the benefit of the whole empire. They furnish, at a cheap rate, many of the northern governments of Russia, with hair, wool, tallow, skins, fur, leather and felt; of wool and cattle alone they sell annually to an amount of 1,500,000 roubles.

HINDOO TRAVELLER.

Extracts from the Journal of a Native Traveller, of a Route from Calcutta to Gaya, in 1820, translated from the original.

ALTHOUGH the provinces of India subject to the British Government have been so constantly traversed by its military and civil servants, and although the general aspect of the country, and the appearance of large towns or objects that force themselves on our notice, have been not unfrequently nor unsuccessfully delineated, a vast num-

ber of interesting circumstances have been passed by without exciting animadversion. The neglect they have thus experienced is attributable to various causes—to the unobtrusive character of the objects themselves, and to their situation out of the beaten track of European intercourse; but it is especially to be assigned to the want of previous preparation in the traveller, and his ignorance of that which should merit his notice, and instigate his inquiries.

Hence it has happened, that in the places most familiar to us much has been left undescribed; and of the numbers who annually travel along the new road, few, if any, are aware how many claims the direction in which it passes, possesses on their observation. To supply their omissions, and to point out some of the many places of note, which a journey from Calcutta to Gaya offers to the interest of a traveller of curiosity and intelligence, is the chief purpose of the following translation of a journal, kept by a well-informed native, who, in conformity to the practice of his countrymen of every sect, performed the usual pilgrimage to Gaya, a place where every Hindu, once in his life at least, should offer funeral oblations to the manes of his ancestors. The route thus followed, differs of course from that usually pursued by dawk travellers, although it occasionally falls in with it. In the direction across the country by way of Behar to Gaya, it is also very little known. The chief interest of the tour, however, arises from the particular notice of the Jain monument met with, which the author, as a member of that sect, is particularly qualified to describe, and which are singularly numerous throughout the whole of his journey.

Nov. 23.—On the twelfth day of my departure from Calcutta, in which time I had travelled by computation above seventy coss, I arrived at Madhuvanam,* a place of great sanctity in the estimation of the Jaina sect. It is said that in former times this place was called Madhura Vanam, the elegant grove, where various kinds of fruit and flower trees were preserved. South of Madhuvanam is a lofty hill, called Sumedhaparvattam, upon which are sculptured about twenty impressions of the feet of the Jain Tirthakaras, or divine sages of the Jainas,† who obtained moc-ham, or salvation, upon this hill. In consequence, great numbers of Jainas used to come to

* Between Pachete and Palgunj. It is called Mudwun Mountain in Rennell's map of the Jungletery district.—T.

† One peculiarity of the Jaina faith, which they probably adopted from their Bauddha predecessors, is the worship of certain deified mortals, who are superior to the deities of the Hindu Pantheon. Of these there have been twenty-four in the present age; they are called generically Jainas, Arhatas, Tirthakaras, &c. The two last are most frequently the objects of worship, Parswanath, and Verdhama Swami.—T.

this hill from distant countries, and paid their worship at the shrines of their saints.

In the course of time the hill was overgrown with wood, and the residences of the Tirthakaras being no longer distinguishable, the pilgrimage was discontinued; at last a Jain king, named Srenika Maha Raja,* cleared away the jungle, and discovered the places where the Tirthakaras had resided, at which he placed the twenty sculptured feet.

In the centre of the hill also he built Jinalayem, or Jain temple, with the image of Parswanath Tirthakara; on the north of the hill, near the foot, he erected two other Jinalayems, dedicated to Chendia-prabha Tirthakara, and another to Parswanath Tirthakara; and finally he constructed a dharmasala, or choultry, close to the temples, for the accommodation of travellers. Srenika ruled at Rajagiri, and during his reign the hill Sumedha Parvata attracted an immense number of Jain pilgrims.

After the race of Srenika, Maha Raja had ruled for some time, the Bauddhas† increased, took possession of the country, and obstructed the Jain travellers. Their fall was succeeded by a state of anarchy, in which the petty chiefs of the country compelled the pilgrims to pay a heavy toll. When the principal temple was destroyed by the Bauddhas, the image of Parswanath was carried off by a Zemindar, who kept it in his house, and subsequently shewed it to the pilgrims at a fixed rate. This practice still continues. When the Jainas assemble in considerable numbers, and the sum demanded is paid in money or goods, the image is sent abroad to the place where the travellers halt, and set up, under a guard, for the worship of the Jainas who have collected: the image being erected, is worshipped by the people, and various offerings are presented of greater or less value, the whole of which is appropriated by the Zemindar; and when the ceremony is concluded, the image is restored to his charge.

There are two sects of the Jaina religion, one called Digambara, the other Swetam-

* This prince is described as cotemporary with the last Tirthakara, Verdhama, who is said to have lived about 640 years before the Christian era. There is good reason, however, to consider him, if a real character at all, as much more modern.—T.

† By these, however, the traveller intends evidently the Mohammedans.—T.

bara: the images of the Digambaras are plain and naked, but those of the Svetambaras are richly ornamented.

In the year of the Vicramasacm 1825 (A.D. 1795), there was a rich merchant of the Svetambara sect at the city of Murshebad,* and going to Madhuvanam, he perceived that the feet of the Tirthakaras, or gods upon the hill of Sumedha Parvattam were nearly obliterated. Having no family, he applied his wealth to the service of religion, and renewed the padams, or feet, in an elegant style, building over each a small mantapam, or shrine, with four pillars, and a sekharā or peak. On the centre of the hill he built another jinalayem, or Jain temple, where he placed the twenty-four images of the Jain Tirthakaras. The temple was surmounted with four pinnacles, and enclosed by a wall; and since that period, Jagat Seth and other Svetambaras of Mucksoodabad, have contributed to maintain a Gowra Bramin† at Madhuvanam, to perform the ceremonials of their faith; and a naubethkhana, or hand of drums and trumpets, to sound twice a day at the hours of worship. In like manner the Digambara Jainas, who were at Murshedabad, entered into a subscription, and erected another temple of their own, close to the temple of the Svetambaras, in which they placed about one hundred small marble images of the Digambara gods, with the establishment of the naubet, and a priest of their own cast, to attend and perform the proper rites; they built also a dharmasala, or choultry, for the use of travellers. The said Digambaras established another temple upon the hill of Sumedha Parvattam, in which they placed thirty-three marble images of the Jainas; among them, three are very large. On the north of the hill is an unfinished temple. It is said that, in the year S. S. 1686 (A. D. 1762), a priest of the Jainas named

* Murshedabad, from the residence of the wealthy family of the Seths, originally of the Jain persuasion, became a great resort of this sect: it still contains a great number of them, with six or seven temples. These are easily distinguishable by their spires, sculptured apparently to represent successive tiers of palm leaves, and surmounted by a gilt pole like a flag-staff. The interior is in general handsome, the images and ornaments being mostly of black and white marble from Jaypur.—T.

† A Bengali Brahman. It is a curious peculiarity in the practices of the Jainas, to employ an officiating minister of a different faith to conduct their ritual.—T.

Colapooos Lecshmi Senacharya arrived at this place, and built a garbhālayem, or inner part of the temple, in which he established an image of Parswanatha: but his funds failing, he determined to revisit his home to collect a supply; he accordingly went to his country, but dying there, the work remains unfinished. There are two divisions of the sect of Digambaras: one is called Bispankhti, and the other Terapankhti. The pilgrims of the Bispankhti sect worship with flowers and fruits, and offer different kinds of sweetmeats; but the people of the Terapankhti division present no flowers nor fruits. They offer sacred rice called akshaa, sandal, cloves, nutmeg, dates, mace, plums, almonds, dry cocoa-nuts, and sweetmeats, &c. These things they place before the images, after which standing before the temple, they leap and dance to their own songs, the naubet-khana resounding all the time, and passages of their sacred volumes being read by a priest. When they advance to present their offerings, they tie a cloth over their mouths, so as not to allow the breath to escape; the ceremonial is the same in most respects for the Digambaras and Svetambaras. Half way up the hill of Sumedha Parvattam is a pond called Sitakund, on the bank of which is a small temple, with a stone hall that is called sitama; all travellers as they pass, worship this goddess with chundanum, or red powder, and offer fruit, sweetmeats, beetle and areka nuts; they then bathe in the pool, and thence proceed to the upper part of the hill, to visit the feet of the Tirthakaras. From Sitakund flows a spring, which forms a small stream that passes by the east side of the Jain temples; the Digambaras have erected a bridge over it to their temple. On Sumedha Parvattam grow numerous teak trees of great size; the thicket is tenanted by several kinds of animals, wild hogs, bears, tigers, and porcupines: but it is said that the beasts of prey never appear to any travellers, the latter being protected by the Jaina gods. The breadth of the hill is three gows distance; it takes three days for travellers to go round the hill; the pilgrims usually halt some time at Madhuvanam. The zemindar of this place lives in a mud fort at the village called Palagunj, three coss from Madhuvanam; he is of the race of the sun, and caste of rajaput; his name is Super Sinh. One of

his cousins, Mutta Sinh, resides at the village of Cuttarsi, five coss east of Madhuvanam; another cousin, named Prithivi Sinh, lives at the village called Surrujah; and another, a female cousin called, Dasamani Ranee, lives at a village called Navagher, southward of Madhuvanam six coss; she has no husband nor children, the other three have families. Of the money received from the pilgrims, half goes to the chief at Palagunj, and the other half is divided equally amongst his three cousins.

The most numerous resort of pilgrims is in the month of Magh, or January, at the full moon, when the Vasantra Yatra is held at Madhuvanam. Jain Sanyasis, or pilgrims, who come in the month of Asharha, or June, remain for four months according to their sastras.

The names of the twenty padams, or feet of the Jaina gods, which are placed on the hill of Sumedha Parvattam, are the following:—

- 1st. Ajita Tirthakara Padam.
- 2d. Sambhava Tirthakara Padam.
- 3d. Abhinandana Tirthakara Padam.
- 4th. Sumati Tirthakara Padam.
- 5th. Padamaprabha Tirthakara Padam.
- 6th. Supar-swa Tirthakara Padam.
- 7th. Chandra Prahma Tirthakara Padam.
- 8th. Pushpadanta Tirthakara Padam.
- 9th. Sitala Tirthakara Padam.
- 10th. Sreyaansa Tirthakara Padam.
- 11th. Vimala Tirthakara Padam.
- 12th. Ananta Tirthakara Padam.
- 13th. Dharma Tirthakara Padam.
- 14th. Santi Tirthakara Padam.
- 15th. Cunthu Tirthakara Padam.
- 16th. Ara Tirthakara Padam.
- 17th. Malli Tirthakara Padam.
- 18th. Munisuvrata Tirthakara Padam.
- 19th. Nemi Tirthakara Padam.
- 20th. Parswanath Tirthakara Padam.*

The people of this place call it Parswanath Kshetram, and give the name Sekharajaya to the hill. At the annual meeting, the people of the zemindars establish tannahs, and attend armed with swords and muskets. The inhabitants of the neighbouring villages bring fire-wood, grass, milk, rice, ghee, pepper, &c., and a num-

ber of dhoolies to carry old people, women, and children up the hill. Along with the travellers who ascend the hill proceed a number of beggars, blowing their baukas, or horns, round instruments made of brass; to these mendicants the pilgrims, when they perform their worship, give alms. It should have been mentioned, that at the beginning of the ascent is a small shrine with two images, where worship is first paid; and that a little way higher up is a Svetambara temple, dedicated to Kshetrapala, or the guardian of the place. From the 24th Jan. to the 1st Feb. I passed my time with some Jain travellers, who had come from Delhi to the pilgrimage of Madhuvanam. They came with twenty camels, forty hackeries, fifteen horses, and fifty peons. Most of the above was gathered from an old pilgrim of this party of the Svetambara caste, who was well acquainted with the history of the Jain religion.

Feb. 2. I had resided at Palagunj, a village about three coss from Madhuvanam, until this date, in order to observe what was going forward there with more attention. On this day I departed, and proceeded through the jungle of Jharkand to Vaidyanath, which I reached on the fourth day, it being about twenty coss from Madhuvanam.

Vaidyanath is also a holy place. In the centre of the village is the temple of Vaidyanath Svami,* with a prakaram, or round wall to it, in the front of which is another temple of the goddess Parvati. On the top of these two temples are erected the sekharans, or peaks, on which are placed gold or gilt vases. When I arrived, there was performed the ceremony of Siva Ratri, a festival of Siva, when white turbans were bound over the gold vases of the temples. During that ceremony, thousands of travellers bring carboys, containing water from the Gunga river, procured at Gangautri, Harid-

* A form of Siva, one of the twelve great Lingams. The place is named by Hamilton (i. 160) and noticed as a celebrated shrine but the best account of it is given by Colonel Franklin, in the appendix to his second part of an Inquiry into the site of Palibothra. He was present at the festival of the Siva Ratri. It is rather to be regretted that he should have so metamorphosed names thus, Vaidyanath is with him, Bygonath, &c. —T.

* The names and brief notices of these Jamas are given by Mr. Colebrooke, in the ninth volume of the Asiatic Researches, from the Vocabulary of Hemachandra and the Kalpa Sutra.—T.

war, Prayaga, Uttarabahimi, and Gangasgar; with this they make the Adishekam, or aspersion of the god, the Vaidyanath Lingam, and worship him with sandal and flowers, &c. Any person who brings the water from each of these five places, and presents them for three years to the god Vaidyanath Swami, will undoubtedly obtain his desires. It is said that the pilgrims bring every year one lack of carboys, and present them. North of the temple of Vaidyanath Swami is a temple called Sitta Ramaswami, in which are placed five images, called Bharata, Satrugna, Rama, Lakshmana, and Sita. On the north of this is the temple of the goddess Chandi or Kali, where sheep and goats are offered in sacrifice. On the south side of the temple of Vaidyanath Swami is the temple of Bhairava Lala, in which is an image. All the travellers, as they pass, exclaim, Bham Vaidyanath, or Bhairavalaji. This last resembles a Baudha image, sitting in the posture called padmasanam: the statue is of the height of four cubits, and wears a yogapattah, or cloth bound across the breast. The people say that this image is the Khazanchi, or treasurer of the god Vaidyanath Swami; on the north of the village is a large tank.

Feb. 10. Arrived at Bhagalpur, having left Vaidyanath on the 7th.

Bhagalpur is a large town, where the Collector and Judge reside. In the city is a Jain temple, in which is placed the Padam, or the sculptured feet of the god Vasupujya Tirthakara, who obtained moesham, or salvation, at this place. It is said that this temple was established formerly, by the king Srenika Maha Rajah, and in the front of that temple,* stood

two pillars or turrets, built with choonam and bricks, of the height of two cocoanuts-trees. It is said that, about four centuries ago, there was a merchant named Manikya Chund, of the Jaina sect, who dwelt at this city. He built four pillars of the same size at this place, and laid a terrace upon them, standing upon which every morning after he rose, he could see the hill of Sumedha Parvattam, and so visit the temples of that sacred place. Of the four pillars, two have disappeared entirely; the other two are still in good condition, in the front of the feet of Vasupujya Tirthakara. At the bottom of the pillar, on the left hand, is a bil, or hole, into which it seems a man can pass: the Jain pilgrims, after worshipping the sculptured feet of Vasupujya, proceed to the mouth of that hole, and cast into it, cocoanuts, carlamoms, nutmegs, sweetmeats, &c. It is said that there are many Jain images in that cavity, and that all the ancient sages were accustomed formerly to go into the cavern to visit those images. On the east and north of the temple of Vasupujya are two tanks, and between them is a mango grove, where the pilgrims encamp.—*Oriental Magazine.*

text of the period of their erection. Some pains have been taken by Colonel Franklin to establish for these turrets an antiquity of 2,533 years (Inquiry, &c. part i. 39) derived from the supposed date of 2,539 upon the slab, and which he refers to the period of Yudhishtir, or, what is the same thing, that of the Kali-Yug, of which 4,900 years have elapsed. The whole of his translation, however, is very incorrect; and it contains one phrase which overturns the pretensions of the inscription to a remote origin: this is, "Inhabitant of the fair city of Jayapoor," but the fair city of Jaypur is not a century old, being built in the reign of Mohammed Shah. The word "City," however, does not occur; the term is S'han (place), and the district must be intended, as the stone does contain a prior date, in two forms, indeed, one confirming the other, or Samvat 1692 (A. D. 1636), and the other Saka 1559 (A. D. 1635); the real date, therefore, of this very ancient record. The turrets of Bhagalpur are delineated in Lord Valentia's Travels, and in the first part of Colonel Franklin's Palibothra.—T.

* This temple, however, is now only a small brick room, in a niche of which the black stone with the sculptured feet of Vasupujya, is erected on particular occasions; at other seasons it is in the charge of a Brahmin, who lives in the adjoining village. There is no connexion apparently between this store and the turrets, and its date does not, therefore, affect the account given in the

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

BENGAL PRESIDENCY.—General Staff.

Commander-in-Chief of all the Forces in India, Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., K.T.S., Col. of 28th Foot.

Commanding the Station of Meerut, Major Gen. T. Reynell, C.B., 71st Foot.

Commanding the Presidency Division, Major Gen. R. A. Dalzell.

Adjutant General H.M.'s Forces in India,

Col. Sir T. MacMahon, Bart. 17th Foot.

Quarter-Master General H. M.'s Forces in India, Col. Sir Sanford F. Wittingham, Knt., K.F., C.B., Half-pay.

Light Dragoons.

11th Regt. Stationed at Meerut.

16th, (Lancers Queen's) ...Cawnpore.

Infantry.

14th, (Buckinghamshire) ...Meerut.

38th, (1st Staffordshire)Berhampore.

44th, (East Essex)Fort William

59th, (2d Nottinghamshire) Cawnpore.

87th, (Prince of Wales' } Ghazecpore.
own Irish) }

13th, (1st Somerset).....In England.

MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, Bart. K.B.C., Col. of 8th Foot.

Commanding Centre Division, Major Gen. Robert Sewell, 89th Foot, Arcot.

In England, Major Gen. Sir Theoph. Pritzler, K.C.B., 13th Dragoons.

On Field Service, Col. Geo. Molle, 46th Foot, Camp.

Commanding Bangalore, Col. Thomas Hankle, 13th Lt. Dragoons.

Commanding Wallajahbad, Col. Chas. Bruce, C.B., 69th Foot.

Commanding Trichinopoly, Col. Neil Mackeller, C.B., 1st. or Royal Regt.

Commanding Malabar and Canara, Lieut. Col. Edw. Miles, C.B., K.F.S., 89th Regt.

Deputy Adjutant General H. M.'s Forces in India, Lieut. Col. Robt. Torrens, 38th Foot.

Deputy Quarter-Master Gen. H. M.'s Forces in India, Lieut. Col. Stanhope. Half-pay, 56th Foot. Europe.

Light Dragoons.

13th Regt. Stationed at Bangalorc.

Infantry.

2d Bat. (1st. or Royal } Trichinopoly.
Regt.) }

30th, (Cambridgeshire) Secundrabad.

41st,Fort St. George.

46th, (South Devonshire) ..Bellary.

54th, (West Norfolk) ..Bangalore.

69th, (South Lincolnshire) Wallajahbad.

89th,Cannanore.

48th, (Northampton- } New South Wales.
shire) }

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Commander-in-Chief, Lieut. Gen. the Honble. Sir Chas. Colville, G.C.B., K.T.S., Half-pay, 94th Foot.

Commanding Poonah Division of Army, Major Gen Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., 65th Foot.

Commanding Northern Division Guzerat and Inspector of Cavalry, Col. Jas. Chas. Holbiac, 4th Lt. Dragoons.

Commanding Poonah Brigade, Col. Willoughby Cotton, Aide-de-Camp to H. M., and 47th Foot.

Major of Brigade to King's Troops, Capt. G. Moore, 65th Foot.

Light Dragoons.

4th Regt. Stationed at Kaira.

(Queen's own)Guzerat.

Infantry.

20th, (East Devonshire) ..Bombay.

47th, (Lancashire).....Poonah.

67th, (Southamptonshire) Camp, Sholapore.

ISLAND OF CEYLON.

Commanding the Forces, Major Gen. Sir Jas. Campbell, K.C.B., Half-pay, 94th Foot, Lieutenant Governor.

Forces.

Detachment of Royal Engineers.

Detachment of Royal Artillery, commanded by Col. Watson, C. B.

Infantry.

Lieut. Cols. commanding.

19th Foot (1st } Lieut. Col. Alex. Milne.
York, N.R.) }

45th (Notts.) ...Lieut. Col. L. Greenwell.

80d. Lieut. Col. Chas. Cother.

TRANSMISSION OF INDIA LETTERS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: It would be well if the Post-office department at Calcutta would pay some attention to the selection of ships which convey their letters to Europe, for they are frequently sent on ships that touch at different ports, and consequently the receipt of them is considerably delayed. Take, for instance, the Hastings (and it would be easy to particularize many others), which left Bengal on the 25th May, and, as avowed by the Calcutta papers, "to complete her lading at Madras;" from whence she sailed about the

middle of July, making a delay of above seven weeks, in which time many ships left Bengal, and of course brought letters of a much later date. I am aware that persons resident in Calcutta may (if they are inclined to take the trouble), select their ships, though this arrangement is generally left to the Post-office: those who live far up the country have no such opportunity, and to them the evil is of great magnitude.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

Jan. 1824.

B.

TRADE OF COCHIN-CHINA.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, Political Department, July 4, 1823.

THE public are hereby informed, that the Government of Cochin China has officially communicated to the Agent of the Governor General, lately deputed to that country, its consent to the admission of all British vessels into the ports of Sai-gun, Han or Turan, Faifo, and Hue, on the terms specified in the annexed translation of an official copy of the Cochin-Chinese Tariff and Regulations of Trade delivered to the Governor General's Agent.

For Saigon.

Vessels of Canton, Chu-Chao, Nam-hong, Wai-Chao, Su-heng, To-Kein, Chi-Kong (Tehe-Kian), and the ships of European nations, pay as follow:

Vessels measuring from fourteen to twenty-five cubits, pay one hundred and forty kwans per cubit; from eleven to thirteen cubits ninety kwans; from nine to ten cubits seventy kwans, and from seven to eight cubits thirty-five kwans a cubit.

For the Port of Han.

Vessels of Canton, Chu-Chao, Nam-hong, Wai Chao, Su-heng, To-Kein, Chi-Kong, (Tehe-Kian) and the ships of European nations pay as follow:

Vessels measuring from fourteen to twenty-five cubits in the beam pay one hundred and twelve kwans a cubit; from eleven to thirteen cubits, seventy-two kwans; from nine to ten cubits, fifty-six kwans, and from seven to eight cubits, twenty-eight kwans.

Export Duties.

Cardamums, pepper, cinnamon, ivory, rhinoceros' horns, esculent bird's nests, Sapan Wood, Ebony and Rose Wood, pay a duty on every 100 kwans of five kwans.

Wood for coffins or ship-building, pay a duty of ten per cent.

Translation of the Cochin-Chinese Tariff.

These are the Regulations of Commerce for all nations trading to the kingdom of Cochin-China.

For Hue.

Vessels of Canton, Chu-chao,* Nam-hong,* Wai-Chao,* Suheng,* To-Kein, Chi-Kang, and the ships of the European nations pay as follow:

Vessels measuring from fourteen to twenty-five cubits in the beam, pay eighty-four kwans per cubit. Vessels measuring from eleven to thirteen cubits, fifty-four kwans; from nine to ten cubits, forty-two kwans, and from seven to eight cubits twenty kwans a cubit.

* Provinces of Canton.

In passing the duties, Spanish dollars are received at the rate of one kwan five mas, and the silver currency of Cochin-China at the rate of two kwans and eight mas for each ingot. Payment of the duties may be made in silver, or in the ziuc currency of the country, or partly in each, at the option of the merchant.

Contraband Articles.

The exportation of the wood called Tet-lan (a fancy wood), and the wood Nam (a perfumed wood, used by the rich in making coffins) is prohibited.

The exportation of the gold and silver ingots of the country is also prohibited, as also of the seed called suk, rice, salt, copper, zinc coin, agila wood. The carrying off men and women from the country is also prohibited.

Ships or vessels paying the duties at one of the ports enumerated, are exempted during that voyage from the payment of duties at any other, with the exception of export duties. This applies if they should stay a year on the coast of Cochin-China; provided that, during that time, they should not visit any other foreign country.

(The seal of the First Minister.)

A true copy of a translation through the Malay.

(Signed) J. CRAWFORD.

N.B. A Cochin-Chinese cubit, used in measuring the ships and vessels for the tonnage duty, is equal to sixteen inches English.

By command of the Governor General in Council.

GEO. SWINSON, Sec. to Govt.

[*Cal. Govt. Gaz.*

Letter to the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.

Sir:—Having observed a notification in the Government Gazette, which stated the amount of the duties payable on the Cochin-Chinese vessels visiting certain ports of China little known to Europeans, I have the pleasure of forwarding to you the following account of some of them, as desirable to convince the merchants of this city of the great advantages which might accrue to them from properly prosecuting the trade from hence to that interesting country, the Government of which is so fast rising into respectability,

and the character of the people of which is so high above that of any other people of Eastern Asia, as regards punctuality principle, and honour in their commercial dealings. From the subjoined account, it will be found that a most extensive trade may be carried on, extending itself to the least known provinces of the Chinese empire in the first place, and eventually to Japan, without at all interfering with the trade at present carried on with Canton. Besides this, the internal traffic by the way of Yu-nan, through Kai-chao, the capital, of Tonquin, and which is conducted with Lao, and many other countries of the interior, including, no doubt, part of Chinese Tartary, would be very considerable. It is much to be regretted that no adventure was made during the time that the gentleman who was at the head of the mission to that country was here, as he was particularly well qualified to give information on this subject, which he did in numerous instances, and which he was at all times very willing to do.

The places which I find named in the Government Gazette are the following, and some of them rank among the most extensive ports of commerce in the Chinese empire: Canton, Chu-chao, Nam-hong, Kiang-nan, Wai-chao, Su-heng, Fo-kein, and Chi-kiang.

The trade with Canton is so well understood by the generality of people trading from this port, that it would be more than superfluous for me to say any thing of it; but this I may remark, that no one has had better opportunities than myself of obtaining all the information that could be obtained upon the subject. I shall therefore proceed to give you some account of the two principal places with which trade may be conducted: these are Fo-kien and Kiang-nan.

Kiang-nan is considered as the second province of the Chinese empire, yielding to none in fertility, commerce and riches. Nankin, which is the capital of it, is well known as having once been the capital of the empire, until the court was removed to Peking. This province contains ninety cities of the second and third classes, and fourteen of the first, which are very populous, and are almost all of them famed for some branch of trade or other. The river Yang-tse-kiang runs through the province, and connects itself by means of canals with almost the whole of these. In one

town alone, the name of which I do not remember, there are upwards of 300,000 weavers of cotton cloths, in which branch of trade the women are the principal labourers. Every article manufactured in this province bears a much higher value than that which is the produce of others. The principal trade of this place consists of silk-stuffs, lacker-ware, ink and paper, and the last of these, with medicines, forms the principal part of the exports to Cochin-China. Salt is found on the sea-coasts, and the marble which is sometimes sent to the Malayan countries, is almost all the produce of this province. The natives of it too, are remarkably quick, and acquire the sciences with much facility, which occasions so many of them to be raised to places of rank and dignity. Sou-tcheou is the second city of the province, and Du Halde states, that the largest barks may sail from it to the sea, through canals and branches of rivers, in two days. This is reckoned the most delightful city in China, and has given rise to a Chinese proverb, that "*above is the celestial paradise, but the paradise of this world is Sou-tcheou.*" This place is famed for its brocades and embroideries.

The province of Fo-kein is distinguished for the spirit and enterprising industry of its inhabitants. This is sufficiently evinced by the number of them who emigrate to our settlements to the eastward, where their numbers far exceed those of the natives of any other Chinese province, and where they are always classed amongst the most valuable portion of the Chinese population. In Singapore their number is very considerable, as it is also at Penang and Malacca. The province of Fo-kein is not very extensive, but it is thought to be one of the most prosperous in the empire. It produces musk, black tea, iron, tin, quicksilver, and precious stones; and its manufactures consist of a quantity of black tea, the produce of the province. Dependent upon Fo-kein is E-mui, an anchoring place sufficiently extensive to contain 1000 ships. It was frequented by European ships at the beginning of the eighteenth century; but at present it is closed against them, and Canton is the only port open for their trade.

Another place mentioned in the Govern-

ment notification is Chi-kiang, which is situated between Fo-kein and Kiang-nan, and in the province of which is produced a greater quantity of raw silk than any where else in China. This they manufacture into beautiful brocades, embroidered with gold and silver, of which a great quantity is sent to the Philippine Islands, to Japan, and even to Europe. Under this province is the port called by Europeans Liampo, but by the Chinese, Ning-Po. A short distance from this place is an island called Cheo-chou, on which the English first landed when they came to China. Trade is conducted with Japan, where silks are exchanged for copper, gold, and silver, to obtain which the merchants from Batavia used to come every year to this port.

Having referred to the province of Yunnan, and the trade with the interior conducted through it, perhaps the following short account of it may not be uninteresting. This is bounded on the west by Ava and Pegu, on the south by Iao and Tonquin, on the east by Kwang-szi, and on the north by Se-tchuen. The province itself is reckoned one of the most fertile in the empire, and its inhabitants are brave, robust, affable, and fond of the sciences; its rivers are broad and navigable, and the principal part of the tutu-nagau of commerce is produced in it. "Its commerce," says an old author, "is immense, and its riches are said to be inexhaustible."

The facilities for opening a trade with countries such as these are now in our power. The junks come from them all to Cochin China, and after having disposed of cargoes, are generally obliged to take home with them the silver coin of the country, for want of other returns. Our ships could provide them with articles for return cargoes, and they would furnish us in return with all the rich produce of China, at rates considerably less than those at which they could be procured in China, because they would be free from all the duties imposed upon our vessels in the ports of that country.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A TRAVELLER.

Calcutta, Aug. 6, 1823.

Review of Books.

Journal of a Ten Months' Residence in New Zealand. By RICHARD A. CRUISE, Esq., Captain in the 84th Regiment of Foot. London: 1823.

THERE are various considerations which render the savage inhabitants of New Zealand peculiarly interesting to Englishmen. In the first place, they seem to claim a sort of national relationship, from the circumstance of being our antipodes; and secondly, their manly and enterprising character, and many of their other customs remind us strongly of our own progenitors, the ancient Britons. Moreover, the climate and soil of the islands they inhabit are admirably adapted for the growth of those useful fruits and vegetables which, from custom, we are almost disposed to regard as indigenous in our native country. The New Zealanders have also claims as promising commercial advantages. Uncivilized as they have hitherto been and still continue, their capabilities of furnishing supplies to our southern whalers have long been duly appreciated; and the time may shortly arrive, when several of the peculiar productions of these distant islands may become essential to our naval rank. We may also add, that the islands are of considerable size, and that their vicinity to the British settlements in Australasia may be productive of the first advantages when civilization has extended her sway.

Until within the last few years, little has been said or written by any individual on the subject of New Zealand, if we except the journals of our celebrated navigator Captain Cook, although, as we have already observed, these islands are continually visited by whalers. The massacre of the crew of the *Boyd*, and the destruction of the vessel in March 1809, is the most noted, and almost the only incident which for many years materially excit-

ed the attention of our countrymen. This, however, is by no means an insulated case of New Zealand treachery and vindictiveness towards their European visitors. The crews of other vessels have deeply rued the hostility of these islanders. The provocation in the instance of the *Boyd* was venial; but it would be well for the characters of other seamen, both French and English, if it could be satisfactorily established that the vengeance which fell upon them may not be strictly regarded as a just retribution for their wanton and unprovoked attacks upon the unoffending natives.

To return, however, from this digression, our attention is again directed, in a pointed and most interesting manner, towards this savage and heathen race. Their cause has been lately espoused by many of our philanthropic countrymen; and they have been visited, on various occasions, for the sole but noble object of introducing amongst them the paramount blessings of civilization and Christianity. The Rev. S. Marsden, of Port Jackson, has made extensive tours into the interior of one of the islands, and has established missionary settlements on several favourable spots on the sea-coast; and notwithstanding the privations and vexatious treatment that must necessarily attend a residence amongst such people, individuals have been found who have actually pursued, for several years, a steady course of Christian instruction, agricultural improvement, and general introduction and encouragement of useful arts.

The journals of these settlers, and several also from the pen of Mr. Marsden himself, have been published in the later reports of the Church Missionary Society; and it is very gratifying to observe how well the information they contain is substantiated by

the writer of the interesting little work which is now before us.

This work is the production of an officer in one of the military corps on board the *Dromedary*. The *Dromedary* was a King's ship. The principal object of the voyage was the conveyance of convicts to our settlements in New South Wales; after accomplishing which, its instructions were to proceed to New Zealand on a sort of experimental voyage for the benefit of the British navy. "Captain Cook had mentioned in his voyages, that he thought the timber he had seen in New Zealand, if light enough, would make the finest masts for ships in the world;" and this opinion had been strongly supported by subsequent navigators. The *Dromedary*, therefore, was directed by Government to make proper experiment, and to return with an ample cargo of cowry trees, as a substitute for a description of timber which is daily becoming more scarce and valuable in this country.

Our chief object in the present article is to furnish a sketch of the nature of the island, the character of the inhabitants, and their prospects of improvement; we shall not dwell, therefore, upon the various negotiations that were entered into with the natives for the supply of this timber; but shall simply state that, after many vexatious and tantalizing delays and promises, the object of the voyage was ultimately accomplished in a very satisfactory and ample manner.

The journal we are now reviewing was undertaken by our officer for an object which cannot be too much applauded; "to assist in leading to the adoption of proper measures for extending the blessings of civilization to a people eminently gifted with every natural endowment, and inhabiting one of the finest islands in the South Seas." That we also may assist in forwarding the same view, we shall endeavour to furnish, from the several accounts to which we have above al-

luded, a general, though cursory, view of the nature of the soil and climate, the productions of the country, the character of the natives, the various circumstances which favour or retard their advancement, the progress already made, and that which may be reasonably looked for.

The soil and climate are such, perhaps, as are most to be desired. They do not encourage sloth by spontaneous luxuriance, but abundantly reward the labours of the husbandman. In all countries, however fertile, nature has left much for human industry. In this she has not lavished her fruits, but has abundantly furnished the means of producing them. The wants of savages are few, and are chiefly supplied in New Zealand by a slight cultivation of the sweet and common potatoe. The soil, however, is admirably adapted for the cultivation of European vegetables, and is capable of producing two crops in the course of the year. The mildness of the climate may be estimated from the circumstance that the trees retain their verdure in the depth of winter. The cowry tree has been already noticed as a natural production of the country, peculiarly valuable as an article of external commerce. There is, likewise, another plant, the *phormium tenax*, a species of hemp, which combines in a remarkable degree the properties of hemp and flax. In common with the numerous islands of the Southern and Pacific Oceans, there is scarcely any variety of quadrupeds; dogs and rats are the only indigenous animals belonging to this class; pigs, however, were introduced some years ago, and their breed has been much encouraged by the natives, as an article of traffic with the whalers and other vessels that may chance to visit them. We conclude this part of our subject with the expression of a wish that the natural history of these islands may shortly be investigated by some individual sufficiently acquainted with this useful and interesting science.

In the scale of civilization it must certainly be admitted, that the inhabitants of New Zee'nd are several degrees superior to the Aborigines of New Holland; but, as compared with the Polynesians, they are doubtless in a savage state; to say nothing of their horrid but inveterate propensity to cannibalism, their passion for war and their mode of conducting it, the inhuman treatment of their women, the filthiness of their habits, and their disregard for clothing are indisputable traits of barbarism. In common, also, with other savages, they are strongly addicted to thieving, and are continually giving vent to the wildest excesses of passion. The indiscriminate use which is made by them of every species of animal in the way of food is ludicrous as well as disgusting. Dogs are considered a great delicacy: and the visit of the Dromedary has furnished us with two other incidents which are worthy of being recorded. A *cat*, which had probably escaped from some European vessel, was offered on one occasion to the author and several of his companions, as a valuable present, and a good deal of surprise was manifested at their not eating it. In regard to the second anecdote, we must first observe, that rats are also considered a proper article of food; but the New Zealand rat being much smaller than that of Europe, "a chief expressed a wish for an importation of some from England to improve the breed, and thereby give him a more bountiful meal."

We shall here present our readers with several extracts from the volume before us, explanatory of the barbarous habits and superstitious observances of the New Zealanders:

As we were preparing to return to the ship, we were drawn to that part of the beach where the prisoners were, by the most doleful cries and lamentations. Here was the interesting young slave in a situation that ought to have softened the heart of the most unfeeling.

The man who had slain her father, having cut off his head, and preserved it by a

process peculiar to these islanders, took it out of a basket where it had hitherto been concealed, and threw it into the lap of the unhappy daughter. At once she seized it with a degree of frenzy not to be described, pressed its inanimate nose to her own, and held it in this position until her tears ran over every part of it. She then laid it down, and with a bit of sharp shell disfigured her person in so shocking a manner, that, in a few minutes, not a vestige of her former beauty remained. She first began by cutting her arms, then her breasts, and latterly her face. Every incision was so deep as to cause a gush of blood; but she seemed quite insensible to pain, and performed the operation with heroic resolution.

He, whose cruelty had caused this frightful exhibition, was evidently amazed at the horror with which we viewed it; and laying hold of the head by the hair, which was long and black, offered to sell it to us for an axe, turned it in various ways to shew it off to the best advantage, and when no purchaser was to be found, replaced it in the basket from whence he had taken it. The features were as perfect as when in life, and though the daughter was quite grown up, the head of her father appeared to be that of a youthful and handsome man.

A few yards from this scene of distress was a prisoner whom the lot of partition had separated from his captive family. He pressed the nose of an infant child to his own, while his wives, who sat around and joined in his lamentations, performed with a shell the same operation upon their persons, which have just been described in the case of the young female. The slaves are condemned by their masters to hard labour; they are fed like the rest of the family, not having, of course, the privilege of eating with those that are free; and they hold their lives upon a most precarious tenure.* When a member of the chief's family dies, a certain number of the slaves, proportioned to the rank of the person, are sacrificed to appease the spirit of the deceased. A woman was pointed out to us who had been twice selected for execution; but, having obtained private information of the doom that awaited her, by concealing herself in the woods until the funeral ceremonies were over, she had hitherto escaped.

We could readily extract from the

* At the time that Perchico's son died in New South Wales, there were two or three Cookree boys, or inferior New Zealanders, at Mr. Maitland's establishment, and it required the interposition of his authority, distant as the parties were from their own country, to prevent their being sacrificed by the friends of the deceased young chief, to appease his departed spirit.

journals of the missionaries, a variety of statements equally horrid with the above, if a succession of such pictures were either necessary or desirable.

Many of their superstitious customs are very similar to those of the Hindoos. Infanticide is very common. It is customary also for widows to hang themselves on the death of their husbands, and the places where such sacrifices occur, are marked as sacred by the natives. Traits of resemblance will also be recognized in some of the observances mentioned in the following extract.

The belief in the re-appearance of the dead is universal among the New Zealanders; they fancy they hear their deceased relatives speaking to them when the wind is high. Whenever they pass the place where a man has been murdered, it is customary for each person to throw a stone upon it; and the same practice is observed by all those who visit a cavern at the North Cape, through which the spirits of the departed men are supposed to pass on their way to a future world.

In alluding to their superstitions, it may not be irrelevant to observe, that they ascribe the most fatal consequences to the act of eating in their houses.

A daughter of King George (a New Zealand chief) being very ill, food was occasionally carried to her from the ship; and her parents were urged, on no account, to permit her to expose herself to the open air; but the injunction could not be complied with; and, in the most inclement weather, she was obliged to abandon her hut whenever she had occasion to eat.

Consequences no less calamitous are supposed to await those who enter a house where any article of animal food is suspended over their heads. A dead pigeon, or a piece of pork hung from the roof, was a better protection from molestation than a sentinel; and latterly, this practice has been followed by our people, who lived on shore, with great success, whenever they wished to be free from the intrusion of the natives.

Though all their superstitions were invariably respected by themselves when on shore, the moment a New Zealander came on board, he considered himself absolved from them, and at once conformed to our manners and customs.

Another of their superstitious customs, and one which is constantly and universally observed, is styled *tabooing*, which is, making persons and

things sacred, so as to render it criminal for others to approach them. This power is exercised by the chiefs, and frequently for commendable purposes. The ground in cultivation is tabooed during the sowing season, as also the persons employed in cultivating it. The public stores of provisions are likewise tabooed. Whatever articles the chiefs are anxious to appropriate to their own use are carefully tabooed. The ceremony is very simple, and very various; the most usual mode is for the chief to pull a thread from his mat and tie it round the object, remarking at the same time that he has "tabooed it." So general is the custom, that it is frequently employed for very absurd purposes: the following is an instance:

When we were getting into our boat, we met Shungie's mother on a lonely part of the beach; she was very old, and her hair was perfectly white. In consequence of the departure of her son, she was tabooed; and as, among other restrictions of this superstition, the persons under its influence are forbidden to touch food with their hands, a woman sat beside her with a basket of potatoes, and put them into her mouth as she required them.

We extract the following passage from one of the journals of the Rev. S. Marsden, as being descriptive of some of their peculiar and horrid customs in their warlike expeditions.

When a chief is killed in a regular battle, the victims cry aloud, as soon as he falls, "Throw us the man," if he falls within the lines of his own party. If the party, whose chief is dead, are intimidated, they immediately comply with the command. As soon as the victim is received, his head is immediately cut off; and a proclamation issued for all the chiefs to attend who belong to the victorious party, to assist in performing the accustomed religious ceremony, in order to ascertain, by augury, whether their God will prosper them in the present battle. If the priest, after the performance of the ceremony, says, that their God is propitious, they are inspired with fresh courage to attack the enemy; but if the priest returns answer, that their God will not be propitious, they quit the field of battle with sullen silence. The head already in possession, is preserved for the chief, on whose account the war was undertaken, as a satisfaction for the

injury which he, or some one of his tribe had received from the enemy.

When the war is over, and the head properly cured, it is sent round to all the chief's friends, as a gratification to them, and to shew them that justice had been obtained from the offending party.

With respect to the body of the chief, it is cut up into small portions, and dressed for those who were in the battle, under the immediate direction of the chief who retains the head; and if he wishes to gratify any of his friends who are not present, small portions are reserved for them, on the receipt of which, they give thanks to their God for the victory obtained over the enemy. If the flesh should be so putrid, from the length of time before it is received, that it cannot be eaten, a substitute is eaten instead.

They not only eat the flesh of the chiefs, but are wont to take their bones and distribute them among their friends, who make whistles of some of them and fish-hooks of others. These they value and preserve with care, as memorials of the death of their enemies.

It is also customary with them, for a man, when he kills another in battle, to taste the blood of the soldier. He imagines that he shall then be safe from the wrath of the God of him that is fallen; believing that from the moment he tastes the blood of the man whom he has killed, the dead man becomes a part of himself, and places him under the protection of the Atua, or God of the departed spirit.

Mr. Kendall informed me, that, on one occasion, Shungie ate the left eye of a great chief whom he killed in battle at Shukeangha. The New Zealanders believe that the left eye, some time after death, ascends to the heavens and becomes a star in the firmament. Shungie ate the chief's eye from revenge, and under the idea of increasing his own future glory and brightness, when his own left eye should become a star.

* * * * *

It is gratifying to the vanquished, to know that the heads of their chiefs are preserved by the enemy; for when the conqueror wishes to make peace, he takes the heads of the chiefs along with him, and exhibits them to their tribe. If the tribe are desirous of putting an end to the contest, they cry aloud at the sight of the heads of their chiefs, and all hostilities terminate. This is the signal that the conqueror will grant them any terms which they may require. But if the tribe are determined to renew the contest and risk the issue of another battle, they do not cry.

We shall now furnish, from Captain Cruise's journal, a few specimens of their more peaceful customs:

Before the ship was brought to she was surrounded with canoes, full of the friends and relations of the chiefs we had on board. To salute them, as well as to exhibit the riches they had acquired by their visit to Port Jackson, our New Zealanders began firing their muskets without intermission, and, indeed, so prodigal were they of their powder, that one might presume little of it would remain after landing for the destructive purposes for which they had gone so far to procure it. When their fathers, brothers, &c. were admitted into the ship, the scene exceeded description; the muskets were all laid aside, and every appearance of joy vanished. It is customary with these extraordinary people to go through the same ceremony upon meeting as upon taking leave of their friends. They join their noses together, and remain in this position for at least half an hour; during which time, they sob and howl in the most doleful manner. If there be many friends gathered around the person who has returned, the nearest relation takes possession of his nose, while the others hang upon his arms, shoulders, and legs, and keep perfect time with the chief mourner (if he may be so called) in the various expressions of his lamentations. This ended, they resume their wonted cheerfulness, and enter into a detail of all that has happened during their separation.

The practice of joining noses appears to be an ordinary and very common mode of salutation. The following ludicrous incident is extracted from a journal by the Rev. S. Marsden.

After this business was settled, a chief came to salute me with his bloody nose, having got part of the skin knocked off in the battle. I laughed at him for presenting his bloody nose for me to rub with mine, and pointed to the wound which he had received. He smiled, and said it was New Zealand fashion.

Uncivilized as the New Zealanders certainly are, there are certain occupations, both of a public and private nature, to which their necessities urge them, which, if properly encouraged, may prove an excellent ground-work for settled habits. We have already observed that the soil does not spontaneously supply the food which is requisite for their subsistence. They are compelled, therefore, to grow potatoes. But this is not all; they find it equally necessary to provide sufficient stores for the unproductive sea-

sons. The following description of one of their public store-houses is worthy of attention :

The most remarkable among them [huts] was the public store-house, or repository of the general stock of komeras, or sweet potatoes, which stood in the centre of the village: several posts driven into the ground and floored over with pieces of timber fastened close together, formed a stage about four feet high, upon which the building was erected. The sides and roof were of reeds so compactly arranged as to be impervious to rain; a sliding door-way scarcely large enough for a man to creep through, was the only aperture, beyond which the roof projected so far as to form a kind of verandah, which was ornamented with pieces of plank painted red and carved in various grotesque and indecent figures. The carving is a work of much labour and ingenuity; and artists competent to its execution are rare. We were pointed out to us the man who was then employed in completing the decorations of his store-house, and told us, that he had brought him from the river Thames (a distance of two hundred miles from the Wycaddy) for that purpose.

Mr. Marsden on approaching the coast of New Zealand, on his second visit to the islands, makes mention of about forty canoes employed in catching sword-fish intended for winter stores. He also observed stages erected on the shore for the purpose of drying the fish. The canoes dared not approach the European vessel in consequence of being tabooed.

We have noticed above that pigs were introduced into the islands some years ago, and we cannot but regard it as one step towards civilization, that the natives have shewn themselves so anxious to increase their number. As pork is not a favourite meat with the New Zealander, it is chiefly as an article of traffic that they encourage the breed of this valuable animal.

Many of the fruits and vegetables introduced by Captain Cook are not only still in existence, but have been increased by cultivation. So far, also, are the natives from despising the charitable endeavours of Europeans to render them services of this simple but truly valuable kind, that they care-

fully taboo the spots in which seeds or plants may be deposited by them.

But it is time for us to speak of the more direct and active measures that have been made of late years by those who have taken a lively interest in the temporal and eternal interest of these distant islanders.

We have already mentioned the visits of the Rev. S. Marsden, and have cursorily spoken of several individuals who have nobly abandoned the comforts and society of civilized life that they may be a means of extending similar blessings to this uncivilized race; we shall now proceed, therefore, to give a brief but general view of the measures they have been uniformly pursuing, and endeavour to estimate the success which has attended them.

It being evident that the best mode of instructing the natives in agriculture would be, that the missionaries and their European assistants, should become agriculturists themselves, a bargain was made with Shungie, a New Zealand chief, by which about *thirteen thousand acres of land* were purchased for *forty-eight axes*. Two stations were also selected where farms were established, and almost every variety of the most useful vegetables of Europe extensively cultivated. From one of these, the most hopeful accounts were received in the year 1821. Mr. Francis Hall writes of himself and Mr. Kemp at Kiddeekiddee :

We have in our garden European fruit-trees and vegetables of many kinds. We have cut asparagus as thick as my finger. There are peach trees five feet high. We have upwards of three acres of as fine wheat as ever grew, and an acre and half of barley; which will be enough for our family for the coming year, if we are permitted to reap.

Mr. Butler writes also from the same settlement, respecting the establishment under his own immediate care :

I have seven acres of wheat and six of barley and oats, growing at this time, all looking remarkable well. I sowed all the

grain with my own hands, and had no assistance to work my land but my natives. Our garden is full of a variety of vegetables, with many young fruit-trees, and an excellent bed of hops, containing fourteen hills. We have also one hundred and fifty-eight rods of seven feet pale-fencing standing round our paddock, garden, house, and yard, made almost entirely by natives, with the assistance of myself and my son; also a new potatoe-house, 30 feet by 10; a fowl-house, 21 feet by 10; a goat-house, 8 feet by 10; a house for the working natives to live in, and a school for them, 27 feet by 10; the natives' house not yet finished.

Mr. W. Hall writes from the other settlement :

I have a sufficient quantity of wheat growing to serve my house and family the year round if nothing happens; besides several patches in different parts of the surrounding country, among the natives.

This, however, is not all; one of the natives was early instructed in the art of brick-making, and shortly became so very expert in the business, that, with his assistance, Mr. Butler succeeded in burning 8,000 bricks before the settlement had been established six months. The natives were likewise employed in sawing timber, in considerable quantities, for exportation, as well as for the immediate use of the settlements.

The number of natives employed by the Missionaries in agricultural and other employments, has varied of course with times and circumstances. Sometimes there have been about twenty employed in the fields and garden belonging to a single farm besides those who were engaged in sawing timber, making fences, &c. At others a warlike expedition or some superstitious rite has hastily recalled these half-educated labourers to their barbarous habits. It is scarcely possible that this experimental mode of instruction, in the earliest and most indispensable occupations of civilized life, should prove entirely fruitless. However difficult it may be for the natives, thus usefully employed, to forget or to renounce the feelings and the habits of their former lives, surrounded as they are by the most ac-

tive and powerful incentives in the hitherto unchanged condition of society, it would nevertheless be very extraordinary should they retain no valuable recollections of the advantages resulting from tillage, and the various useful arts in which they have been instructed. Several of the natives have been particularly noticed by Mr. Butler as remarkably expert and useful. The following extract from one of the journals kept by this gentleman cannot fail of being read with great interest :

Tywanga is now, and has ever been since our arrival at New Zealand, one of the most active and zealous of all the natives, in working for and assisting the Europeans; he has never flinched from his duty, either by night or by day, whether wet or dry. He has accompanied me in all my journeys, has been my guide, and has carried me through rivers, swamps, &c. I engaged him soon after our arrival, and he has never left us; he has been constantly employed, and has been most diligent and active. He is quick in discerning, and learns agriculture very fast. He understands very well the breaking up of land, turning off the rubbish, laying it out, trenching, &c. I have taught him to reap, and mow, and thrash, &c. I have this seed-time begun to teach him to sow Jibble, &c.; and ere these lines reach you, I have no doubt, God willing, but he will be a complete farmer. He has a good knowledge of gardening; he can form beds, plant out, sow small seeds, drill peas and beans, dress strawberries, plant potatoes, &c. In short, he has been my right hand; and has not merely wrought himself, but has brought his friends into the field of labour. All Europeans that have visited the settlement have expressed their surprise at the quantity of farming, fencing, gardening, &c. which has been done in so short a time, and under such peculiar circumstances; but this man it is who has put every wheel in motion. In felling timber, towing it to the settlement, and in sawing it, he stands the first. I pay him an axe per month, and provide him with European clothes.

The officers of the society, by which the missionary settlers are supported in these islands, have acted, from the very first, upon the conviction, that little success can be reasonably expected from their labours in their more appropriate calling, until they have in-

troduced among the natives more settled habits, and led them to acknowledge the blessings arising from regular occupation, social aid, and friendly intercourse. They have not simply established missionaries therefore in the country, and furnished them with cattle, and every facility for agricultural improvement, but they have constantly supplied them with large assortments of the most useful tools, for general distribution. It is truly gratifying to read, in the journals of the missionaries, the repeated accounts which are given of the eagerness, and even rough importunity of the natives, for axes, hoes, &c. Mr. Marsden most seriously laments the insufficient means of the society at home to answer, in any adequate degree, these urgent and repeated demands. He regards the number of these useful implements, considerable as it certainly is, which has hitherto been forwarded to these settlements, as little more than a drop in a bucket. So sensible are the natives of the temporal advantages to be derived from European settlers, that many chiefs have shewn themselves seriously offended, when told that Europeans could not be spared to be stationed in their districts.

These are most hopeful indications; we must acknowledge, however, that there have been gloomy seasons, and that others must be expected. Some of our readers may recollect the visit of Shungie and another New Zealand Chief to this country. It was fondly anticipated by many that, this visit might be productive of the most beneficial results. It was expected, and not unreasonably, that the minds of these natives would be greatly opened and enlarged, by the new scenes about to be exhibited before them. But it proved otherwise.

It now appears that Shungie's principal object in visiting England was to obtain a large supply of fire-arms and ammunition, for aggressive warfare upon the neighbouring tribes, on his return to his native country.

He was treated with great kindness in England, but not exactly according to his own notions of respect. A great variety of articles of ironmongery were presented to him, comprizing the most useful tools for the improvement of a country just emerging from barbarism. But, such was his propensity for war, and his comparative contempt for every useful implement, for purposes of agriculture or handicraft, that, on his arrival at Port Jackson, in returning to his native country, he actually bartered them for muskets and gunpowder. Immediately on setting foot in New Zealand, he behaved to the European settlers with marked unkindness, and they were consequently treated in a most vexatious manner by many of the subordinate chiefs. Still, however, it seems not to have been his wish to drive them from the settlement. Shortly after, his whole attention was directed to his warlike expeditions, in which he proved successful. The scenes of blood and cannibalism that were actually witnessed by the European settlers must have been horrid beyond description, and their intoxicating effects upon the minds of the half-educated labourers were most distressing; but it may be hoped that matters have since returned to their former state. Even during this period of blood and outrage, axes and hoes were in request; they were taken, it is true, by violence, in some instances; but the eagerness to possess them must always be a hopeful indication, whatever may be the means employed. The passion for war, and the horrid rites of anthropophagy, are dreadful barriers at present against the introduction of Christianity, and even the early elements of civilization; but time, and zeal, and prudence, and above all the superintending aid of Providence, we firmly believe will ultimately surmount them, and, both in a temporal and spiritual sense, will cause the uncultivated wastes of New Zealand to blossom like the rose.

MR. HUME AND MR. PELLY.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

York Place, Dec. 22, 1823.

Sir:—I can assure you that I had no wish to return to the subject of Mr. Pelly's claim for £2,000 from the East-India Company, and, particularly so, to notice any observations by an anonymous writer: but the garbled and unfair manner in which the Old Proprietor has published my letter in your Journal for *December*, obliges me to request that you will, as an act of justice, publish in your next Journal a correct copy (sent herewith) of the correspondence which he has garbled, and so strongly misrepresented.

I am perfectly willing to leave the facts of the case, with all his observations, to the Proprietors; but I entreat that the Old Proprietor will in future confine himself to truth.

As Mr. Pelly has thought it of sufficient consequence to make the delivery of my letter of the 16th of September a subject of complaint, and also to state that he did not receive it until the 19th, I wrote to Mr. Walker, the master of the Inn at Minchinhampton, to whom I had given charge of the letter early on the 18th, to be delivered at eleven o'clock on that day, to ascertain the cause of the alleged delay: and the following is a copy of the answer received.

“Minchinhampton, Oct. 12, 1823.

“Sir:—In reply to your's of the 10th, I beg to assure you that the letter intrusted to my care was put into the Post-office, on the same day (the 18th), before the hour of eleven o'clock; I have also made application to the Post-master, who directs me to say, that the letter in question was delivered in due order to Mr. Pelly on the same day.

“I am, respectfully, yours, &c.

(Signed) “DAN. WALKER.”

“To Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P.”

Minchinhampton is the post town, distant only a mile and a half from Mr. Pelly's residence, and I had passed his door in going to Minchinhampton.

I give the above as a specimen of the nature and importance of the complaint brought by Mr. Pelly against me; and if it were really worth the trouble, I could prove the objections urged by the Old Pro-

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prietor equally groundless as that of Mr. Pelly's.

I remain, yours, &c.

JOSEPH HUME.

Times of the 8th Oct. 1823.

[Advertisement.]

To the Proprietors of East-India Stock.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—Had Mr. Joseph Hume's attack on me, at your last General Court, in reality consisted of any thing more than a repetition of the same misrepresentations which it must be in your recollections my relative, Mr. John Henry Pelly, so completely exposed and refuted at the General Court preceding, I might, perhaps, considering the confidence with which Mr. Hume's statements are made, have been induced to repel them in detail. But since this gentleman has, in every instance in which he has made my conduct the subject of animadversion, been convicted of the most unfair misinterpretations and palpable errors, I will not trespass on your patience by offering a single syllable in refutation of these last vituperations, lest it should be supposed I can so far undervalue your judgments, as to imagine you capable of attaching any weight to the assertions of a person on whose accuracy it has been repeatedly shown no confidence ought to be reposed.

The respect, however, which I entertain for you, and the value I attach to your good opinion, impel me to submit to you the following correspondence, whence you will become acquainted with my motives for declining to re-open this discussion. The unavoidable absence of the friend who was to have communicated this to you in Court, occasions the necessity of my now laying it before you:

“To J. H. Pelly, Esq.

“London, 16th Sept. 1823.

“Sir:—As it is my intention to take notice, at the ensuing General Court, at the India-House, of what was said at the last General Court on the subject of your contract, and the supposed and alleged contradictions, I think it proper to give you notice of my intentions, that you may in person, or by your friends, be prepared

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to answer any thing that may be said to require an answer.

"I am your most obedient servant,
(Signed) "JOSEPH HUME."

This letter was received by me through the Post-office, three days after its date, and was not left by Mr. Hume at my door, as he is represented to have stated.

"To Joseph Hume, Esq.

"Hyde, 20th Sept. 1823.

"Sir:—I yesterday received your letter of the 16th inst., apprising me that it is your intention to take notice, at the ensuing "General Court at the India House, of what was said at the last General Court on the subject of my contract, and the supposed and alleged contradictions;" and therefore that you "think it proper to give me notice of your intention, that I may, in person, or by my friends, be prepared to answer any thing that may be said to require an answer."

"Had you, at a time when it is most usual and most important to apprise a gentleman of an intention to *impeach his conduct, or attack his veracity*, given me, previous to the meeting of the Court of Proprietors, in December last, notice of your designs, when you in substance asserted, and none of my friends were present to contradict you, that I had obtained a remuneration for my losses on false pretences, I should have been thankful to you for such an instance of common courtesy.

"But after the subject to which your notice refers has been, according to established rule in such cases in the first instance, and subsequently at your instrumentality, no less than *seven times* before that Court, to say nothing of your renewal of it in the public papers; and since you have on every occasion *been convicted of misrepresentation and mis-statement*, both as respected the Court of Directors and myself, arising either from an imperfect perusal of the papers which lay for the consideration of the Proprietors, or from forgetfulness of the material parts of their contents; you must excuse me if I frankly say, that I cannot acknowledge any obligation to you for this late and solitary instance of your attention.

"Having, much to my own inconvenience and expense, proceeded to London on former occasions; and considering as I do, and as every friend does whom I have

consulted, that the question has been set at rest by the resolutions of the authorities to which it was referred, I must decline your invitation to *re-open the discussion*, and remain satisfied that the Court of Proprietors will not suffer themselves to be made the medium of vexatious and interminable attacks upon any individual, much less upon one on whose conduct they have in effect passed their judgment, after the most ample means and time afforded for deliberation, by confirming to him, both in Court and by ballot, the compensation awarded to him by the the Court of Directors.

"I am your obedient servant,
(Signed) "J. HINDE PELLY."

In quitting this subject, it is proper to notice Mr. Hume's concluding remarks. According to the newspaper reports, he is represented to have said, that he "attacked no individual without giving him previous notice," whereas, *in no previous instance of his reiterated attacks on me*, did he ever afford me even the slightest intimation of his designs. Thus has he commenced by *misrepresenting me, and ended by misrepresenting himself*.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obliged and obedient servant,
J. HINDE PELLY.

Times of the 13th Oct. 1823.

(Advertisement.)

To the Proprietors of East India Stock.

York-place, Oct. 10, 1823.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I did not expect that it would have been requisite, after my statement in the General Court on the 24th ult., to address you again respecting the grant of £2,000 to Mr. John Hinde Pelly; but as he has, in *The Times* of the 8th inst., published a letter to you, and a copy of a correspondence with me, I deem it necessary once more to trouble you with a few remarks.

I did not consider it necessary to reply to Mr. Pelly's letter of the 20th of September to me, as it is of exactly the same purport as other letters, to which he received suitable answers.

It must be evident, from the line of public conduct which I have considered it my duty to follow at the East India-house, and in Parliament, that if I were to attend to the imputations and charges laid against me by all those persons whose unjust pretensions I have opposed, or whose disho-

nesty I have exposed, I should have little else to do. Under that impression, I rather pitied, than felt offended at, the reiterated attempt of Mr Pelly to cover his own conduct by reviving the charge of general misrepresentation and mis-statement against me.

I have been taught to consider my word as good as my bond, and their real object as sacred, and to be fulfilled if possible: and I shall never be surprised that any man, who, under the pretence of a technical error in the wording of his bond, refuses to fulfil the obligations of that bond, should attempt, by such vague and general charges as Mr. Pelly has made against me, to evade the consequences of such breach of good faith. I must expect that such men will not hesitate to criminate those whose exertions may thwart them in their improper proceedings.

Mr. Pelly's conduct proves to me that he finally completed his contract, not because as a man of honour he was so bound, but because, being a civil servant of the Company, he dreaded the consequences to him as such, if he did not fulfil the obligations of the contract.

Such language and conduct appears to me very like a sacrifice of honour to interested views.

At the General Court on the 24th ult., my object was to defend Mr. Morgan, a public servant at Bombay, whose official conduct had been unfairly impeached by Mr. Pelly; and, if a statement of the facts of the case, as communicated to me by Mr. Morgan, in opposition to Mr. Pelly's statement, is what Mr. Pelly complains of as an attack against him, then I leave you to judge of the correctness of the charge. At that time I disclaimed any intention of saying one word respecting what Mr. Pelly had said about myself; but, with Mr. Morgan's letter in my hands, containing a refutation of Mr. Pelly's charge against him, I should, indeed, have been open to blame if I had said less than I did.

Mr. Pelly complains to you that I did not give him notice at the usual time that I intended to impeach his conduct or attack his veracity. I confess that such a complaint rather surprises me, when I recollect that on the first and every subsequent discussion, I did distinctly impeach

his conduct, and express my doubts of his veracity; and a better knowledge and a more mature consideration of all the circumstances of the case, serve only to confirm these opinions. I am convinced that the transaction, if properly understood, will not in your opinion do him credit as a merchant, contractor, or as a civil servant of the Company.

If I were to admit his unfounded assertion to be true, "that I am a person on whose accuracy it has been repeatedly shown that no confidence ought to be placed," I ask you to place confidence in the Bombay Government under Sir Evan Nepean, with whom Mr. Pelly's contract was made, and who may be fairly supposed to have been acquainted with every circumstance respecting the transaction. That Government refuted every allegation of Mr. Pelly, and rejected his claim for compensation as unwarranted, which the official documents laid before you by the Court of Directors will prove. A subsequent and more pliant Governor, who personally knew nothing of the transaction, recommended Mr. Pelly's claim to the consideration of the Court of Directors; and a still more pliant Committee of the Directors recommended the sum of £2,000 to be granted to him, as I contend, contrary to the facts and arguments which are stated by them in the papers laid before the Proprietors.

Mr. Pelly complains that I have on seven different occasions, in the General Court, objected to his grant; and I can assure you and him that, whilst I remain strongly impressed with the belief that £2,000 of public money has been given away under false pretences, I should, if the forms of the Court permitted, have given every opposition in my power to the grant, if the opportunities had been thrice that number.

The part I have taken against the grant to Mr. Pelly is at least a disinterested part, which neither Mr. Pelly nor his friends dare deny; and I am perfectly satisfied to leave the case as it stands. I have endeavoured to do justice to all parties, by exposing the circumstances attendant on an unwarrantable claim and improper grant of public money.

I remain your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HUME.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

ON Wednesday evening, the 9th of July, a meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments in Chowringhee, the Honourable J. H. Harington, Esq., President, in the chair.

Captain Nicholson, Dr. Mundt, Mr. Ainslie, and Captain Burney, proposed at the former meeting, were elected members of the Society.

A letter was read from the Secretary to the Horticultural Society, and another from the Secretary to the Linnean Society, acknowledging the receipt of the fourteenth volume of the Researches.

Extracts from letters were read from H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. in London, dated the 5th of November, the 12th of February, and the 6th of March, announcing the preparation and despatch of the index to the fourteen volumes of the Researches, and forwarding the prospectus of the Asiatic Society of Great Britain.

A letter was read from Mons. Cassanova, offering to qualify a native to prepare casts in plaster of Paris from the specimens of original sculpture in the Society's museum. Mons. Cassanova submitted a specimen, and the thanks of the Society were voted to him. The consideration of the subject was referred to the Committee of papers.

A letter was read from Dr. Wallich, presenting to the Museum, in the name of Professor Reinhardt, and in behalf of the Royal Museum of Natural History at Copenhagen, fourteen specimens of stuffed birds, inhabitants of the north of Europe, and proposing to send further supplies in case the Society should consider them acceptable, and feel disposed to acknowledge them by similar presentations of duplicate specimens in Zoology and Mineralogy from their own collection. The following is the list of the birds:—1. *Picus viridus*. 2. *Lanius minor*. 3 and 4. *Tarus cristatus*. 5. *Accentor Modulais*. 6 and 7. *Alauda cristata*. 8 and 9. *Loxia coccyzina*. 10. *Turdus merula*. 11. *Charadrius marinus*. 12 and 13. *Gallinula Torzana*. 14. *Anas histriónica*.

It was resolved, that the thanks of the Society be presented to Professor Reinhardt, and the Superintendent of the Museum be authorized to select any spare duplicate specimens of the description required, and forward them, through Dr. Wallich, to Copenhagen.

With reference to a former resolution of the Society, directing a similar donation to be made to the Museum in the University of Edinburgh, and never enforced, the Superintendent of the Museum is also to

take measures for carrying it into effect at the earliest convenience.

A letter was read from Professor Fraehn of Petersburg, presenting to the Society the following publications:—

1. Description of the Potosian Cabinet of Oriental Coins. Latin.
2. An Essay on ancient Bulgharian Coins. Ditto.
3. A general description of the Cabinet of Oriental Coins in the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg. Ditto.
4. Observations on some Mahommudan Coins at Petersburg.
5. An Essay on Mahommudan Coins.
6. A Catalogue of the Cabinet of Mahommudan Coins belonging to the Asiatic Museum of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg. German.
7. Ancient Mahommudan Monuments. Latin.
8. On the Khasars, from Arabic authors. Ditto.
9. On the Bashkars. Ditto.
10. On the Persian Coins of the early Khalifs. German.

Extracts from a letter were read from R. Jenkins, Esq. to W. B. Bayley, Esq., Vice President, containing observations on inscriptions found at Rajoo, in Chutteesgurli, and presenting copies and translations. Mr. Jenkins also transmitted a small box, with three copper-plates united by a ring of the same metal, with a seal, embossed. The plates and signet bear inscriptions in a character which none of the Bratunins of that part of the country are able to decipher, and which seems quite distinct from that of any other inscriptions which have been hitherto found in Chutteesgurli. The copper-plates are only lent, as the Poojaries of the temple, to which they belong, are not willing to part with them altogether. It appears that, about forty years ago, Bimha-jee Dhoosla, who then ruled in Chutteesgurli, gave the pergunnah of Rajoo into the civil charge of a Mahratta chief named Hurwunt Rajoo Muharick; that this person coming to reside in the town of Rajoo, began to build a house there, and that some workmen employed to dig for stones to aid the building, came upon one at the depth of five or six feet, beneath which these plates were discovered. As the spot was contiguous to the principal temple of Ramchunder, generally known by the name of Rajoo Lochun, Muharick thought that the plates might be a record belonging to it, and accordingly deposited them in the temple, where they have since been preserved.

Rajoo is a town situated on the right bank of the Mahanuddee, at the junction of the Pyree with that river, about twenty-seven miles to the south of Rypore. At the present day it is celebrated for the temple of Rajoo Lochun, and for an annual Jattrā and fair of fifteen days, held in honour of that deity, commencing on the Magh Shood Poomma, and ending on the Magh Wadh Choudamee. The image of Ramchunder, in the temple, is said to be about four feet high, of black stone, and faces the west in a standing posture. It has four arms holding the four common emblems of the Shunk, Chukr, Guda, and Pudma. Garura, as usual, faces the god, in a posture of devotion; and behind him, on a separate terrace, are images of Hunooman and Juggutpaul. Between these two figures is a door-way, beautifully sculptured with the representation of Nagas entwined together in endless folds. This door-way leads to two modern temples of Mahadeo; and a third behind them is attributed to the wife of an oil-seller, respecting whom there is a popular story connected with an ancient image of Rajoo Lochun, which makes her contemporary with Juggutpaul.

Two of the ancient inscriptions above mentioned, are on the walls of the temple of Ramchunder. The Poojaries of the temple are called Pundehs, and state themselves to be Rajpoots of the Byse tribe, although they say that the worship of the temple was confided to their ancestors by Juggutpaul, who, according to the inscription, built or consecrated it in 796 Sumbut, or 1084 years ago. The village of Shalmulle is mentioned in the inscription as having been assigned by Juggutpaul for the support of the temple. The ordinary annual ceremonies performed at the temple of Rajoo Lochun are according to the Poojaries, the Ootsao of the Ramnuomee, which continues nine successive days, in Chyte; the Rut'hoosao, in Akhar Shood Wooj (this is performed by the Byragees); the Junum Ashtumce, in Bhadoon; the Parwa, or the day of the Dewallee, in Kartick; and the Phool Dal, in Phagoon.

The Pooranick of the temple of Ramchunder has no Kshuttre Muhatma, or sacred history of Rajoo, but he believes it is to be found at Benares. Rajoo, the Pooranick adds, is known to this day, among the Bramins of Orissa, by the name of Kumulkshuttre, and among those of Benares by the name of Pudmupore. The three appellations of Kumulkshuttre, Pudmupore, and Rajoo Lochun, have reference to the Lotus, and the first is said to have been given by Brahma Deo.

The image in the temple is said to have been lost, and after the lapse of ages to have been recovered through supernatural means, from a woman of the Tellee caste,

who had degraded it to the purpose of giving weight to an old mill. The discovery was made in a dream to Juggutpaul, and the image is that now existing in Rajoo, as re-established by that Rajah.

The Ruttenpore family are generally believed to have reigned for many generations over all Chutteesgurh, and some of the neighbouring districts. There is a Sanscrit inscription at Ruttenpore, dated 915 Sumbut, which contains a list of nine Rajahs in the order of succession from father to son, including the one by whose order the inscription was engraved.

Mr. Jenkins has transmitted a list of all the numerous inscriptions that have been found in Chutteesgurh and on its borders. They appear to be of a highly interesting character and well worthy of further investigation, but for that purpose it will be necessary to secure fac-similes of them. The secretary was requested to communicate with Mr. Bayley and Mr. Jenkins respecting the most convenient mode of preparing them.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.* July 17.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting was held on the 16th July, at the house of the President, which was numerously attended.

A. Stirling, C. Steuart, and J. Gordon, Esquires, were elected members.

Presented by Mr. Gordon, specimens of fibres of the Manilla hemp, or *Musa textilis*, eight to nine feet in length; also musters of various muslin-like cloth, plain and figured, supposed to have been manufactured at Manilla from the said fibres.

Presented by the president, Mr. Leycester, musters of thread, of a peculiarly fine texture, spun from Barbadoes cotton, the growth of the Tittyghur branch of the Botanic Garden. Also a drawing representing a section of the stem and footstalks of the Urania, or Traveller's tree of Madagascar.

Presented by the secretary, Dr. Wallich, a ripe fruit of the Mabelo of the Philippine Islands (*Diospyros Maboln* of Roxburgh, *D. discolor* of Willdenow and *Cavanillea* of Lamorck), together with carpalogical descriptions and drawings of that fruit, and of the Sapote Negro of Sonnerat (*Roxburgh's Diospyros Sapola*). After the usual votes of thanks had been passed, it was announced by the secretary that information had been received of the progress of the picture of Lady Hastings, which had been voted at an extra meeting, held on the 9th December last. After reading the proceedings of that meeting, it was resolved, that a further consideration of the subject should be reserved for the next morning. The following is a list of the original and subsequent subscribers to the above testimony of gratitude and respect, for the in-

defatigable exertions in the cause of the agriculture and horticulture of this empire, which distinguished the Marchioness of Hastings during the time she spent in India; and for the signal obligations under which she has placed this Society.

Original Subscribers: W. Leicester, Esq., W. B. Bayley, Esq., Major General Hardwick, Major J. W. Taylor, Henry Wood, Esq., C. Trower, Esq., R. C. Plowden, Esq., and J. Palmer, Esq.

Additional: W. B. Martin, Esq., J. Hare, Esq. M. D., Rev. W. Carey, D.D., Rev. J. Marshman, D.D., J. Gordon, Esq., Ram Comulsein Baboo, and Dr. N. Wallich.—[*Cal. Govt. Gaz. July 24.*]

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Wellington Valley.—Government has come to the determination of forming another settlement in the interior; the site designed for which is Wellington Valley, in a north-west direction, eighty miles from Bathurst. The expedition left headquarters only last week; it will remain at Bathurst, to refresh and recruit, for a week, and then proceed for its destination. Percy Simpson, Esq., lieutenant in the army, lately from England, is appointed commandant of the intended new settlement.—[*Sidney Gaz. Jan. 30, 1823.*]

Bees.—Towards bringing the bees to perfection in this colony, we shall ever be peculiarly indebted to the great attention and skill of Mr. Icely, of Macquarie-place. This gentleman is in possession of one of the original hives brought by Captain Wallis, of the *Fanny*, when here last, from which have proceeded two generations; the last of which has been in possession of a new hive only about six weeks, which already contains sixty pounds of honey, more or less. The present residence of Mr. Icely is well adapted for these new colonists, from its pleasant contiguity to the Government domain. They take their aerial excursions at pleasure, but never go beyond the sound of the bell, or any noisy instrument that may be intended to rally the flying gentry to their quarters. Australasia may now boast of her bees; recollecting, however, that they are derivable from the common parent.—Great Britain.—[*Ibid.*]

Agricultural Society.—On Thursday last the Agricultural Society held the General Quarterly Meeting at Nash's Inn, Parramatta, and afterwards dined together. Mr. Nash provided an excellent dinner, at a very moderate charge; and the dessert was contributed from the gardens of Dr. Townson and Captain Piper. It consisted of no fewer than eighteen kinds of fresh fruit, and four of dried; among which were the banana, the Orlean plum, the green gage, the real peach, the cathead apple, and a

peculiarly fine sort of musk melon. We understand that the meetings are to be held at Walker's and Nash's alternately. A horticultural subscription, of eight dollars, is set on foot, and a committee chosen. The future agricultural subscription was altered to twenty dollars.—At this meeting three new members were elected, and twelve proposed for the next meeting. Mr. Jonas Bradley, to whom the silver tankard was voted for his specimen of tobacco, laid before the Society a statement of his mode of cure, a copy of which we are promised for publication. The president presented him with a piece of plate, suitably inscribed (the workmanship by Mr. Robertson), and informed him, with a view to encourage the colonial growth of tobacco, the legislature had now authorized the Governor, at discretion, to lay a duty of four shillings per lb. upon the importation of foreign tobacco. This meritorious marine settler acquainted the Society, that, although Governor Macquarie had never given him more than fifty acres of land, yet he had acquired upwards of a hundred head of cattle and eight hundred sheep. One of his sons was among the number of proposed new members.—[*Ibid. Feb. 6.*]

ARTIFICIAL BEES'-WAX.

We have been peculiarly gratified by the sight of a singular substance, that may be appropriately named artificial bees'-wax, with which we have been favoured, by our valuable correspondent Dr. Tytler. This substance we learn is formed by a curious and ingenious process from vegetable oil, and is the invention of a medical gentleman, well known for his literary attainments in the Bengal service. The inventor, we understand, was engaged for upwards of twelve months, in a course of laborious experiments, with the view of bringing this ingenious and important discovery to perfection; and has at length so fully succeeded as to form candles little inferior, if at all so, to those made from ordinary wax. To printers and others, in whose offices natives are much engaged at night work, these artificial wax candles must prove a valuable acquisition, because the inventor is enabled to dispose of them at a much cheaper rate, than is charged even for the coarsest wax candles, and no objection on the part of natives exists as to handling them from apprehension of injuring their cast,—which prevents the general employment, and introduction of tallow candles in this country into public offices. A specimen of the artificial wax is left for inspection at the Hurkaru library, and we really feel much pleasure in calling the attention of the public to a discovery, so curious, so novel, and so important.—[*Beng. Hurk. April 21.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Letters from the Caucasus and Georgia; to which are added, the Account of a Journey into Persia in 1812, and an Abridged History of Persia since the time of Nadir Shah. Translated from the French, and illustrated with Maps and Engravings. 8vo. 15s.

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The Friend of India, No. VIII.—The following are the contents: Art. 1. On the State of the Agricultural Classes in India, and particularly in Bengal. 2. Observations on the Malay Language, with Remarks on the Batavian Translation of the Scriptures, and Extracts from certain Malay Works. 3. Desultory Thoughts on the Introduction of English into India. 4. Observations on the Exposé read and solemnly sanctioned by the Hindoo Literary Society at its formation in Calcutta, Feb. 16, 1823. 5. Sketch of the Character of the late Rev. William Ward, of Serampore.—(Serampore.)

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Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION.

TRANSIT DUTY CHARGEABLE ON PIECE-GOODS.

The following Regulation is published for general information:

A.D. 1823. *Regulation V.*

A Regulation for giving currency throughout the provinces dependent on the Presidency of Fort William to rowannahs issued by the officers in charge of the Dehlee territory, for reducing the transit duty chargeable on piece goods, the manufacture of the British territories, from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and for making certain other alterations in the rules applicable to the collection of customs; passed by the Governor General in Council on the 19th June 1823, corresponding with the 6th Assaur 1230, Bengal era; the 26th Jeyte 1230, Fussily; the 7th Assaur 1230, Wilaity; the 11th Jeyte 1880, Sumbut; and the 8th Sowaul 1238, Higeree.

Whereas it has been determined to assimilate the rules under which the collection of customs within the Dehlee territory is to be conducted, to the provisions contained

in Regulation IX., 1810, and other subsequent Regulations; and particularly to extend to the commerce of the said territory the benefit of the rule, whereby merchandize having once been subjected to the prescribed duty, may be freely transported from place to place throughout the provinces to which the said Regulation is applicable. And whereas, it has also appeared to be expedient and proper to reduce the transit duty with which piece-goods, the manufacture of the Company's territories, are chargeable under the provisions of the Regulation above-mentioned; the following rules have been enacted to be in force throughout the territories immediately dependent on the Presidency of Fort William.

II. 1st. Section xvii., Regulation IX., 1810, is hereby rescinded.

2d. The rules contained in Clause Third, Section xii., and Clause First, Section xxiii. of the aforesaid Regulation, shall be applicable to goods on which the transit duties prescribed by that and subsequent Regulations shall have been paid within the Dehlee territories, and to the rowannahs issued by the Revenue

Officers in charge of the several divisions of that territory, on the payment of the said duties.

III. 1st. The provisions contained in Regulation IX. 1810, and subsequent Regulations, relative to the duty to be charged on piece-goods, are hereby declared subject to the following modifications:

2d. On piece-goods, cotton, silk, and mixed, the manufacture of the Company's territories, a transit duty shall be levied at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., instead of the duty of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. prescribed by the aforesaid Regulation.

3d. Piece-goods, the manufacture of the Company's territories, shall, on importation by sea, be similarly charged with a duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4th. Piece-goods which shall have paid the transit duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. shall, on exportation by sea from Calcutta, or any other port or place belonging to this Presidency, be further charged with the duties specified in the Schedule annexed to this Regulation, with the exceptions therein provided.

5th. Piece-goods, for which rowannahs or proof of import by sea may not be produced by exporters, shall, on exportation by sea, be charged with a duty of two and a half per cent. in addition to the duty to which, if covered by a rowannah, they would be subject under the foregoing class.

6th. No drawback shall be paid on piece-goods which shall have been charged with transnit or import duty of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

7th. Persons applying for rowannahs are already required to specify in their applications the value of the goods to be passed.—It is hereby further enacted, that if in any case a Collector of Customs shall have reason to believe that any piece-goods for which a rowannah may have been issued are considerably undervalued, it shall be competent to him to take the goods on paying to the owner, or person in charge of the same, a sum equal to the value specified in the application, with an addition of 10 per cent. on the amount, and interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum from the date of the rowannah.

Schedule of Duties payable on Exportation by Sea of Cotton and Silk Piece-Goods, and Goods made partly of Silk imported from the Interior of the Country.

	On British Bottoms.	On Foreign Bottoms.
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Cotton piece-goods, the manufacture of the British territories	free	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Do., the manufacture of Oude, or other foreign states, if exported to Europe	free	$7\frac{1}{2}$

Asiatic Journ.—No. 98.

	On Foreign Bottoms.	On British Bottoms.
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If exported to other quarters	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Silk and mixed piece-goods, if exported to Europe	free	$7\frac{1}{2}$
If exported to other quarters	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$

Published by order of the Honourable the Governor General in Council,

W. B. BAYLEY, Chief Sec. to Gov.
Council Chamber, 19th June 1823.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LOCAL OR PROVINCIAL TROOPS.

Fort William, May 2, 1823.—It being deemed essential to the order and regularity of the several Departments, as well as just and equitable in itself, to place the several corps of Local or Provincial Troops each on one uniform scale or proportion, with regard to rank, enrolments, and establishments, with reference to the importance of their respective duties; the Governor General in Council directs that the following rules be established, in place of those now in force, respecting all the irregular troops serving under this Presidency.

Local Infantry.

1. That the fourteen battalions named in the margin* be declared "Local Battalions," raised for the service and defence of the provinces or districts in which they were formed, or elsewhere on emergency, and liable to active service in the field; that they have rank and precedence next after the troops of the line, and be considered as entitled to the benefits of the Invalid Pension Establishment under regulations to be issued separately; in consequence of which they are to pay stoppages when sick in hospital, according to the rules and rates laid down in Sec. 23, Appendix Medical Regulations, excepting the Bencoolen Local Battalion, which, from its situation beyond sea, is exempted from stoppages.

2. The pay of all Local Infantry will prospectively be as follows, excepting the Bencoolen Local Battalion, which will continue to enjoy all the pecuniary advantages of a corps of the line, viz.

* Ramghur Local Battalion.
Bhagulpoor Hill Rangers.
Dinagepoor Local Battalion.
Chumparan Light Infantry.
1st Nusserry (Gorka) Battalion.
2d ditto ditto
Sirmoor ditto ditto
Rungpoor Light Infantry.
Goruckpoor Light Infantry.
Rampoorah Local Battalion.
Calcutta Native Militia.
Kemacon Local Battalion.
Bencoolen Local ditto
Mhairwarra ditto ditto

} In the
Civil
Depart.

Subadar	Rs. 30	Naick	Rs. 8
Jemadar	15	Nat. Drummer	6
Havildar	10	Sepoy	5½

All Orphan School or Christian Drummers will be transferred to corps of the line, excepting those with the Bencoolen Battalion, under orders from His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

3. Full batta is only allowed to Local Infantry and their establishments when on actual service with troops of the line, and for the numbers only so employed, viz.

Subadar	Rs. 30	Naick	Rs. 8
Jemadar	15	Nat. Drummer	4
Havildar	8	Sepoy	3

4. Half batta is allowed to Local Infantry only when on actual service within or beyond the limits of the British territory (no troops of the line being present), or on the duty of escorting treasure, and for the exact number so employed only, viz.

Subadar	Rs. 15	Naick	Rs. 4
Jemadar	7½	Nat. Drummer	2
Havildar	4	Sepoy	1½

In all cases the certificates prescribed in General Orders, Vice President of 12 May 1815, (Sec. 141, Chap. ix., last code) shall be annexed to the abstracts to authorize the payment of half or full batta to Local Troops and their establishments.

5. The several ranks of Native Commandant, Soobah, Native Adjutant, Subadar Major, and Color Havildar, are prospectively abolished in the corps of Local Infantry, on the demise, promotion, or retirement of those now holding those ranks, the two latter being distinctive privileges, applicable only to corps of the line; except in cases of extraordinary bravery or good conduct in the field, which can be specially brought to the notice of Government through the Commander-in-Chief.

6. The establishment of each company of Local Infantry to be in the proportion of one Subadar, one Jemadar,* two Native Drummers, and generally one Havildar and one Naick to every sixteen privates which may be ordered for each company; from 80 the regular establishment, as far as 100 on emergency.

7. The staff of all Local Battalions to be generally as follows, with reference however to their aggregate strength; for instance, corps of four or six companies are not entitled to a Drill Naick, or Fife Major, but only to a Drill Havildar and Drum Major, and one Native Doctor, instead of two, viz.

Non. Eff.	Effect.	1 Captain or Major Command.		from the line
		1 Adjutant	1 Assist. Surg.	
		1 Serj. Major	1 Q. Mr. Serj.	
		1 Sirc. or Writ.	2 Native Doctors	
		1 Dr. Hav. at 5	1 Drill Naick at... 2½	
Non. Eff.	Effect.	1 Drm. Maj. 5	1 Fife Major at... 5	
		or 1 Bugle Maj. only in Lt. Cps. 5		
		1 Pay Havildar per Company at... 5		

* Except the mixed corps, as the Bhagulpore and Mhairwara Battalion, which will continue at two Jemadars a company.

N.B. A second in command is continued to the Rungpoor and Mhairwara Battalions, as a temporary measure.

8. The Commandant of each Local Battalion shall be entitled to the following allowances, viz.

His annual proportion of compensation in lieu of off- reckonings.

The batta of the next superior rank.

For Guides and Hurkaras, when

so entitled

Horse allowance in all situations... 30

Stationery ditto ditto..... 30

For repairs of arms and accoutrements, including petty stores, butts, and targets, &c. per comp

For repairs of camp equipage, &c. as directed in Gen Ord. Governor Gen. 27 Dec. last.

For two carts or hackeries for spare arms, accoutrements, &c. when marching only, each..... 30

The separate allowances heretofore drawn for petty stores, butts, and targets, &c. are abolished in Local Corps, being consolidated in the above.

9. The Adjutants of Local Battalions shall from the first proximo draw the following allowances, viz.

Staff Pay, (2 Rs. per diem) Rs. 62

Writer

Stationery, candles, books, &c..... 20

Office tent or quarters..... 30

Horse allowance

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and in all Local Corps in which a mess is regularly certified to exist, the reduced mess allowance of sixty rupees per mess, to be drawn by the Adjutant.

10. The Medical Officer in charge of each Local Battalion will draw a medicine allowance of four Sonat annas per man, or twenty-five Rs. per 100 men monthly, for the whole of the fighting men, officers, and staff. He will conform in every respect to the rules laid down for the establishment, management and attendance of hospitals in native corps of the line. Doolies and bearers in cantonments or marching will be provided as usual by the commissariat.

11. The following scale of Quarter-Masters and other establishments, with their several rates of pay and hatta, is laid down for all Local Battalions (with exception to the Bencoolen corps, whose allowances are equal to the line) from the first proximo, when all in excess thereto will be finally struck off; ample compensation being provided for the expense of the forge and other duties of a contingent nature, in the increased scale of allowances which will henceforward be applicable to the Rajpootana and Hill corps, equally with the other Local Battalions, viz.

	Pay.	H.B.	F.B.
Staff { 1 Sircar at.....	15	0	2 8 5 0
2 Native Doc- tors.....	15	0	2 8 5 0
1 Tindal.....	7	8	1 0 2 0
1 Lascar per 2 Com- panies in Cants. at	4	12	0 8 1 0
1 ditto per Compa- ny marching, at ...			
1 Hand Bhistry per Company.....	4	8	0 8 1 0
1 Mate Carpenter.....	6	0	1 0 2 0
2 Bildars.....	3	8	0 8 1 0
1 Bazar Chowd. at 11			
1 ditto Mootsuddy, 5			
3 Flag or Weigh- men at	3-9	25	0 0 0 0 0 0

* Subject to the foregoing Rules regard-
ing Half or Full Batta.

12. The Peepawallas now with the Kemaon battalion, will, like those of the other Hill corps, be made over to the commissariat from the first proximo. Thirty for each Hill corps will be retained and paid by that department.

13. No more than one English writer is allowed to the Commandant of each Local Battalion, as the Pay Havildars being extended to all, must supersede the necessity of having native or Persian writers.

14. These corps are clothed, armed, equipped, and supplied with ammunition at the expense of the state, and under the same rules as prevail with troops of the line, excepting their belts and accoutrements, which are lilack instead of buff. They are supplied also under the like orders with camp equipage, and stores when necessary. The dress and discipline are the same, except that the men supply themselves with half mounting, on which account Commandants are strictly prohibited from making any deduction, except in cases of confirmed slovenliness, or inattention of the men to cleanliness and the standing orders; which being special cases, will be noted in orders, and the Adjutant directed to supply the parties deficient of half mounting, deducting the actual cost thereof from the men's pay.

15. Such Local corps as have details of Artillery or Irregular Horse attached, will retain them till further orders, as separate and temporary establishments.

16. The rates of pay and allowances to all Local corps being thus equalized with their several establishments, will have effect from 1st June, with all other alterations directed, except those specially postponed. But all the reductions of pay, &c. to native commissioned or non-commissioned officers shall only have prospective effect as they are promoted, or removed by retirement, disease, &c.; while all augmentations of pay to any rank shall date from the 1st proximo. The alterations of allowances to the European officers, and staff, and drummers, with the contingen-

encies and Quarter Master's establishments, shall take place from 1st June next, when all military allowances not here numerated shall cease.

Local Horse.

1. These troops * to take post as Irregulars after the Local Infantry, being neither clothed nor armed by the state. They are not liable to pay hospital stoppages. The orders respecting invalids will be issued hereafter.

2. The peace establishment and rates of pay of the Local Horse are stated in the abstract No. 2; and in order to equalize the whole in every respect, the following alterations will take place from 1st June:

3. The Commandants, seconds in Command, and Adjutants to be supplied in future from the effective officers of the line, and will continue on their present consolidated allowances, except the Adjutants, who shall draw beside their regimental pay, &c. the same staff or other allowances as those of Local Infantry from the 1st proximo, *viz.*

Staff Pay (2 Rs. per diem), Rs. 62	
Writer	30
Stationary, candles, books, &c. 20	
Office tent or quarters	30
Horse allowance	30

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The seconds in Command and Adjutants with local and temporary rank will remain as at present.

4. The pay of the Trumpeters and Nagarchees of each corps will, from the 1st proximo, be equally Rs. 25 a month each. There shall be an equal number of each in every corps, and a Trumpet Major (non-effective) with a staff pay of Rs. 5 is allowed to each regiment.

The contingent allowances for specific purposes in each corps shall be equalized, *viz.*

For stationery, monthly	Rs. 30
For iron, steel and charcoal for re- pairs of arms, &c.	20
For match 1½ anna per matchlock.	

Two doolies to be furnished by the Commissariat in cantonments, or on ordinary marches, and the Dooly per Rissalla on actual service.

Medicine allowance to be drawn by the Assistant Surgeon with each corps, as in the Local Infantry, *viz.* Rs. 25 per 100 fighting men present, monthly.

6. The establishments will also be equalized, *viz.*

1 English Writer, at.....	Rs. 40
1 Persian do.	30
1 Nakeeb	20
1 Vakeel, per Rissalla	20
1 Native Doctor	20

* 1st Regiment (or Skinner's) Local Horse.

2nd Do. (or Gardner's)	do.
3d Do. (or Blair's)	do.
4th Do. (or Baddeley's)	do.
5th Do. (or Gough's)	do.

2 Addl. Doctor, at	Rs. 15
1 Hurkara per 2 Rissalla	5
1 Lascar per 2 Rissallas in cantonment, and 1 per Rissalla marching ..	5
2 Hand Bhisties per Rissalla	4½
1 Mistry Smith	12
1 Koonda Sauj	8
1 Fireman	7
1 Hammerman	6
1 Bellowsman	6
The usual (reduced) Bazar establishment	25

7. The allowances of the European officers, staff, and natives of all ranks, will, with these alterations (to be made from 1st June next), continue as now in force, the men finding their own horses and arms under the regulations heretofore prevailing. These corps are in no case entitled to batta; ammunition for service and practice is supplied them under the rules laid down in General Orders Governor Gen. 19 Jan. 1816, (vide Sec. 38 to 41, chap. iii).

8. No clothing or off-reckonings are allowed for these corps, nor are half-mounting stoppages to be made by commandants. The uniform of each corps, as established, to be supplied by the men themselves, and no alteration made therein without special authority from head-quarters.

Provincial Infantry.

1. The 13 corps* are Provincial Battalions, solely for the civil duties under this presidency, and will take rank next after the Local Troops.

2. The whole of these corps will be placed on the same proportional scale, rank for rank, whether their establishment be 8, 10, or 12 companies, viz. per company,

1 Subadar,
1 Jemadar,
5 Havildars,
5 Naicks,
8 Drummers per Battalion,
100 Privates per Company,

generally, or in the proportion of 1 Havildar, 1 Naick to every 20 privates; should 10 additional men per company be authorized in any corps, it would add 1 Naick also to each company;—1 Havildar would follow with the next addition of 10 men, and so on.

3. A Commandant and Adjutant shall, as heretofore, be allowed to each Provincial Corps, beside the following staff; the former to be taken always from the class of Invalid field officers, the latter from the subalterns of the effective list.

1 Serjeant Major, at the usual rate.	
1 Drill Havildar (non-Effective)..	5
1 Native Doctor	15
2 Pay Sircars	15

* Bardwan Provincial Battalion.
Dacca do.
Chittagong do.
Moorsheadabad do.
Purneah do.
Patna do.
Benares do.

Cawnpore and Allahabad Provincial Batt.
Farrukabad and Grah do.
Bareilly do.
Saharunpore do.
Agra do.
Dhido.

4. The contingent, staff, or other allowances attached to the Provincial Corps, will from the 1st proximo be as follows:

[Except the Agra, and Delhi battalions, which are not clothed by the state.] The Commandant is entitled to his proportion of compensation, in lieu of off-reckonings, annually to the batta of the next superior regimental rank.

Allowance for stationery, per mensm,

Ditto repairs of arms and accoutrements, and for petty stores, butts, and targets, per company

The separate allowances for petty stores, butts, and targets, &c. being consolidated in the above, will cease from the 1st proximo.

The Adjutants to Provincial Corps will continue to draw their present staff allowances, viz.

Staff Pay (2 Rs. per diem) Rs.	62
Writer, stationery and candles.	40
Horse allowance	30

6. The medicine allowance to be drawn by the surgeons in charge of Provincial Corps is three and a half Sonat annas per man monthly. No stoppages are to be made from provincial troops in hospital. The rules under which they are entitled to the invalid pension if wounded or disabled in the performance of duty will be issued hereafter.

7. The Quarter-Master's establishments of all Provincial corps to be reduced to the following standard from the 1st proximo.

1 Tindal at	Rs. 7	8
1 Lascar per 2 companies	4	12
1 Bhisty, do. do.	4	8
1 Sikligur	5	0
1 Chuckler	4	8

No Bazar establishment is allowed to any provincial corps. That with the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion will be discharged immediately.

8. The clothing, arms, accoutrements and ammunition of Provincial Corps, will be supplied as heretofore under the same rules as to Local Battalions, with exception to the Agra and Delhi Battalions, in which no alteration will take place in these respects till further orders. The men are in all cases to supply their own half mounting, and no deduction shall be made on this account by Commandants, except in cases of confirmed and obstinate slovenliness and neglect, when they will direct the individual so offending to be supplied in the manner laid down in the 14th clause under the head Local Infantry.

9. All former orders relative to the reports, duties, discipline, inspections, &c. &c. of Provincial corps are hereby confirmed; and separate orders will be furnished to the officers commanding the Agra and Delhi Battalions for the equalization of their corps as to rank and pay with the other provincials.

10. The two Nerbudda Corps of Nu-

jeobs, with the Bheel Corps in Malwa, being entirely for police duties, are not included in the class of Provincial Troops, or subject to the operation of these orders.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Fort William, May 2, 1823.—In order to consolidate and simplify the rules under which the Native officers and men of all Local, Provincial, or Irregular Corps of Horse or Foot are in future to be considered eligible or entitled to the benefits of the Invalid Pension Establishment, former orders are hereby rescinded, and the following are to have effect from this date.

Local Infantry.

1. No Native commissioned, non-commissioned officer, drummer, sepoy, bhisty or lascar of the several corps of Local Infantry, shall be entitled to the benefits of the Invalid Pension, who shall have served less than twenty years, including any portion of time they may have served in the line, excepting such as have been wounded or contracted incurable disorders on service.—Disorders which men may have brought on themselves within the prescribed period of 20 years, or which may not have arisen from wounds received on duty, shall give them no claim to the benefit of this establishment, which is only intended for those who are worn out, or who may have suffered from actual service. No officer or soldier, &c. is to be recommended for the Invalid Pension even subsequent to his 20 years' service, unless he shall in every respect be unfit for local service, from wounds, age, or infirmity.

2. No native officer, non-commissioned officer, drum, fife, or hughle major of Local Infantry, who has not been disabled on actual service, shall in future be entitled to the pension of the rank he may hold at the time of being invalided, unless he shall have actually served in that rank for three years; if he has served a shorter period he shall receive the subsistence only of the next inferior rank, unless disabled by wounds, or other injury received on service.

3. The Commandant, Adjutant, and Medical officers of each Local Battalion, shall, early in March of each year, prepare the usual descriptive roll of officers and men recommended as entitled, and proper objects to appear before the Invaliding Committee, ordered to be assembled at the head-quarters of the district in which the corps may be serving, or other proximate station, where a full committee may be assembled; and the necessary rolls being filled up and signed by the surgeon in charge of the corps, and countersigned by the Commandant and Adjutant, according to the forms laid down for the corps of the line, will be sent with the men recommended to the station directed in division or district orders, so as to appear before the

Committee by the 31st March, where they will be regularly examined, and such as pass this examination will be noted accordingly "Unfit," and the rest, who under these regulations are not entitled to the pension, and still capable of *local duty*, will be returned, *fit for ditto*; the local troops not being eligible to the invalid battalions on the regular establishment, or to the intermediate performance of "garrison duty," unless they shall have been received from the line, when they will be held entitled to the same privileges, excepting in regard to the length of service, which must be regulated by this order.

4. Two copies of the roll will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General at head-quarters in the usual manner, and the triplicate forwarded to the corps by the public staff officer; when the certificates directed in sec. 124, chap. xlii, last code, will be forwarded to such staff officer by the Adjutants of corps, for the men recommended for the pension, and the requisite means taken to pay them up, those who are considered fit for duty being directed to rejoin their corps forthwith.

5. On being paid up and supplied with their certificates, the officers and men so recommended shall, under the orders of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, be directed like the men of the line to proceed to Monghyr, Allahabad, or Meerut, as hereafter specified, for final examination, at the same time with the Invalids of the line; such as pass the general committees, will receive from the proper officer the usual half-printed out-pension-roll, correctly filled up, as directed in general orders, 22 April 1820, to enable them to receive their stipend in such districts as they may select for their residence, from the district Pay-Masters, or Pay-Masters of Invalids, as the case may be.

Rates of Pension on the Invalid Establishment, to the Natives of Corps of Local Infantry.	Lower or common rate in Cases of ordinary Wounds long service or Decrepitude.	Loss of Limb or both Eyes on Service.
Soubah or Commandant*	28 0	45 0
Subadar.....	18 0	30 0
Jemadar	10 0	15 0
Havildar, Drum, or Fife Major, &c.	6 0	10 0
Naick and Native Doctor,	5 0	8 0
Drummer.....	3 8	5 0
Sepoy	3 8	5 0
Gun or Tent Tindal....	4 0	6 0
Gun or Tent Lascar....	3 0	4 8
Hand Bheestie	3 0	4 8

* N. B. These ranks, as well as Subadar Major, are prospectively abolished in Local Corps.

6. All Corps below Patna and the Gunguck river will send their Invalids to Monghyr; all Local Corps thence westward and northward to Allahabad or Meerut, as most convenient, in consequence of which, Meerut will become a third regular invaliding station in future, both for regular and irregular troops, under orders which will be issued hereafter, and subject in every respect to the same rules and forms, as prevail at Allahabad and Monghyr.

7. The same rules are applicable to the payment, accounts, check and controul of the Invalid Pensioners from the Local Infantry, as to those of the line now in existence, and no claims shall be received in any case where the descriptive or out-pension rolls, certificates, or other documents, are either informal or deficient.

Local Horse.

8. The Local or Irregular Horse shall, in no case, be entitled to the invalid pension, unless actually wounded or disabled on service, when it will be the duty of the officer commanding the corps to call for a special medical committee, at the head quarters of the district in which he may be serving, before whom such claimants shall appear with the rolls, &c. filled up, and signed by the Commanding Officer, Adjutant, and Medical Officer in charge of the corps, in all respects as complete and formal as those of Corps of the Line or Local Infantry, and forwarded in the same manner.

9. Such men as have *bonâ fide* been wounded or disabled on service, shall on passing the Special Committee, and receiving the final orders of the Commander-in-Chief, be entitled to the following pensions on the Hauper establishment,—the second or higher scale being solely set apart for men who have lost a limb or both eyes on service; the first or lower rate for wounds or accidents of lesser consequence and degree, but which disable or cripple the soldier for service.

Local or Irregular Horse.	Interior for common wounds, &c.	Superior for loss of Limb or both eyes.
Rissaldar	25 0	40 0
Rissaldar	18 0	30 0
Naib Rissaldar	12 0	20 0
Woordie Major	25 0	40 0
Jemadar	7 0	12 0
Duffadar Major or Kote Duffadar } ..	6 0	10 0
Duffadar, Native Doctor or Trumpet Major.....	5 0	8 0
Nishanchees, Nagarchees or Trumpeters	4 0	6 0
Suwar,	3 8	5 0
Hand-Blisty or Lascar,	3 0	4 0

10. The rules applied in Articles 4, 5, 6, and 7, to Local Infantry, will also prevail in every respect with regard to the forms and accounts of the men pensioned from the Local Cavalry.

Provincial Infantry.

11. The 8th and 9th articles of this regulation are strictly applicable to the Provincial Infantry of this establishment (including the Agra and Delhi Nujeebs), who shall in no case be held entitled to the Invalid Pension, except actually wounded or disabled on service or duty, as therein indicated; or unless they were received originally from corps of the line, in which event they are to be considered as entitled to the same advantages as those corps, except with respect to length of service, which shall be extended to 20 years, as in Article 1, relative to the Local Infantry.

Provincial Infantry.	Interior rate for common wounds, &c.	Superior rate for loss of Limb or both Eyes.
Native Adjutant (prospectively abolished.) }	22 0	36 0
Subadar,	10 0	18 0
Jemadar,	7 0	12 0
Havildars,	3 0	6 0
Naicks and Tindal, ..	2 12	5 8
Drummers,	2 8	5 0
Sepoys,	2 8	4 8
Native Doctors,	5 0	8 0
Lascars and Bheesties ..	2 0	4 0

12. The same rules and forms shall prevail in the assemblage of Special Medical Committees, recommendation and descriptive rolls, papers and certificates, as for the class of Local Cavalry, and the Medical and Commanding Officers will be held strictly responsible for any neglect of these rules.

13. The general order by his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, of 8th March 1816, (of which Extract, see margin*), being equally applicable to the Local and Provincial Troops as to those of the Line, the Governor-General in Council calls upon all officers in command of corps, with their medical officers and staff, whether of the line or irregulars, for a conscientious and zealous regard to the obvious spirit of those orders, and to prevent equally the service from being burthened with men unfit for their respective duties, or the Invalid and Pension establishments being improperly diverted to purposes, foreign to their institution,

* A power being vested in Commanding Officers of corps, to discharge any Sepoy whom the Medical Officer shall certify to be physically unfit to carry arms, and who, from the period of his service, and the nature and cause of such unfitness, may have no claim to a provision on the Invalid institution,—the Commander in Chief expects that on the present, and on all future occasions, no man of the above description will be brought before the Invaliding Committees.

and real utility,—the officers commanding Local and Provincial corps of Horse and Foot, are enjoined to be particular in the execution of this order, though it is not to prevent them from bringing any peculiar instances of very long and meritorious services to the notice of Government, as special cases, in the Local Cavalry or Provincial Infantry, who are not strictly entitled by the regulations to the indulgence of a pension.

Troops of the Line.

14. These orders are now in any respect to cancel or effect those now in force, respecting the invalids from native corps of the line, as enumerated in the margin.* The rules, rates, and period of service prescribed for them, remaining as heretofore, as well as those relating to European troops of the line, and their several establishments.

15. The several Regulations, relating exclusively to the Invalid Jagheerदार establishment, an institution which has been prospectively abolished since 1811, and the rules relating to which can no longer be useful to the army at large, are directed to be struck out of the order books accordingly, as obsolete, and having reference only to the actual Jagheerदार Invalids, and the Revenue Collectors and Officers who superintend them.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col.
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

LIMITATION OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, May 23, 1823.—It being desirable to fix by one general rule the limits under which officers holding staff appointments, or other public employments under this presidency, may retain them, or otherwise, on promotions to superior rank, and to provide, generally, for all doubts or contingencies so far as they can be foreseen, by establishing one equal and uniform principle, the following limitations are to have prospective effect from this date.

Public Offices and Staff Departments to be vacated on promotion.

Residents at Native Courts or high diplomatic Missions; Command of Divisions;—no limitation.

Secretary to Government Mil. Depart.; Adjutant Gen.; Quarter Master Gen.; Commissary Gen.; Mil. Auditor Gen.; Surveyor Gen.; Judge Advocate Gen.;

* Native Horse and Foot Artillery.

Body Guard of the Governor-General.

The Regis. of Light Cavalry.

The Regiments of Native Infantry.

The Batts. of New Levies.

The Corps of Sappers and Miners.

The Battalions of Pioneers.

The Bencoolen Regular Local Battalion.

Store Lascar Companies (such only as were received from the former Gun Lascar Companies).

Gun Lascars and Gun Drivers, attached to the Artillery; with the respective establishments attached to corps, as heretofore laid down.

Commandants of Subsidiary or Field Forces, Districts, or Garrisons;—on promotion to rank of Major General.

Chief Commands in the Armies of Native Allied Powers; Town and Fort Major, Fort William; Dep. Secretary to Government Mil. Depart.; Dep. Adjutant Gen.; Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen.; Dep. Commissary Gen.; Dep. Auditor Gen.; Secretary to Military Board; Principal Commissary of Ordnance; Superintendents of Public Buildings, when Engineer Officers; Superintendents of the Foundry, ditto ditto; Personal Staff of Governor Gen. and Commander-in-Chief; Political Agents at inferior Native Courts; Commandant of Sappers and Miners; Superintendent Trigonometrical Survey;—on promotion to rank of Major General, Regimental Colonel, or Lieut. Colonel. Colonel-Commandant of a Brigade of Cavalry, a Regiment of Infantry, or a Battalion of Artillery; or acting Chief Engineer or Commandant of Artillery.

First Assist. to a Resident at a Native Court, or high diplomatic Mission; Principal Assistants in Civil charge of districts; Assist. Secretary to Government Mil. Department; first ditto Quarter Master Gen.; first ditto Commissary Gen.; first ditto Auditor Gen.; Agents for Gun Carriages; ditto Gunpowder; ditto Army Clothing; Principal Dep. Commissary of Ordnance; Model-master, and Tangent Scale Department; Joint Secretary Military Board;—on promotion to Lieut. Colonel regimentally.

Superintendents of Public Buildings, if not Engineers; ditto Foundry, if an Artillery Officer; ditto of the Stud; Presidency Paymaster; Commandant Body Guard of the Governor Gen.; Commandant Golandauz Battalion; ditto Local Battalions; ditto Local Horse; ditto New Levies; ditto Pioneer Corps;—on promotion to Lieut. Colonel regimentally.

All Assistants, Deputy Assistants, or Sub-Assistants in Staff Offices, or Public Departments, not included above; Deputy Judge Advocates Gen.; Barrack-Masters; Deputy Paymasters; Brigade Majors; Surveyors, land or river, if not Engineer Officers;—on promotion to Major regimentally.

Secretaries or Persian Interpreters to General Officers or Brigadiers in Command, &c.; Aides-de-Camp to General Officers; Secretary Clothing Board; ditto Board of Superintendence, Stud Department; Superintendent Field Transport; ditto Half Wrought Materials; ditto Family Money; ditto Cadets; ditto Roads or Bunds; ditto Timber Agencies;—on promotion to Major regimentally.

Superintendent of Telegraphs; Garrison Store Keeper; Commissaries of Ordnance; Deputy ditto; Fort or Cantonment Adjutants; Paymaster and Adju-

tant of Invalids; all Officers attached to the College of Fort William, any Native College or Institution; Political, or other Civil Situations inferior to first Assistant to a Resident or to a Civil Commissioner; Appointments in the Mints, Command of Palace Guards, or Escorts with Native Princes; Command of Residents' Guards or Escorts;—on promotion to Major regimentally.

No appointment or public employ whatever, not included in the above enumeration, to which a military officer is eligible, shall be retained in future on the promotion of the party to the rank of regimental Captain, excepting professional offices in the corps of Engineers, which are not limited under the rank of Acting Chief Engineer.

INTERPRETERS IN NATIVE CORPS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, May 27, 1823.

—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to notify to the subaltern of officers of the army, the scale of qualifications expected in the candidates for the office of Interpreter in Native Corps, and the tests by which such qualifications are to be ascertained, *viz.*

1. A well-grounded knowledge of the general principles of grammar.

2. The ability to read and write with facility the modified Persian character of the Oordoo, and the *Devi Nagree* of the *Khurree Bolee*.

3. A colloquial knowledge of the Oordoo and Hindooc, sufficient to enable him to explain with facility, and at the moment, any orders in those dialects, or to transpose reports, letters, &c. from them into English.

The tests by which these qualifications are to be tried—are,

1. By well selected questions, not of the niceties, but of the general leading principles of grammar.

2. By *via voce* conversation with the examiners.

3. By written translations into Hindoostanee, in both characters, of selected orders, or rules and regulations.

4. By reading and translating the *Bagho-Buhar* in Hindoostanee; the *Prem Sagur* in *Khurree Bolee*; and the *Goolistan* or *Unwar-i Soheily* in Persian.

It will be the duty of Committees of examination to ascertain the attainments of candidates by the foregoing rules; and their reports are to specify the proficiency of the party examined, under each of those heads.

The Commander-in-Chief desires it to be further understood, that previous examination in the College of Fort William, if successful, will be considered as sufficient proof of qualification; but that the examinations which took place of officers

quitting the Barrasut Institutions, will not exempt candidates from the operation of the foregoing orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO KING'S OFFICERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, June 3, 1823.

—To prevent any misapprehension respecting leaves of absence to His Majesty's officers, who may be at Calcutta, or within the Presidency command, the Major General or officer commanding the division for the time being is authorized to grant leave, without awaiting a communication from head-quarters, in cases of certified ill-health, or in situations where officers may require, upon very urgent and pressing occasions, leave of absence within the limits of the Presidency command.

On all ordinary occasions, applications for leave of absence must be submitted as at present, to the Commander-in-chief, through the Adjutant Gen.

REMISSION OF SENTENCE ON NATIVE OFFICER.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, June 5, 1823.

—In consideration of the infirmities of Jemadar Mirza Bundley Beg, of the 2d bat. 13th regt., and that Native officer being possessed of medals for services at Seringapatim, in Egypt, and on the island of Java, on which occasion he had volunteered his services, together with the circumstance of his having been several times wounded, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to remit the sentence of suspension passed upon the Jemadar, as promulgated in G. O. of 5th ultimo, and to transfer him to the Invalid Establishment as an out-pensioner upon the Invalid pay of his rank.

OFFICERS TO ATTEND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 5, 1823.

—The undermentioned officers of the General Staff, and composing the suite of the Commander-in-Chief, are to attend His Exc. in his tour to the Upper Provinces, and are accordingly directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Cawnpore.

General Staff.

Col. Sir S. F. Whittingham, Quarter-Master Gen.; Col. Sir T. McMahon, Bart., Adjutant Gen.; Major W. Croker, Assist. Adjutant Gen.—of King's Troops.

Lieut.-Col. R. Stevenson, Quarter-Master Gen.; Lieut.-Col. J. Nicol, Adjutant Gen.; Major W. L. Watson, Deputy Adjutant Gen.; Capt. W. S. Beeson, Assist. Adjutant Gen.—of the Army.

Suite of His Exc. the Com.-in-Chief.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Marley, C.B., Military Secretary.

Capt. Elliott, Assist. Secretary.

Capt. F. Champagne,	} Aides-de- Camp.
— M. Semple,	
— E. J. Honeywood,	
— H. Hay,	
— K. Borrowes,	
— G. Crole,	Extra ditto.

Captain T. Macan, Persian Interpreter.
Mr. W. Twining, Surgeon.

INVALID APPOINTMENTS.

Fort William, June 6, 1823.—With reference to G. O. by Government of the 2d ult., announcing that Merut and Hauper would henceforth be made a third station for the Invalids from corps, regular and irregular, of this army, the Governor-Gen. in Council is pleased to abolish the designation of Superintending Officer of Invalids at Hauper, and to make the following appointments:

Lieut. Col. G. Hickman, of Invalids, to be regulating Officer of the Invalid Jaghirdar establishment at Chittagong, vice Maxwell, deceased.

Brev. Capt. J. Hoggan, 27th N. I., to be Adjutant of Native Invalids and Paymaster of Native Pensioners at Meerut and Hauper, on the same scale of staff, office, and other allowances, as obtain with the corresponding appointment in the Allahabad division.

Brev. Capt. Hoggan will immediately proceed to receive charge of the Hauper Invalid Accounts from the Deputy Paymaster at Meerut, and such documents relating to Jaghirdars as may be in possession of Lieut. Col. Hickman, who will then repair to Chittagong.

Capt. P. M. Hay, 28th N. I., in charge of Chittagong Provincial Battalion, is appointed to the charge of the Jaghirdar establishment in that district till Lieut.-Col. Hickman joins.

His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is requested to give effect to the arrangement establishing Merut as a third regular Invaliding Station, for the final examination of the troops annually recommended for the Invalid establishment, and to assign the station and posts in the northern and western divisions of the army, which are in future to send their Invalids to Merut instead of Allahabad for final examination. The rules of management and forms of accounts are in every respect to be the same as prevail at Allahabad and Monghyr.

NATIVE OFFICERS PROMOTED FOR GOOD CONDUCT.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 25, 1823.
—A report from the officer commanding the 1st bat. 20th regt. has brought under the Commander-in-Chief's notice the gallant behaviour of Havildar Jeyerry Sing, of that battalion, now serving at Singapore. It appears that, in a disturbance which occurred at that settlement on the night of the

10th April, the Resident, Lieut.-Col. Farquhar, was suddenly attacked by an infuriated Malay, and that his life was saved by the Havildar, who threw himself between his commanding officer and the assassin, and warded off the blow aimed at the former, receiving himself a wound in the struggle.

His Exc. is pleased to mark his sense of the Havildar's prompt and courageous conduct, by promoting him to the rank of Jemadar from the 11th inst.

INVALIDS, KING'S TROOPS.

Head-Quarters on the River, July 25, 1823.—1. Adverting to the approaching meetings of the Annual Station Invaliding Committees, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to appoint Capt. Creighton, of the 11th Dragoons, to the general charge of the invalided men of H. M. regiments stationed in the Upper Provinces, and that officer will accordingly proceed with them, under the sanction of Government, from Ghurmuckteser Ghaut to Fort William by water, calling for and taking charge of such invalids and other soldiers at the intermediate stations as may be destined for the Presidency.

2. Lieut. L'Estrange, of the 14th Foot, will do duty with the troops under Capt. Creighton; and Assist.-Surg. Harcourt, of the 11th Dragoons, will attend the same in medical charge.

3. The men to be discharged from H. M. regiments, whose periods of service have expired or may terminate within the current year, and such as may engage into other regiments than those in which they formerly served, are to be placed under Capt. Creighton's command, who will deliver those who have enlisted into corps stationed between Meerut and Calcutta, together with all documents belonging to them, to the Commanding-officers of each corps respectively.

4. Officers commanding regiments stationed at a distance from Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, will explain to the time-expired men, who decline renewing their engagements, that they will on no account be permitted to re-enlist after they shall have actually left their corps, for the purpose of eventually embarking for Europe.

5. The Major Gen. or Officer commanding the Meerut division will be pleased to cause the invalids, &c. of the 11th Dragoons and 14th Foot to move thence in progress to Fort William, on, or as early as practicable after the 1st Oct. next, directing Capt. Creighton to report to the officers commanding at Cawnpore, Ghazepore, Dinapore and Benhampore, the probable time of his arrival at these stations respectively, that no delay may ensue.

6. Commanding-officers of regiments will transmit at the prescribed period to

the Adjutant Gen. of H. M. Forces, returns prepared agreeably to the Form No. 1, laid down in G. O., No. 659, of 28th June 1816, of the men deemed unfit for further service.

7. The officer in command of the details is to have placed in his possession the conditional charges of the invalids, and other documents referrible to the limited service soldiers, and upon his arrival at Fort William he will deliver over the same, together with the men destined for the Presidency, and for Madras and Bombay, to the Brigade Major King's Troops.

8. The Major Gen. or officer commanding the Presidency division will be pleased at the proper time to make the necessary application to Government, for passages for the discharged soldiers and invalids destined for Europe, and he will, in conformity with the instructions laid down in G. O., No. 2548, of 13th March 1822, have the accommodation, provisions, &c. &c. allotted for the troops inspected by a committee, whose reports are to be forwarded as therein directed to head-quarters. Officers will hereafter be appointed under instructions with which Major Gen. Dalzell will be furnished, to proceed in charge of the men on the different vessels.

9. Upon the embarkation of the invalids, &c. the Brigade Major King's Troops will forward, through the General commanding the Presidency division, the returns prescribed in G. O. of 28 June 1816.

10. Referring to G. O., Nos. 2398 and 2439 of 4 Sept. 1821, and 26 Oct. of the same year, invalid soldiers of the description therein contemplated are to apply for permission to reside at the Cape of Good Hope or in India, immediately after they shall have been invalided, as no application for that indulgence will be attended to after they leave their corps for embarkation.

11. Commanding officers of regiments are requested to see the instructions laid down in G. O. No. 2082, of 16 July 1820, relative to the quantity of baggage to be brought down by the men, strictly attended to.

12. Their Exc. the Commanders-in-Chief at Madras and Bombay will be pleased to issue the requisite orders referrible to the time-expired soldiers of regiments under their respective commands, and they will make the necessary arrangements with the Local Governments for the conveyance to England of such as may decline to reinlist, as also for forwarding to their destinations such as may reengage into other regiments than those in which they formerly served.

By order of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

Fort William, July 31, 1823.—1. The adjustment of accounts between Govern-

ment and the Military Orphan Society, on account of the Lower Orphan School, being liable to confusion and arrear, from the practice of Paymasters deducting sums issued for expenditure of the Lower Institution out of stoppages belonging to the Upper, the Hon. the Governor Gen. in Council is pleased to extend the operation of the arrangement made in 1808, viz.

2. All disbursements, whether for arrear of subsistence money due by the regulations of Government and of the Orphan Society to children under the age of four years, or for the expenses of sending children to the Lower School, are no longer in any case to be deducted from the amount of stoppages in the Paymaster's hands on account of the Orphan Society. They are to be incorporated with the accounts of Paymasters respectively, and charged with their proper vouchers, like other disbursements, for direct submission to the Auditor General.

3. In cases where the children, as not belonging to any particular corps, nor being the children of non-commissioned officers and soldiers placed under a specific commissioned officer, may be under the Orphan Committee of the district, the voucher to be required in order to an issue of the subsistence money, is a receipt of the person in immediate charge of each child, attested by the Secretary of the District Orphan Committee.

4. The cases of children whose fathers are under command of a particular officer, will continue to be regulated by the G. O. of Jan. 27, 1821; and when children are to be sent to the school, if the party is to be dispatched from a station at which there is no Orphan Committee, the commanding officer, or his station staff, will, in like manner, attest and authenticate the receipt for necessary advances, directing the party, if it be convenient, to some station at which there is a Committee of the Orphan Society. When the party is to be dispatched from a committee station, the signature of the Secretary to the Orphan Committee is to be taken instead of that of the commanding officer or his station staff; and for the more certain adjustment of the remaining account to be settled at the Presidency with the persons sent in charge of the children, it is ordered, that the Paymaster shall make out, in duplicate, attested copies of the document forwarded to the Auditor Gen.; one copy to be sent with his monthly dispatch to the Secretary of the Military Orphan Society at Calcutta, and the other to be given to the person sent in charge of the children.

GORKA, OR HILL CORPS.

Fort William, July 31, 1823.—1. With reference to the G. O. 2d May last, respecting the Invalids of Local Infantry, and to the peculiar situation of the officers

and men belonging to the Gorka or Hill Corps, who came over to the British army from that of the Nepal Government, during the campaign of 1815, the limitation of the periods of service with respect to those men who may become superannuated, or unfit for active service, is removed, and the following course will be adopted.

2. Whenever any individuals belonging to the 4 Gorka Battalions, who came over from the enemy in 1815, or were taken into service during that campaign, may become unfit, by age or infirmity, for the more active duties of the corps, they will be transferred into a garrison company, to be formed in each battalion, under the orders of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, and employed solely on the garrison duties of the forts and outposts in the Nepal conquests, heretofore performed by their corps, and considered as stationary.

3. These garrison companies will form a component part of the present establishment of each battalion, and of its aggregate strength, on the same pay or allowances with the rest of the corps. Should a second or a third garrison company be necessary in any of the corps, by an excess of aged or worn-out men, it will be formed on the same principle under His Excellency's orders.

4. Whenever any individuals belonging to the garrison companies of those corps be wholly unfit even for garrison duty, they will be examined by the annual committees, and pensioned wherever they may choose to reside within the British territory, under the same forms and rates as the other Local Infantry. (Vide 5th clause G.O. 2d May 1823.)

5. No part of this regulation is to be applied to the cases of officers or men enlisted since the campaign of 1815, who must in all cases be subject in every respect to the general regulation above adverted to. (Clauses 1 to 7.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

CAPT. A. C. DUNSMURE, 10TH REGT. N.I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, June 5, 1823.

—At an European general court-martial, assembled at Fort-William on Monday, 19 May, 1823, of which Col. Morrison, C.B., H.M.'s 44th regt., was President, Capt. Alexander Conway Dunsmure, of the 1st bat. 10th regt. N.I., was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, *viz.*

For pursuing a systematic course of disobedience of orders and neglect of duty, from the period of his joining the battalion at Barrackpore, in Feb. 1821, to the present date, and particularly in the following instances:

1st. In absenting himself from his duty and station, without permission, on the 15th and 16th June 1821, notwithstanding similar instances of irregularity had

been pointed out to him on previous occasions, which he had promised should not again occur.

2d. In totally absenting himself from, and neglecting all battalion duties, from the 26th Dec. 1822 to the 14th Feb. 1823, without furnishing a medical certificate, or assigning a sufficient reason for such absence; his general habits and conduct during that interval being such as to afford grounds to suppose that his alleged plea of indisposition was not founded on fact.

3d. In persevering in the same course of neglect and disobedience between the 14th and 26th Feb. last, although officially informed that the medical officer who had been directed to visit him had declared him fit for duty, and that his commanding officer expressly required his future attendance at parades; which communication remained totally unnoticed and disregarded.

4th. In absenting himself from his corps and station from the 26th to the 28th Feb. last, without leave, in opposition to the frequent admonitions of his commanding officer, and in violation of his own repeated promises.

5th. In continuing the same line of conduct from the 28th Feb. to the present date, notwithstanding a written pledge given by him to Major Gen. Dalzell on the 10th March promising amendment; such contumacious neglect of duty and breach of promise not being attributable to ill health, a special medical committee, directed to report on his case, having declared him fit for the performance of every duty.

6th. In not complying with battalion orders of 19th March last, directing him to deliver over the 6th battalion company to Ensign Smith, until a second order was issued some days after.

7th. In absenting himself from his corps and company at muster on the 1st of the present month (May), this being the second time of such absence from muster.

8th. For general neglect of duty as Captain of a company, in not personally attending to the internal discipline and good order of two companies under his immediate charge, from the time of his joining the battalion.

Such conduct being subversive of good order and military discipline, detrimental to the service, and in breach of the Articles of War.

Additional charge preferred against Capt. A. C. Dunsmure, 1st Bat. 10th N.I.—

For breach of arrest on the 21st inst. (May), in quitting Calcutta without leave, and failing to appear before the general court-martial assembled to investigate the aforementioned charges on that day.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—That the prisoner, Captain A. C. Dunsmure, of the 1st bat. 10th regt., is guilty of as much of the first specification of charge as accuses him of absenting himself from his duty and station, without permission, on the 15th and 16th June 1821.

That he is not guilty on the second specification.

That he is not guilty on the third specification.

That he is guilty of so much of the fourth specification as accuses him of absenting himself from his corps and station, without leave, from the 26th to 28th Feb. last.

That he is guilty of the fifth specification of charge, with exception to the period between the 17th March and 6th April last, when he was regularly reported sick.

That he is guilty of the sixth specification.

That he is guilty of the seventh specification.

That he is not guilty of the eighth specification.

That he is guilty of the additional charge.

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner, Capt. A. C. Dunsmure, of the 1st bat. 10th regt. N. I., guilty of so much of the original charges as are stated in the finding, and of the additional charge, do sentence him to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) EDW. PAGET,
General, and Commander-in-chief.

Capt. A. C. Dunsmure is to be struck off the strength of the 10th regt. N. I., from the date on which these orders may be promulgated at Barrackpore, and placed under charge of the Fort Major of Fort William.

JAMES NICOL,

Adjt. General of the Army.

Fort-William, June 13, 1823. — His Exc. the Commander-in-chief having submitted to Government a representation from the General Court-martial, which cashiered Mr. Dunsmure, late a Captain in the 10th regt. N. I., relative to the mental imbecility manifested by him during the trial; the Governor General in Council, in consideration of this circumstance, and with advertence to Mr. Dunsmure's length of service, nearly 22 years, is pleased to grant to him, subject to the approbation of the Hon. Court of Directors, a monthly allowance equal to that drawn by a Captain of Infantry placed on the pension establishment of this Presidency, and payable in the same manner so long as he remains in India.

—
LIEUT. J. D. CARROLL, H.M.'s 86th REGT.

Head-Quarters on the River, off Barrackpore, July 11, 1823.—At a General

Court-martial, assembled at Fort-William on Monday, 23d June, 1823, Lieut J. D. Carroll, of H.M.'s 86th regt., nominally a Captain in H.M.'s 69th regt., under the yet unconfirmed appointment of the late Commander-in-chief in India, and Major of Brigade to the King's Troops at Madras, was arraigned upon the under-mentioned charges, *viz.*

For behaving in a scandalous, infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances :

1st. In having transmitted, through the office of the Secretary to the Government in the Military Department, a memorial to the Hon. the Gov. General in Council, dated 28 May 1823, in which he falsely and fraudulently sets forth, that at the special desire and request of the Governor General and Commander-in-chief, the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings, he compiled a work, by which he had lost the sum of S. Rs. 46,116 12; whilst in his original memorial to Lord Hastings, dated 31 Aug. 1818, which has been found in the office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, his loss on the same account is stated to be S. Rs. 26,416 12.

2d. In having transmitted with the above-mentioned memorial to the Hon. the Governor General in Council, dated 23 May of the present year, and in support of the same, a paper purporting and by him attested, to be a true copy of a memorial, dated 31 Aug. 1818, and addressed to the late Governor General and Commander-in-chief; which paper is not only in itself an imperfect and fabricated document, but also falsely and fraudulently sets forth his loss on the work in question to amount to S. Rs. 46,116 12; whereas in own original memorial, dated 31 Aug. 1818, which has been found in the office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, the balance against him is stated to amount to S. Rs. 26,416 12.

3d. In having transmitted with the above-mentioned memorial to the Hon. the Governor General in Council, dated 28 May of the present year, a statement, in which he falsely sets forth the particulars of the expense of the work in question to amount to S. Rs. 71,416 12, the return by subscription and sale to have been S. Rs. 25,300, and the loss to be S. Rs. 46,116 12; whereas in an original statement, signed by himself, found in the office of the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, dated 31 Aug. 1818, and sent up with the original memorial to Lord Hastings of that date, the expense of the work is stated at S. Rs. 51,416 12; the return by subscription and sale being in the said original memorial stated to be S. Rs. 25,000, and

the loss S.Rs.26,416 12, thereby fraudulently endeavouring to obtain from the Government a grant or loan to the amount of S.Rs. 19,700, in excess to the claim formerly brought forward of S.Rs.26,416 12.

4th. In having obtained from the office of the Military Secretary to His Exc. the Commander-in-chief a copy of a letter from Lieut. Col. Doyle, Military Secretary to the late Commander-in-chief, dated 22 Oct. 1818, and addressed to Lieut. Col. Young, then Secretary to Government in the Military Department, in which he has, with false and fraudulent intent, erased and altered, or caused to be erased and altered, the figures 26,416 12 to 46,116 12.

All and every part of such conduct being in breach of the articles of war.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision :

Finding.—After mature deliberation, the Court do find as follows :

That Lieut. J. D. Carroll, of H.M.'s 86th regt., nominally a Captain in H.M.'s 69th regt., under the yet unconfirmed appointment of the late Commander-in-chief in India, and Major of Brigade to the King's troops at Madras, is guilty of the first specification of charge against him.

The Court do find him guilty of the second specification of charge against him.

The Court do find him guilty of the third specification of charge against him.

The Court do find him guilty of the fourth specification of charge against him.

Sentence.—Having found the prisoner, Lieut. Carroll, of H. M.'s 86th regt., nominally a Captain in H.M.'s 69th regt. and Major of Brigade to the King's troops at Madras, guilty of the charges exhibited against him, the Court do sentence him to be discharged from His Majesty service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) EDW. PAGET,
General and Commander-in-Chief
in India.

The foregoing order to be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

By order of His Exc. the Commander-in-chief,

THOMAS M'MAHON, Col. A.G.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HON. JOHN ADAM.

Meeting at the Town Hall.—A meeting having been convened by the sheriff,* to be held at the Town Hall, for the purpose of considering the best means of paying some suitable mark of pub-

* To William Hay Macnaghten, Esq., Sheriff of Calcutta.

We, the undersigned, request that you will convene a meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, for the purpose of considering the best means of paying some suitable mark of public

respect and attachment to the Hon. John Adam, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Governor General of India, a numerous assemblage of the most respectable inhabitants, consisting of members of the civil and military service, the bar, the principal merchants of the city, and others, met in the Town Hall, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on Saturday, the 9th of August, pursuant to the above. The sheriff shortly addressed the meeting, and

Mr. Fergusson being called to the chair, addressed the assembly in an eloquent and animated speech. He commenced by stating, that very few words were necessary on this occasion ; it would be sufficient to remind them, that they were met there to consider how they might best express their respect and attachment to Mr. Adam, on his retiring from the honourable and elevated post of Governor General. He purposely abstained from speaking on the individual public acts of Mr. Adam's life, but he might say, that he had spent nearly the whole of his life among the inhabitants of Calcutta ; that his life, from its very commencement among them, to the moment in which he had then the grateful satisfaction and happiness of presiding over a meeting convened to afford a tribute to the intervening period, had been passed in the constant and unremitting exercise of his public and private duties. These had been fulfilled to the admiration of the Indian public, in the most excellent, upright, honourable, and unassuming manner ; and it would be difficult to point out a better man, or one more justly and extensively beloved. Of such a character it was needless to say much ; every one who heard him knew that it was impossible to speak too highly of the manner in which he had executed his public and his private duties ; and it was indeed to him a source of the highest gratification, to be called upon to propose a public mark of respect and esteem to such a man ; whose purity of heart, and sterling public worth entitled him to the highest consideration in the power of the meeting to bestow.

From his having so passed his life among them, they were well qualified to

respect and attachment to the Hon. John Adam, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Governor General.

J. Palmer,	Wm. Prinsep,
J. Fattle,	John Smith,
R. C. Fergusson,	Alex. Colvin,
J. Paton,	C. R. Lindsay,
John Hayes,	W. Paton,
J. P. Laikins,	T. Plowden,
J. C. C. Sutherland,	H. Sargent,
G. B. Lard,	R. Saunders,
J. W. Hogg,	Geo. Keppel,
T. Alsop,	R. C. Plowden,
W. Dorn,	R. Robertson,
C. Trower,	James Colvin,
D. Clark,	Thos. E. M. Turton,
W. Ainslie,	James Atkinson.

Aug. 6, 1823.

judge of his merits; for his own part, he firmly believed that British India owed the major part of its present prosperity to the arduous exertions, the indefatigable attention to duty, and the strict integrity which had distinguished Mr. Adam in the execution of the duties of the various and responsible situations which he had filled. He would say further, that he firmly believed that, in every public act of his life, he had been influenced by none but the very best intentions, and felt assured that it was the lot of very few men to be esteemed and beloved as was that excellent and admirable man. In unassuming benevolence, sound judgment, purity of heart, he was surpassed by no man, and he (the learned chairman) was justly proud of his friendship. It was to such a character as this that the people of India would always be anxious to bear public testimony, and a set of resolutions had been drawn up to that effect. In his opinion these ought to be plain—the plainer, indeed, the better. The first resolution embodied the opinion of the meeting as to the propriety of some public mark of esteem being paid to Mr. Adam; the second determined the best method of carrying the first into effect. For his own part he thought, but certainly his opinion was entitled to little weight, that a full-length portrait, to be kept in some public place at Calcutta, among the public who have witnessed the conduct of which they now are desirous of recording their unqualified approbation, would be the most proper. He accordingly moved the following resolutions:

Resolved—1. That it is the opinion of this meeting that some public and permanent testimony should be given of the high respect and esteem entertained by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, for the public character, and talents, and private virtues of the Hon. John Adam, late Governor General of India.

2. That in order to carry into effect the preceding resolution in the most suitable manner, a committee be appointed to wait upon Mr. Adam, and request that he will be pleased to sit for a full-length portrait, to be placed in some conspicuous public situation, as a permanent memorial of his public services and private worth.

Mr. Hogg, in a speech replete with feeling and eloquence, seconded the motion. He felt perfectly assured that the resolutions just read from the chair embodied the feelings and sentiments of all classes of people in this country; and if it had been simply read, unaided by the forcible eloquence and talents of the learned chairman, it would still have been unanimously carried. Indeed this was the last place for any thing like contention on admitted facts; they might indeed contend on mere matters of doubt, as to the most

eligible method of conveying the sentiments contained in the resolutions, but when they assembled for the purpose of paying a deserved tribute to acknowledged worth, to the most unlimited benevolence, and to the strictest integrity, it was impossible to admit a tiresome and tedious discussion. He had had the happiness to know Mr. Adam for a long period, and believed in his conscience that a more benevolent man never existed. As to his talents, from the long period in which he had been before the public, they must be known to all his bearers; and the next thing to possessing great talents, was the possessing a mind capable of appreciating them, and rendering them a just tribute. Indeed, on such occasions as these, when paying a tribute to a great and a good man, they could not but feel themselves elevated above the common level; and that such was the character of Mr. Adam must be known to all. He had arrived in this country at a very early period of his life: indeed he may be said to have passed from boy to manhood here. He had gone through the regular grades of the service, until he was called on to rule over the millions subject to the sway of this Government. They had not met to deliberate on the conduct he had pursued while in that capacity; but to pass a resolution which should convey the respect, esteem, and regard they entertained for him. One very gratifying feature on this occasion was, that they had not assembled to perform the painful task of bidding adieu to the object of their veneration; he was yet to reside among them for some time; and his future conduct would undoubtedly retain, and if possible increase, the feeling that day evinced to do honour to his character; and when the painful hour arrived in which he was to quit the land, where his virtues and his talents had been blessings to all, they could again meet, and more fully and amply convey the sentiments and feelings of their hearts. When he (Mr. H.) first landed in India, he heard the name of John Adam united to every thing that was great, good, and amiable—he thus learned to venerate the man, though unknown to him; and a knowledge of him has only had the effect of convincing him of the justness of the association. You, gentlemen, said the eloquent speaker, are now met to offer a public proof of your respect and esteem for this great and good man; and, however valuable such a tribute is and must be, it still does not reach the private testimony of the heart, which in its inmost recesses pays a tribute to worth and talents beyond the power of public expression. But I am about to commit the fault I have deprecated; I shall therefore close, by giving my unqualified support to the plan proposed from the chair, and by expres-

sing my firmest conviction, that on no former occasion has unanimity and harmony been more conspicuous than it will be proved to be here.

Mr. Larkins entirely concurred in the testimony borne by his learned friends, the chairman and seconder of the resolutions, to the public and private worth of Mr. Adam; he also cordially agreed in the spirit of the resolutions which has been just read from the chair.

Their highly respected chairman had said, that he purposely abstained from entering upon the acts of Mr. Adam's public life; Gentlemen, he continued, I also must abstain from noticing those acts, but I do so from a feeling which *cannot* influence my learned friend. I do so alone from a conviction of my own utter inability to do justice to his administration of this Government, and to the many public acts of a long life, which are connected with his name. I lament this inability, since no man can hold the public character and private virtues of Mr. Adam in higher veneration than I do. Entertaining these sentiments towards Mr. Adam, I should be most reluctant to originate any proposition that could tend to disturb the cordial and perfect unanimity which at present prevails amongst the gentlemen here assembled; an unanimity which itself conveys a high eulogium on Mr. Adam; since, however, gentlemen may entertain a difference of opinion on other questions, here all are unanimous in their approbation of his virtues and his talents; and if any difference exists, it is who shall praise him most, or, in other words, who shall best do him justice. This I conceive will be better done, and in a more suitable manner, by presenting him with a service of plate; and I cannot but persuade myself that it would be a more acceptable offering to Mr. Adam himself. I purpose therefore to move, as an amendment to the second resolution, that the words "service of plate" be substituted for "a picture;" and that Mr. Adam be requested to accept of the one, instead of to sit for the other, as a token of the high esteem and veneration which the inhabitants of Calcutta bear towards his character.

I have indeed heard, since I came into the hall, that some objections to the proposition I have submitted may possibly be started on the ground of the expense; but I am persuaded, gentlemen, that no such consideration will deter you from presenting to the distinguished individual whatever you may consider a proper and deserved tribute. For my own part, I consider that a service of plate is the most appropriate, and I beg to move accordingly.

The Chairman said, that he considered the first resolution carried; with respect to the second, an amendment had been

proposed by Mr. Larkins, and before he put it he must say, that no thought of the expense had entered the minds of those who considered the portrait the most eligible method of conveying to posterity a memorial of their veneration for Mr. Adam. He considered this method, which was more commonly adopted, better calculated to remain a lasting testimony than presenting a service of plate.

Mr. Larkins did not think the picture the most permanent. On the amendment being put to substitute a piece of plate for the portrait,

Mr. Palmer rose, and submitted, that in addition to the portrait, which had been proposed by the Chairman, that the service of plate, as proposed by Mr. Larkins, should also be voted to Mr. Adam; the former to be placed in some conspicuous place in Calcutta, as a memorial to us, and all future inhabitants of the place, of the meritorious services of Mr. Adam, and a proof that they were justly appreciated by the public, to remain for ever a public record of his public and private virtues; the latter to be given to Mr. Adam as an heir-loom, and as a private record to him and his posterity of us, reminding him to his latest hour of our regard and esteem, and conveying to his children, and his children's children, the gratifying testimony of how highly his character had been appreciated by those among whom he had lived.

Mr. Plowden seconded the motion, and Mr. Larkins withdrew his amendment.

This proposal for the portrait, and the service of plate, seemed to meet with the unanimous concurrence of the meeting, and it was understood by many that it was carried; when Mr. Martin rose, and said, that several gentlemen at that end of the table thought that the plate should not be presented now, but reserved until Mr. Adam left us; that the portrait was at present the most appropriate method of convincing Mr. Adam of the respect in which he was held, and would be most acceptable to him. There was, besides, another impediment in the way of any such a method of conveying public testimony to a servant of the Company, which was the order of the Court of Directors, without whose consent Mr. Adam could not, he imagined, accept of it. On this, Mr. Palmer withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Larkins' amendment was then again put, since he only withdrew it on the consideration that Mr. Palmer would persist in his.

Mr. Holt McKenzie opposed it. He considered that the portrait was the most proper and durable method of conveying to the minds of posterity the man to whose worth and transcendent abilities it was a tribute. Indeed, it was impossible to express the high sense of honour, the

firm principle and strict integrity which distinguished the individual on whose account they had met : but there was a radical objection to the adoption of the proposed amendment, while that individual remained in the exercise of the high office which he now held ; and certainly he could never require any other memorial of them, or of that country, which had been the field of his exertions, and which had reaped the fruit of his virtue and talents ; they, and that country, would ever to his dying day be held in the most grateful remembrance by Mr. Adam. In every sense, and in every view, he considered the portrait by far the more appropriate, and, he thought, the most acceptable method of embodying the feelings of the public. He felt satisfied that very many would be induced, in this manner, to hear testimony of the love and veneration they entertained for Mr. Adam.

The Rev. J. Corrie addressed a few words to the Chairman, the purport of which escaped us—after which,

Dr. Bryce rose, and said that he offered himself with some reluctance to the attention of the meeting. But, entertaining the highest respect for the public conduct and private worth of Mr. Adam, he could not permit the opportunity offered of bearing his public testimony to that conduct and worth to pass over. It was unnecessary, however, he said, for him to add any thing to the warm eulogium, which had been passed by the chair, on the acts which had so much distinguished the career of the late Governor General : he had heard this eulogium with no ordinary degree of satisfaction. He had also listened with the highest pleasure to the very eloquent speech of another gentleman of the law ; and, as he could add nothing to the tribute of applause which they had paid to Mr. Adam, he would content himself with stating the grounds on which he preferred the resolution proposed by Mr. Palmer, that both a picture and a service of plate were demanded by the occasion ; the one to remain amongst us as a memorial of our late Governor General ; the other to accompany Mr. Adam to his native land, as a testimonial to which he could direct the eyes of his children, and his children's children, of the high estimation in which all who knew him in India held his public and his private worth. The Rev. Gentleman went on to state, that he, with several around him, were not aware that Mr. Palmer's motion, voting both the picture and the plate, had been withdrawn by that gentleman ; they were, therefore, somewhat taken by surprise. For his own part, he added, that he concurred most cordially in the picture as an appropriate mark of respect : but having heard both that and the plate proposed by so highly respectable a gentleman as Mr. Palmer, and

having moreover seen it meet the warm applause of the meeting, he could not but regard the proposal of confining the mark of our regard to one of those testimonials with some concern. His Rev. Friend, Mr. Corrie, still adhered to the opinion that both ought certainly to be presented ; and as it was competent for any one to embody this opinion into a motion, he would take the liberty of doing so, by moving, not an amendment, but an additional resolution, that this meeting still farther mark its respect for the public conduct and private virtues of Mr. Adam, and, to give him a testimonial which may accompany him to his native land, resolve to present him with a service of plate.

The motion was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Corrie, when a discussion arose ; Mr. Martin moving, as an amendment, that the consideration respecting the plate be postponed.

The Chairman said there might be some difficulty about the immediate matter in discussion. He should, therefore, put Dr. Bryce's motion ; but as Chairman, and having no vote on the occasion, he should certainly protest against the opposition to the service of plate being construed into a feeling of disregard for Mr. Adam.

Mr. Holt McKenzie said that he could not but consider the additional resolution proposed by Dr. Bryce as injurious to the object for which this meeting had been convened, and that it was equally injurious to Mr. Adam's character. (The Chairman, we believe, here interposed.) Mr. McKenzie continued. If the meeting voted a piece of plate, he should consider it as not adding to the respectable character of the service ; and if the resolution should stand on record, respectably proposed and seconded as it was, the injury done to the character of the service would be in proportion to the respectability of the supporters of the resolution. He considered the original resolutions contained the feelings and wishes of the settlement.

Mr. Bayley, we believe, concurred in opinion that it would not be proper to offer Mr. Adam a service of plate while he continued a servant of the Honourable Company.

Under these circumstances, and to prevent every possibility of disturbing the cordiality of the meeting, Dr. Bryce consented to withdraw his resolution ; but he would not allow that it was injurious to the object of the meeting, as had been said. He maintained that its tendency was directly the reverse ; and the same measure had been first proposed by a gentleman high in the civil service, and afterwards by one of the most respectable and respected merchants in the settlement.

The second resolution was then put, and carried.

Mr. Hogg spoke of a committee to wait on Mr. Adam.

The Chairman proposed that the gentlemen who signed the requisition, with power to add to their numbers, should wait upon Mr. Adam to learn his pleasure, which was agreed to. He then concluded by voting the thanks of the meeting to the Sheriff for convening the meeting.

Mr. McNaghten returned thanks, and the worthy Chairman having quitted the chair, he proposed the thanks of the meeting to him for his able and impartial conduct.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Aug. 11.

Portrait of Mr. Adam.

The Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz.

Mr. Fergusson, Chairman.

Mr. Pattle,	Mr. Larkins,
Mr. Hogg,	Mr. Trower,
Col. Paton,	Mr. Palmer,
Mr. Sutherland,	Mr. Alsop,
Mr. H. McKenzie,	Mr. Atkinson,
Mr. Plowden,	Mr. H. Shakes-
Hon. C. R. Lindsay,	pear,
Mr. Ainslie,	Mr. J. Colvin,
Mr. McFarlane,	Mr. Sargent,
Mr. Paton,	Mr. H. Colvin,
Mr. Wm. Prinsep.	Mr. G. Swinton,

and several other gentlemen, appointed by the general meeting to wait on Mr. Adam, to request him to gratify the public wishes by sitting for his picture in full-length, to be placed in some conspicuous place in Calcutta, had an interview with him yesterday morning (Aug. 11), at half past eight o'clock, at the house of W. B. Bayley, Esq.

The committee on reaching the house were introduced to Mr. Adam, who stood surrounded by several of his personal friends.

Mr. Fergusson immediately addressed him on the subject of their visit as follows:

“Mr. Adam: We have the honour to wait on you, at the desire and on the behalf of a very numerous meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, who have availed themselves of the occasion which has presented itself, to record the sense which they entertain of the merits of your long and efficient public services, and are desirous of obtaining, and preserving among them, some lasting memorial of the virtues for which, in public and private life, you are so eminently distinguished. Your presence, Sir, forbids me from dilating on a topic, on which upon the late occasion, I admit, that I not unwillingly indulged myself; although the attempt was feeble to embody in any language of mine, the sentiments of respect, esteem, and I may add of warm and affectionate attachment, with which the breast of every man who heard me was animated towards you. I will refrain from any such attempt

now, and will content myself with reading the resolutions which were adopted at the meeting, and which will convey to you in their own words the sentiments and wishes of those at whose request we have attended upon you.

“Resolved, I. That it is the opinion of this meeting that some public and permanent testimony should be given, of the high respect and esteem entertained by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, for the public character and talents, and private virtues, of the Honourable John Adam, late Governor General of India.

“II. That, in order to carry into effect the preceding resolutions in the most suitable manner, a committee be appointed to wait upon Mr. Adam, and request that he will be pleased to sit for a full-length portrait, to be placed in some conspicuous public situation, as a permanent memorial of his public services and private worth.

“If, Sir, the earnest solicitation of myself and other private friends, whom you see around you, and by whom I need not tell you how much you are beloved, could add any thing to the force of the request conveyed from so large a body of your countrymen, that solicitation would not be wanting. But we are assured that you will feel no hesitation in complying with the wish which has been publicly expressed, and that you will be pleased to give effect to the object in view in the manner which has appeared to be the most honourable and pure, and therefore the most suitable, and which, it is believed, will be the most acceptable to you.

“If I were permitted, Sir, upon this occasion, to allude to any thing which is personal to myself, I should not be disposed to conceal how much I have felt gratified in being thought worthy of taking the part which has been allotted to me in these proceedings. You, Sir, are the oldest friend I have in India. I have not forgotten the warm and cordial reception which I met with from you on my first arrival in this country; but I was prepared for that reception, and all the kindness which followed it, by what I had experienced from one whom you, as I well know, in no ordinary degree love and venerate. Your excellent and much respected father extended to me his countenance in early life; and indeed, I may say, that the attachment to the name of Adam had come to me as an inheritance from one, no more, whose memory I am bound to cherish; and from whom, in my childhood, I had heard the expressions of regard and esteem which he entertained for ‘William Adam,’ with whom, from his younger days, he had been united in the ties of friendship. Need I say, Sir, that the interest of these proceedings will not be confined to this country, or to those who have taken a part in, or been witnesses

of them? Of the feelings with which these tidings must be received by your valued parent, I can, in some degree, judge, from knowing the affection which he once bore towards you, and which cannot surely have abated, because, in the fulness of your reputation, you have realized to the utmost the hopes which he had fondly cherished of you.

"The honours which are paid to you, are his as much as yours. I trust, with my own lips, not only to communicate to him the earliest intelligence to these proceedings, but also to impart something of the feeling which pervades my bosom, and the bosoms of all who, on this occasion, have sought to do justice to the merits of a son so honoured and beloved.

"Allow me, Sir, in conclusion, to request that you will accept from your friends who now surround you, wishes as ardent and as sincere as can have place in the human heart, for the happiness, welfare, and prosperity of yourself and your family."

Mr. Adam, evidently overpowered by the sensations produced in his mind by the flattering manner in which the resolutions had been passed at the Town-hall, and overcome by the pathetic and affectionate address of the learned chairman of the committee, replied,

"I shall endeavour, in the best manner my feelings will admit, to express the deep and grateful sense which I do, and must ever entertain, of the high honour conferred on me by my countrymen, the British Inhabitants of Calcutta; an honour which, however great and gratifying in itself, is much enhanced in my estimation by its being conveyed to me by a body of gentlemen, for whom I have ever felt the highest respect and esteem, and with many of whom I have passed a long term of years, in the most cordial intercourse of intimacy and uninterrupted friendship; and even the grateful feelings which these circumstances are so well calculated to produce, are aggravated by the manner in which my kind friend, your learned chairman, has announced to me the flattering intentions of the community of Calcutta. Indeed these united powerful incitements, while they convey the proudest and deepest sensations of delight, that my merits should be deemed worthy of such an honour, create at the same time an uncontrollable agitation, increased by the allusions of your worthy chairman, which absolutely incapacitate me from returning any adequate tribute of acknowledgment for the high and inestimable mark of favour and distinction which has been manifested towards me by the British inhabitants of Calcutta. With the most heartfelt pleasure shall I comply with the flattering request which has been so handsomely conveyed to me by you."

The agitation alluded to was, we understand, very conspicuous, and may be readily conceived. The committee breakfasted with Mr. Bayley, and the following arrangements afterwards took place:—

Town-Hall, Calcutta, Aug. 11, 1823.

At a meeting of the committee appointed at the general meeting, held at the Town hall on Saturday, for the purpose of considering the best means of paying some suitable mark of public respect and attachment to the Hon. John Adam, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Governor General:

It was resolved, That a sub-committee, to consist of the undernamed gentlemen, be nominated to carry into effect the resolutions of the general meeting of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, held at the Town-hall on Saturday the 9th instant.

Mr. Larkins, Chairman.

Mr. Hogg, Mr. H. S. Shakespear,
Mr. Palmer, Mr. Atkinson.

Mr. Palmer, Treasurer.

The sub-committee having met, it was resolved, That it be the duty of this sub-committee to circulate through the Treasurer a book among such gentlemen as may be desirous of subscribing to the full-length portrait of the Hon. John Adam, and to make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Chinnery, the artist, for the execution of the same.

Resolved further, That in the event of the amount subscribed for exceeding that required to meet the expense of the portrait, it shall be left to the sub-committee to apply the surplus funds to such charitable purpose as they may deem expedient.

(Signed) J. P. LARKINS, Chairman.

[*Cal. John Bull, Aug. 12.*]

MEASURES FOR INSTRUCTION AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

We have just heard of two measures, lately adopted by this Government, which we are sure our readers will rejoice to learn. The one is the establishment of a General Committee of Public Instruction, which is, we understand, not only to direct its labours to the extension and improvement of existing institutions, but is also authorized gradually to introduce European arts and sciences; and has at its disposal funds for the purpose.

This arrangement cannot fail to bring to the recollection of our readers the feeling and paternal speech of our late respected Governor General, on the occasion of his visitatorial address to the College students. The pledge there given that "the attention of the Governor General in Council is sedulously directed to the important subject of public instruction," has been amply redeemed, and redeemed in just such a manner as might be expected from the remainder of the address from which we have taken the above extract, and which

we imagine defines the wise and wholesome principles on which the work of improvement is to be conducted.

The other measure to which we have referred, is the appropriation of the whole of the town duties throughout the country to the purposes first of local, and afterwards of general improvement. The funds derived from the town duties are to be placed under the controul of committees to be appointed at the several towns and cities, with very full powers to devote them to works conducive to the health and comfort of the people—such as opening new streets, making new roads, paving and widening old ones, clearing large unwholesome tanks, filling up stagnant pools, &c. These improvements are in the first instance to be chiefly confined to the city or town in which the duties are collected; but as the most urgent and necessary desiderata are completed, the committees are authorized to extend the benefit of this most noble boon to parts adjacent, even eventually to the extent of the province.

We may first, therefore, congratulate our Calcutta readers on the additional stimulus which will be thus given to the successful efforts which have already been made to add, not only to the health and beauty of the city, but even to the minor comforts of its inhabitants. Much as has been done, this additional aid, in the hands of the active and able individuals who have hitherto so judiciously disposed of the funds derived from the lottery, cannot fail to be felt, and we have no doubt but the effects will be shortly seen.

The extension of the plan adopted in Calcutta, as far as relates to the committee, throughout the whole of the territory, at once gives to the Mofussil public the advantages of local improvement which have hitherto been confined to Calcutta. The means of defraying the expenses of these improvements, too, are those best calculated to answer the purpose: for it is clearly evident that as the means of communication become improved, the inland commerce must increase, independently of the natural stimulus which is every where given to it as the comforts of the inhabitants are multiplied. We cannot in this place even allude to the one-hundredth part of the advantages which press upon our minds, and which must inevitably take place on any given spot; but when we contemplate the vast extent of country over which these projects are simultaneously and simply to act, shedding the blessings of moral improvement, political and social comfort, over millions, we are lost in admiration at the simplicity with which so much good is to be effected, and are ready to exclaim, "happy are the people that have such a Government."

The combination of these simultaneous improvements mutually increases the in-

trinsic value of each. Mere worldly comfort and prosperity, without a mind properly disposed to appreciate them, scarcely reach beyond animal enjoyment; and the Government which thus studies to combine the two, at the same time that it secures to the people the means of comfort and happiness within themselves, evinces a desire to obtain the affection and regard of its subjects on the most secure and praiseworthy grounds.

No human eye can foresee the full extent of the advantages which the above two projects united are calculated to produce. If we write warmly—we feel so; but we feel that we have not done justice to our feelings, nor do we think that any one who, for a moment, considers the prospects here held out, can abstain from joining with us in a grateful acknowledgment to that Government, which has evinced such a disposition to foster and protect the millions committed to their charge.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Aug. 8.

SCHEME OF EXTENSIVE FORGERY DETECTED.

Forgery, of late years, has prevailed to a rather startling extent in Calcutta. The increase of it may rationally be attributed to the increasing population and opulence of the place, and to their usual attendants, a number of loose hangers-on in the lower walks of society.

From unquestionable authority we learn, that a forging plot has just been frustrated, which, if it had ripened on to success, would most likely have been productive of most serious consequences.

A whole nest of villains, who made it their business and study to prey upon their neighbours, has been broken up, and the most of the conspirators have been apprehended through the zeal and activity of Mr. Alsop. That excellent magistrate planned his measures so well, that he in person surprised the gang, to the number, we believe, of about twenty, at work in their den. Mr. A., it seems, had obtained correct information respecting the movements of the forgers, and on Friday morning (if we recollect right) proceeded quietly with a constable or two to the rendezvous, in an obscure quarter of the town. Having reached the house in which the work of villainy was going on, the magistrate and his attendants reconnoitred, and, having made some accession to their strength, broke into the premises at several different points. They caught the gang in their den; and the artist, on whose skill and adroitness of chirography the rest depended, was found, we believe, with the graver in his hand. He is a countryborn, of the name of Fraser, and, we understand, a notoriously bad character. He had fallen, it would seem, into the hands of a set of speculative swindlers, who resolved to turn his talents to good

account: they accordingly furnished him with considerable sums of money, and the material to work with. Among the articles seized by the magistrate and lodged in the police office, are parcels of forged notes on the Bank of Hindoostan and the Bank of Bengal. Some are complete, and some are, we believe, in different stages of forwardness. They are for different sums, ranging generally between 100 rupees and 1,000 rupees. The precious crew even aimed at higher game, and essayed to imitate government paper. The better to effect this, they had found means to bring over one of the compositors of the government press to their designs, who, duly instructed, stole a quantity of types from the government press. With these and a moveable press they had been practising imitations of government paper. The specimens lodged in the police (where the stolen types also lie) are still imperfect; but with the activity and perseverance which appear on the face of these nefarious transactions altogether, would soon be sufficiently fit for the purposes of profitable deception. We have seen a piece of paper on which the signatures of several gentlemen connected with government have been imitated in pencil; some of them extremely well. It is rather remarkable, that the artist can hardly write his own name, from which it follows, that he forges exactly as a Chinese draughtsman copies a drawing, imitating the thing before him without any knowledge of the principles of the art. Had the gang been permitted by fate to carry on their proceedings for a very few days longer, not only the forged bank-notes, but the forged government paper would have been brought into circulation, which could not but prove grievously injurious to many persons engaged in money or transfer transactions. The detection of this conspiracy against property, and the apprehension of the conspirators, is most satisfactory, and highly creditable to the police establishment, more particularly the magistrate whose name we have already mentioned. A few of the gang have escaped, and suspicious persons have absconded; but we are not without hopes of seeing them yet (and that ere long) in the keeping of justice.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, July 8.]

SAVINGS BANK AT SERAMPORE.

We some time since strenuously advocated the establishment of a Savings Bank in Calcutta. We did not at that time know, which we have since heard, that there is an establishment of that description at Serampore. We do not know the rules and principles of which it is conducted, but should feel much pleasure in assisting to make them public, as well as any other information connected with the subject. The advantages of an opportu-

nity of securing small sums of cash, and at the same time receiving interest from them, are too obvious to need remark; and we think, if the Serampore Savings Bank is conducted on the same plan as those at home, that it only needs to be generally known to prosper.—[*Cal. John Bull.*]

SUTTEE.

(Extract of a letter.)—"On Friday last, I saw a great concourse of people close to my factory, on the banks of a nullah three miles below Santipore. On inquiry I found that these people had assembled to witness the immolation of a widow. I hastened to the place, and after having with difficulty made my way through the crowd, which was very great, I reached the spot where she stood, answering some questions put to her by the Jemadar of Thannah Santipore. She appeared to be not above eighteen, and I thought very handsome, perfectly free from intoxication, and had even a look of cheerfulness. A few yards distant, on a pile, was placed the body of her husband, who, having suffered for above six months a lingering disease, which at length caused his death, presented a view of a very "unhandsome corpse." The Jemadar asked the widow why she wished to sacrifice herself? if it was the fear of poverty, or reproaches of her family that induced her to do so? She replied, that her husband had left her a sufficiency, and that the step she was about to take was by no means compulsory, for she had herself insisted on following her husband to the abodes of the blessed, which, she said, she could no other way expect to do but by becoming a Suttée. Her two infants were then brought, and their helpless condition represented to her: but vain was this powerful appeal to her maternal feelings. In short, the Jemadar, who appeared to be a humane man, used every argument to dissuade her from her obstinate resolution, but all would not do. The consent to follow her inclination was reluctantly given, and received by the crowd with a deafening shout of barbarous joy. After the usual ceremonies, which she went through with great steadiness and presence of mind, she ascended the pile, to which she was immediately fastened, a load of hemp (paut) was thrown on her, and a blaze kindled, which in a few minutes consumed both the living and the dead!"—[*Beng. Hurk.*, Aug. 12.]

WEATHER, CROPS, &c.

The following report on the cultivation of oats in Purnea, and the late failure, having been communicated by a very intelligent resident in that district to a friend, has been handed to us for publication:—

Purnea.—*Agricultural Pursuits for May 1823.*—In the commencement, the ryots

plant their ginger, turmeric, and castor-oil seed (undree). All this month they have been sowing their higher augunny-paddy crops (called mouchra), and with the rain of the 5th finish sowing the Bur-dour (budaye) crop of paddy. In some places the planters took advantage to sow the bysucky indigo, but for want of rain to assist the young plant afterwards, it all failed. Ryots weeding their faulgonny indigo and low augunny paddy (called (et,han): particularly fine weather for the work, and both have promising appearances. On the high country, the ryots weeding the first sown budaye paddy, which became rather stunted by the drought of April, but the rains have recovered it. They also weeded their cotton-fields, which look fine; the quantity though is very limited in this district: it was sown the beginning of April.

The only crop cut in this month is a grain called clecner, which is sown in the commencement of March, in the lowest of land: it was a pretty fair crop this year, its produce about five maunds the beegah.

On the 26th the rains set in, and fell very heavy in the north-eastern parts of the district, so as to destroy a great deal of indigo sown on lands situated in the beds of the nullahs.

June, up to the 13th.—With the rain which fell on the last day of May the ryots sowed their bysucky crop of indigo (called by some arsarry), which, though somewhat late, promises fair from the abundance of rain which fell having secured the young plant against drought. The ryots have finished sowing their augunny crop of paddy by this rain, and have put some seed paddy for transplanting out in July. This method in some parts of the district is carried on to a great extent. The ryots are now preparing their lands on the high country for mukkey (Indian corn), janeera, murroosh, to be sown with the next fall of rain.

From the 2d to this date, fine sunny weather with occasional light showers of rain. The ryots have taken advantage and weeded paddy sown in May. All the crops of paddy and the indigo bear a very healthy appearance at this date.

In low lands, paddy is sown early in March. The ryots sow a small bean for dall, called moong: this is now ripe, and has been gathering during the last ten days. When ripe it is not taken up as other crops are, but as the small pods ripen they are plucked off by women and children. A good field sown along with paddy may yield two maunds. As soon as the rains set in it rots.—[*Cal. Jour.*, June 28.

Thunder and Hail Storm.—(From a letter dated Kumptee, near Nagpore, 4th June 1823.)—"Yesterday, about half-past 2 P.M., a most violent thunder and hail

storm came on here from the N.W., which did considerable damage throughout the cantonment. It suddenly changed to the N.N.E., and continued blowing with unabated fury for three quarters of an hour. Some of the oldest officers in the station say that they never experienced a storm equal to it, at any place in India that they have visited. Nearly the whole of the out-houses of the different bungalows were blown down, and the hospital of the 1st bat. 21st. regt. N.I. was levelled with the ground, and the sick that were in it at the time had as much as they could do to escape out of it previous to its falling.

"I have been many years in India, and I never saw hail equal in size to those of yesterday; without the least exaggeration they were as large (if not larger) as the egg of a young pullet. Three horses belonging to officers at the station were killed by the stables falling upon them, while they were bound and held fast with head and heel ropes; but this must evidently have been the fault of their Saees, who might have taken them out of the stables before the storm came on. Considerable damage was done to the stables of the 8th Native Cavalry (none of the horses injured), as well as to some of the Hon. Company's public kutch buildings at the station."—[*Cal. Jour.*, June 20.

Chittagong.—This part of the country, we understand, has been nearly deluged by a fall of rain of ten days' duration, so heavy as has rarely been known in the memory of man.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, July 4.

Accounts from the Indigo Districts.—The accounts from the indigo districts still continue very unpromising. From Bhau-gulpore we learn that such is the deterioration of the plant, that whereas last year 75 bundles produced 10 seers of indigo, it requires this year 105 to produce the same quantity. At one time the prospects of Tirhoot were very good, but we are sorry to say that now the planters will feel themselves very lucky if they obtain one-half of the produce of last year. Similar accounts obtain from all quarters, and the holders of indigo will, we imagine, in consequence hold back.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, Aug. 2.

We are sorry still to have to mention the increased apprehensions of the produce of indigo this season. In addition to the extract from Moorshedabad, which will be found in another place, we have had similar accounts from two other districts; in these two latter it is not expected that above one-third of the quantity of last year will be produced this. Report also states that the whole of the lower districts are in the same state of depreciation. The rise in price will, in consequence, we imagine, be enormous—from 350 to 400 rupees per maund. This failure of the crop in Ben-

gal will, we fear, be hardly made up by the expected increase in the Upper-Provinces, and will operate very unfavourably on the exchange.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Aug. 12.

Moorshedabad, 6 Aug. 1823.—“I have nothing new to give you, except the certain loss of one third of the indigo expected in Bengal; but the prospects at Ghazepore, Benares, Kaunpore, and Azemghur, are equal to their produce of last year; and higher up there is every reason to expect much more than was made last season; and as the quality will doubtless be better than formerly, it will be likely to stand a comparison with the Bengal indigo; for owing to the immense quantity of rain on this side of Buxar, the quality of Bengal indigo must of course be very inferior to former years.”—[*Cal. John Bull*, Aug. 12.

Weather at the Presidency.—For the last sixty hours or more, it has been raining at the Presidency almost without interval; last night and the night before especially, the showers were incessant and heavy. We fear that the inclemency of the season has completely blasted the prospects of the Bengal indigo planters for the present. The streets in several places shew the injurious effect of the weather: several spots, therefore, require repair; among which we might mention the right side of the course, which is a good deal cut up.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, Aug. 18.

SUPERB NAUTCH GIVEN BY A NATIVE.

There was a superb nautch given on Monday night, the 30th June, by Hurrymohun Tagore, and Ladleymohun Tagore, at the garden residence of the latter, in Beerparah, Upper Circular Road; and notwithstanding the rather formidable distance of the festive scene from Calcutta, there was a brilliant and numerous assemblage of beauty and fashion. The idea usually associated, by up-country sojourners in particular, with the word nautch, would, *a priori*, impress them with the notion of a large dull chamber, and two or three squalling figurantes on the floor, exhibiting before a few drowsy Mofussulites, lulled to taciturnity by the murmuring monotony of their own hookas. It was a different thing quite at Ladleymohun Tagore's house of mirth: there no drowsiness or heaviness was to be seen; though we must confess that the length of the drive had rather a soporific tendency. That, however, began gradually to disappear, as the lights that fringed the roadside which led to the mansion promised that the journey would soon have a happy end. We shall not detain our readers at the gate of splendour through which we passed into the grounds, nor overpower them with a description of the illuminated arch that surmounted it, much less de-

scribe the features of the Arcadian landscape that reposed beyond, nor of the groupes which wandered through the light besprinkled groves. No; we drive up at once to the terrace, and enter the mansion. Within all was effulgence; and had the author of *Lalla Rookh* been present, we doubt not but we should have several rosy paragraphs, some of which would attribute the burst of splendour, which dazzled the spectator, not to the influence of such common-place things as lamps and tapers, but to the glorious illumination of the star-bright eyes which beamed their witchery around.

The company, reclined on couches, or seated upon chairs, viewed the minstrels that ravished the senses in the midst of the grand area of the hall, or else promenaded round, visiting the adjoining rooms in the pauses of the music. To describe the mellifluous strains that flowed from the ruby lips of the daughters of Cecilia, who exhibited their personal and vocal charms, ‘nothing loth,’ is impossible. We know not the names of the sirens; but doubt not they stand high in the roll of Bengalee warblers. When we use the term sirens, let us not be misunderstood. Let it not be supposed by the courteous and albeit credulous reader, that three absolute mermaids exhibited their pretty faces, sported their fishy tails, and gave expression to the most enchanting notes of piscatory melody at the Beerparah nautch. It is very necessary for us to enter this caveat, for we live in an age teeming with marvellous exhibitions; and so familiarized have we become with nymphs of the sea, and monsters from Orlaga, that one is almost afraid of trampling by accident upon the tail of a fair daughter of the ocean at a ball, just as an absent mandoes sometimes upon the train of a young beauty of Terra Firma. Whether the day is near when a dandy may flirt in a corner with a mermaid, without incurring the risk of that voracious gentleman Ulysses, is not for us to say; but sure we are, that were the Almas, who exhibited the other night at the nautch; and the three sirens who of old rendered vocal the rocks on the Sicilian coast, to appear together on the stage of the Opera-house in London, that John Bull would stare astonished as much at the Hindoostanee sirens as the Sicilian ones. We have heard of a gentleman, who on hearing the bagpipes for the first time, declared it to be ‘most awful music.’ If we know any thing of physiognomy, we could perceive something like the same declaration in the eloquent faces of some of the fair visitors at Beerparah, not merely at the appearance of the fair vocalists, and their accompanying minstrels, but at their performance. We have been always of opinion, that there is something peculiarly exquisite in the mu-

sic of Hindoostan; nor were our pleasing anticipations of its ravishing powers in the least disappointed on Monday evening. Three charming daughters of song performed alternately. We regret that we omitted to inquire after their names, for the purpose of gracing our columns with them. Suffice it, that the indescribable sweetness of their strains could only be equalled by the soft charms of their beautiful forms, and the extreme gracefulness of their movements.

In the pauses between the Indian melodies, a ball-room band, which was in attendance, struck up a lively country dance or quadrille tune. A billiard-room was also provided for such as chose to amuse themselves at that agreeable game, and as we occasionally passed and repassed, we observed the balls knocked about with activity and skill. Among the spectators it was interesting to observe the children of the host picturesquely decked in rich native dresses, garnished with brilliants. The masters of the festive mansion themselves went round among their guests, and successfully strove to render the situation of every one as agreeable as possible. The fire-works being announced to be in readiness for exhibition, the company rushed into the front verandah, before which was a tank, flanked by a lawn on each side. The fiery spectacle commenced with the discharge of small pieces of ordnance at short intervals. To delicate female nerves this was rather a startling portion of the entertainment of the evening, and perhaps it is a custom more honoured in the breach than the observance: noise often causes head-ache—head-ache brings low spirits. We would suggest, then, to our native friends in future to have no cannonading, for though sounds give pleasure, yet there is a material difference between music and noise.

The fire-works defy panegyric. In viewing them, one felt as if all the tales about magicians and enchantments had been realized. The most beautiful rockets rose instantaneously, with a curved ascent towards the clouds, dropped at a vast height bells of sapphire light, and then vanished into darkness. Serpents of fire clove the bosom of night, and after attaining a great elevation, became hydras of light, and then disappeared. Arabia Felix, in the best days of her enchantment, could not have furnished more exquisitely beautiful groves of orient bloom, than the admiring spectators beheld on Monday night from the terrace of Ladlymohun Tagore's residence. Glorious prismatic boughs, with the most dazzling golden foliage, waved for a minute or two, and then ceased to be. Wheels upon wheels, and wheels within wheels, revolved with astonishing rapidity, flashing forth spangles of evanescent fire. In

short, the eye almost became weary with the matchless beauties that revelled before it, and half longed for darkness. All at once the waters of the tank, which had appeared hitherto a placid mirror, that occasionally reflected the fitful pageantry of fleeting brilliance that shot athwart the air above, became as it were convulsed, and fiery monsters appeared to thrust forth their indomitable jaws vomiting flames. The element of water, now apparently jealous of the admiration monopolized by its rival element, interfered most enviously and rudely, and absolutely shed tears of vexation. In plain English, a shower of rain began to drizzle, which sent the ladies back to the spacious chamber whence the fire-works had tempted them. An excellent supper, and a variety of good wines, had been prepared for the occasion, under the skilful superintendence of our celebrated amphytrions, Gunter and Hooper. After supper the band played some quadrille tunes; the sympathy between these and the heels of some of the company was irresistible. The room by this time was not near so crowded as it had been in the early part of the evening, as the native spectators had retired. Indeed the fire-works were still going on without, which detained them willing denizens of the lawn.

Some short time afterwards the fashions began to depart, and if we might judge from what we saw, and from a few cursory observations made in our bearing, all appeared highly pleased with the politeness and hospitality of their kind and courteous native entertainers Hurrymohun Tagore and Ladlymohun Tagore. The festive scene had the boast of what may safely be called an unique feature in a native entertainment—a quadrille set, which had various interesting attractions to recommend it, besides the charm of novelty.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, July 3.

SHIPPING.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM-PACKET.

At exactly nine minutes past four on Saturday afternoon (12th July) the first steam vessel, which ever floated on the waters of the East, left the stocks at Kyd's Yard, Kidderpore. She went off in a slow majestic time, without the smallest confusion or accident. The company was by no means numerous, and little creditable to the male population of Calcutta,—consisted chiefly of ladies, who appeared highly delighted with the scene. The vessel sits well on the water, and is a great ornament to the river. She has our most sincere and earnest wishes for her success; and we hail her as the harbinger of future vessels of her kind, who will waft us to our native shores with speed and pleasure. She was named the *Diana*.—[*Cal. John Bull*, July 14.

FIRE ON BOARD THE ARGYLE.

By a Bankshall circular we learn, that authentic accounts reached town this morning that the ship *Argyle*, Captain Harding, proceeding to China, was, on the morning of the 11th inst., when below Saugor, discovered to be seriously on fire, between the fore and main hatchways between decks; they were obliged to scuttle the deck and break out cotton at both hatchways; by 7 A. M. the fire was entirely extinguished. About 50 or 60 bales of cotton were burnt, but no other injury sustained. The cause of the fire had not been discovered, but from its situation it is apprehended to have been intentionally done, as no person had been at work in that part of the ship since she left Diamond Harbour. Every assistance was afforded by the Assergurh pilot vessel, and the ships Westmoreland and Robarts. The *Argyle* has returned to the New Anchorage. [*Cal. John Bull*, Aug. 13.]

BIRTH, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTH.

July 27. At Soorey, the lady of J. V. Biscoe, Esq. of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

May 29. At Pooree (Juggernaut), Henry Ricketts, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Miss Carpenter, daughter of Brigadier Carpenter, commanding the district of Cuttack.

June 7. At St. John's Cathedral, R. B. Francis, Esq. Civil Surgeon, at Jessore, to Mary Turner, daughter of W. N. W. Hewett, Esq., formerly of the Civil Service on this establishment.

9. At St. John's Cathedral, Philip Peard, Esq., to Louisa Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. R. Campbell.

DEATHS.

March 31. On board the ship *Ann*, on his passage from Batavia to Singapore, Mr. J. Imlach, watchmaker.

May 19. At Asseerghur, of a jungle fever, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Levade, 1st bat. 3d. regt. N. I.

21. At Miss Thornton's seminary, Eliza Dwyer Mathew (eldest daughter of Doctor P. Mathew), aged 10 years.

June 5. Suddenly, by a stroke of the palsy, aged 86 years, Nicholas Jebb, Esq., many years Interpreter of the Mayor's Court at Calcutta, and afterwards Interpreter of the Supreme Court of Judicature. Mr. Jebb was one of the oldest Christian Inhabitants of Calcutta.

— Major John C. Guthrie, H. M. 44th regt., aged 38.

6. Lieut. William Sargent, same regiment, aged 26.

8. Frederick M'Kenzie, Esq., late of the ship *James Drummond*.

July 16. At Aurangabad, on his way to Bombay, Major Charles Edward Orlando Jenkins, commanding a Brigade of Infantry in the service of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore, and a Captain in the Bengal Artillery.

25. Dr. Keys, superintending surgeon. This melancholy event took place on his journey from Kurnaul towards Calcutta, on his way to Europe. He was found dead in his palanquin.

26. In Fort William, Ensign Thomas Sysonby, doing duty with Capt. Snodgrass's detachment, H. C. European regiment.

30. After a lingering illness of 3 months, Mrs. Elizabeth Palley, aged 64.

— George, the infant son of Mr. C. Christiana.

31. At Soorey, of puerperal fever, Margaret, wife of J. V. Biscoe, Esq.

Aug. 3. Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. Waterman, aged 14 months.

4. At Berhampore, after a short illness, Lieut. C. H. Phelps, 10th regt. N. I., aged 24.

10. At his residence in Loll Bazar, Mr. William Mann (of the firm of Buchanan, Mann, and Co.), aged 38.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Fort St. George, June 27, 1823.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve, that Aides-de-Camp shall be permitted to draw their allowances from the date of the General Order appointing them to that situation, provided that no other officers shall have been authorized to receive them during the period prior to their joining their station.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICERS.

Fort St. George, July 11, 1823.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that the following rules, regarding the leave of absence, the movement, and the correspondence of Commissariat Officers, be published in General Orders.

1. Officers of the Commissariat requiring leave of absence on sick certificate, or on private affairs, whether within or beyond the limits of the establishment, are to send their sick certificate, or submit their application for the indulgence in a letter addressed to the Commissary General, which he will immediately forward direct to Government, if containing a sick certificate—but, if containing an application for leave on private affairs, he will exercise his discretion in forwarding it or not, reporting however to His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, in writing, whenever

any such applications shall be forwarded.—Officers of the Commissariat desirous of returning to Europe, are to tender their resignation of appointments in the commissariat to the Governor in Council, in a letter to his address, to be transmitted direct to Government by the Commissary General; they are then to apply for their furlough in the same manner as is observed in such cases by other officers of the army, *viz.* through the officer commanding the corps to which they may belong, and His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. They shall notify their intention to do so to the Commissary General three months previous to the computed period of their embarkation, agreeably to the General Order by Government of the 20th of Sept. 1811.

2. Officers of the Commissariat when ordered from one division of the army to another, will report their intended departure to the officer commanding the division which they may be about to quit, and in cases of emergency, which may render the detention of the Commissariat Officer absolutely necessary for the good of the service, the officer commanding the division shall have authority to detain him on his own responsibility, and shall immediately report the circumstance and his reasons for so acting to Government.

3. Officers of the Commissariat on joining a new station, shall report their arrival to the officer commanding the division.

4. Officers of the Commissariat will at all times be at liberty to proceed on temporary duty to any place within the bounds of the division to which they may belong, as the exigence of the public service may render necessary or expedient; such movements being made with the knowledge and concurrence of the Commissary General, and being reported by them for the information of the officer commanding the division.

5. The Commissary General shall correspond with Government through the Chief Secretary, and shall address His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, and the President and Members of the inferior Boards.

6. Officers of the Commissariat in charge of offices, shall correspond direct with all civil authorities, commanding officers of divisions, detachments, or garrisons with whom they may have business to transact.

7. The Commissary General shall transmit quarterly to the Governor in Council a return, showing the distribution of the officers of the commissariat.

PENSION CERTIFICATES.

Fort St. George, July 11, 1823.—It having been represented to the Government that a custom of mortgaging pension certificates prevails, by which great distress has been occasioned to the families of native pensioners, and to the pensioners

themselves, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify in general orders, that pension certificates are not transferrable, and that the pensions are payable only to the individuals in whose names they have been granted, and to their vakeels.

ADMINISTRATION DURING THE HON. THE GOVERNOR'S ABSENCE.

Fort St. George, Aug. 8, 1823.—The Hon. the Governor being about to proceed on a visit to the Central Provinces, is pleased to declare in Council, that the administration of the Presidency will, in his absence, be conducted by the remaining members of the Government, His Exc. Gen. Sir Alex. Campbell, Bart, and K. C. B. officiating as President, and exercising as such the accustomed military command of the garrison, and all the powers and authorities appertaining to the office of Acting President. All official correspondence is to be carried on, and the resolutions of the Government will continue to be passed in the name of the Governor in Council.

The Hon. the Governor during his absence from the seat of Government, will exercise all the powers which are vested in him by law, when in Council at the Presidency; and the several authorities in the provinces, civil and military, are hereby required to yield ready and implicit obedience to all such orders and instructions as the Hon. the Governor may deem proper to issue.

OFFICERS EXAMINED IN THE HINDOOSTANEE LANGUAGE.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 8, 1823.—The Commander-in-Chief has great satisfaction in recording the report made by the Board of Officers assembled at the Presidency, for the examination of Lieut. J. P. Woodward of the 9th regt. in his knowledge of the Hindoostanee language, which declares "his general proficiency in that language sufficient to enable him to execute any duties that might be assigned to him as a Regimental Staff Officer."

His Exc. has also received from Col. Boles, commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, a very satisfactory report made by a Board of Officers assembled at Secunderabad, for the examination of Lieut. J. D. Stokes, of the 4th regt., of the extensive acquirements which he has made in the Hindoostanee language, and which reflects the highest credit on that officer.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, July 1, 1823.

Horse Brigade, Artillery.—Lieut. W. F. Lewis, to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. vice Montgomerie promoted.—Lieut. J. M. Ley to be Adjut. vice Lewis.

Daniel Archer, M.D. admitted on the Establishment, as an Assist. Surg.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,
June 14, 1823.

Assist. Surg. A. E. Blest, M.D. is removed from doing duty with H. M. 41st regt., and appointed to medical charge of Details in Wynaad.

June 24, 1823.

Removals in Artillery.—Major W. M. Burton, (late prom.) to first bat.; Capt. T. Y. B. Kennan, (late prom.) to 2d bat.; Capt. H. Gregory, (late prom.) to 1st bat.; Capt. P. Montgomery, (late prom.) to 1st bat.; Capt. T. H. Thoresby, from 1st to 2d bat.; Capt. H. Lindsey, from 3d bat. to Horse Brigade; Capt. F. Derville from Horse Brigade to 3d bat.; Lieut. G. F. Symes, from 2d bat. to Horse Brigade; Lieut. T. Cussans, from 1st bat. to Horse Brigade; Lieut. T. W. Friday, from 2d bat. to Horse Brigade; Lieut. D. H. McKenzie, from 2d bat. to Horse Brigade; Lieut. P. Hammond, from 3d bat. to Horse Brigade; Lieut. G. W. Ouslow, to 2d bat.; Lieut. C. H. Best, to 2d bat.; Lieut. R. D. Patterson, from 2d to 1st. bat.

Removals.

Lieut.-Col. A. Fair, from 14th to 18th regt. and 2d bat.; and Lieut. Col. J. Welsh, from 18th to 14th regt. and 2d bat.

2d Regt. Lieuts. A. R. Mackenzie and T. A. Chauvel, from 2d to 1st bat.

4th Regt. Lieut. J. Metcalfe, from 1st to 2d bat.

11th Regt. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) T. J. Hammond, from 2d to 1st bat.

14th Regt. Lieut. R. Thorpe, from 2d to 1st bat.

15th Regt. Capt. J. Napier, from 2d to 1st bat.; Lieut. A. D. Cameron, from 1st to 2d bat.

17th Regt. Lieut. R. Gibbings, from 2d to 1st bat.

19th Regt. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. W. Cleaveland, from 1st to 2d bat.; Lieut. E. T. Clarke, from 2d to 1st bat.; Lieut. D. Duff, from 1st to 2d bat.

20th Regt. Lieut. G. S. Wilkinson, from 2d to 1st bat.

22d Regt. Capt. G. H. Budd, from 1st to 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. T. Keys, from 4th Nat. Vet. Bat. to 24th regt. and 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. E. Jessop, M.D., from Carnatic Europ. Vet. bat. to 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

Officers lately arrived, appointed to do duty.

Cornets W. P. Deas and C. B. Lindsay, with 6th regt. Light Cav., at Arcot
Ens. James Thomas, 2d bat., 8th regt., at Arpee.

Ens. Charles Yates, 2d bat., 10th regt., at Wallajabbad.

Ens. E. W. Snow, 1st bat., 3d regt., at Presidency Cantonment.

Ens. J. Smith, 2d bat. 6th regt. at Vellore.

Ens. H. T. Yarde, 1st bat. 3d regt., at Presidency Cantonment.

Ens. D. Strettell, 2d bat., 17th regt., at Wallajabbad.

Assist. Surg. C. C. Johnson and E. Tracy, with H. M. 41st regt.

July 1, 1823.

Capt. C. Poulton to join the detachment of 2d bat., 5th regt. at the Presidency.

Fort St. George, 4th July, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Daniel Archer, M.D. to do duty under the Garrison Surgeon of Fort St. George.

Conduct. Sam. Clark, to be a Dep. Assist. Commissary of Ordnance, and stationed at Gooty, vice Thomas Clarke, deceased.

July 8, 1823.

The name of 1st-Lieut. Thos. Walker Friday of Artillery, is struck off the list of the Army, from May 27, 1821.

Assist. Surg. J. Ricks, M.D. to enter on the general duties of the Army.

July 11, 1823.

Capt. Wm. Fenwick, Madras, Europ. regt., to act as Assist. Secretary to Military Board, during absence of Capt. Murray.

July 15, 1823.

2d Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. A. H. Jeffries to be Lieut., vice Weller dismissed; date of com., July 1, 1823.

3d Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. James Power to be Lieut., vice Armstrong dismissed; date of com. July 1, 1823.

23d Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. H. J. Nixon to be Lieut., vice Young, dec.; date of com., July 3, 1823.—Lieut. John Wallace removed from situation of Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat., for insubordinate and disrespectful conduct towards Commanding Officer.

Assist. Surgs. J. R. Gibb, M.D. and J. Dunn to enter on general duties of the Army.

July 18, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Harry Salmon, 6th regt. N. I. to act as Paymaster in Centre Division during absence of Capt. Watson.

July 25, 1823.

Capt. John Crisp, 24th regt. N. I. to be an Assistant under the Deputy Surveyor General, vice Young, dec.

Lieut. A. Fraser, 23d regt. N. I. to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat. of that corps, vice Wallace.

3d Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. T. G. E. G. Kenny to be Lieut., vice Parsons, dec.; date of com., July 14, 1823.

Messrs. Simon Fraser Mackenzie, and Walter Shairp, admitted Cadets of Cavalry, and promoted to rank of Cornet.

Messrs. G. C. C. Rand, and W. Edw. Gibb, admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to rank of Ensign.

Lieut. J. J. Underwood, of Engineers; Lieut. E. Franklyn of Madras Europ. Regt.; Surg. W. Mackenzie, and Assist. Surg. N. A. Woods, have returned to their duty without prejudice to rank; arrived at Madras, 20th July, 1823.

Mr. Thos. Powell admitted on the establishment as an Assist. Surg.

July 29, 1823.

10th Regt. N. I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Friswell to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. O. Milne to be Lieut., vice Gwynne, dec.; date of com. 21st July 1823.

14th Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. Chas. Bradford, to be Lieut., vice Hutt, dec.; date of com., 23d July 1823.

Messrs. J. W. Rickards, and Edw. Wm. Ravenscroft, admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to rank of Ensign.

Assist. Surg. Thos. Powell, to do duty under Surgeon of Horse Brigade.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,

July 11, 1823.

Assist. Surg. J. Rieks to do duty with Head Quarters of H. M. 46th regt., and to join detail of that Corps at Poonamallee, and afford medical aid to it on march to Bellary.

July 14, 1823.

Artillery. Capt. J. N. Abdy removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. P. Montgomerie from 1st to 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. J. Marshall removed from 18th to 14th regt., and 2d bat., and Lieut. Col. J. Welsh from 14th to 18th regt., and 1st bat.

Lieuts. J. Robins and E. J. Johnson of 3d regt., removed from 1st to 2d bat.

Lieut. F. F. Robertson, of Mad. Europ. regt. will relieve Lieut. Paget, in charge of Detachment of that Corps, at the Presidency.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Maxwell, of Mad. Europ. regt., attached to 1st bat. of Pioneers, to join his Corps.

Ens. W. C. MacLeod, 1st bat. 15th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 6th regt. at Vellore, until 1st Jan. 1824.

July 25, 1823.

Assist. Surg. C. C. Johnson removed from doing duty with H. M. 41st regt. and placed at disposal of the Superintend. Surgeon at Secunderabad.

July 31, 1823.

Ens. R. S. Gledstones, 2d bat. 5th regt. will take charge of, and march to their stations, the under-mentioned officers recently arrived and promoted:

Cornet W. Shairp, to do duty with 2d. regt. L. C.

Cornet S. F. McKenzie, with 6th ditto.

Ens. G. C. C. Rand, with 2d bat. 8th regt. N. I.

Ens. J. W. Rickards, with 2d bat. 10th ditto.

Ens. W. E. Gibb, with 2d bat. 17th do. Assist. Surg. N. A. Woods will do duty with H. M. 41st regt., until further orders.

Fort St. George, Aug. 1, 1823.

Lieut. H. J. C. Memardiere, 15th regt. N. I. has returned to his duty without prejudice to rank; arrived July 27, 1823.

Aug. 5, 1823.

Capt. Johnstone Napier, 15th regt. N. I. to be Superintendent of the Gunpowder manufactory, from date of Capt. Balmains' embarkation for Europe.

17th Regt. N. I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) James Glass to be Capt.; and Sen. Ens. G. Affleck to be Lieut., vice Crichton, dec.; date of com. Aug. 1, 1823.

Aug. 8, 1823.

During the absence of Lieut. Col. Morison from Madras, the duties of the Commissariat at the Presidency, to be conducted by the Deputy Commissary General Major H. A. Purchas.

Capt. A. Walker, 25th regt. N. I., to be Assist. Adjut. General to Light Field Division of Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, vice Napier.

Capt. C. Cracroft, 22d regt. N. I., to be Brigade Major to troops in Ceded Districts, vice Walker.

Lieut. W. G. Gordon, 2d regt. N. I., to be Adjut. to 1st bat. of that Corps., vice Dowker.

Capt. A. McLaren, 8th regt. N. I., permitted to resign the situation of Dep. Assist. Com. Gen., and to return to Europe on sick certificate.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain,

Aug. 8, 1823.

11th Regt. Capt. R. L. Evans removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. H. M. Cooper from 2d to 1st bat.

9th Regt. Capt. G. H. Field removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Capt. W. H. Rowley from 2d to 1st bat.

21st Regt. Lieut. Brev. Capt. H. A. Thompson, removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Lieut. M. G. Fitzgerald from 1st to 2d bat.

Aug. 15, 1823.

Ens. J. R. Sayers removed from 1st to 2d bat. 5th regt.

Aug. 16, 1823.

Capt. H. Conway, 4th regt. N. I., to do duty with 2d Nat. Vet. bat., and will command detachment at Nellore, during Capt. Turner's absence.

Capt. C. B. Robinson, 3d regt., removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Aug. 18, 1823.

The under-mentioned officers recently

promoted, are appointed to do duty, *viz.* Ens. E. W. Ravenscroft with 1st bat, 23d regt., and Ens. J. C. Boulderson with 1st bat, 3d regt.

Ensign Horne doing duty with 1st bat, 15th regt. to join his corps, the 1st bat, 1st regt. at Bangalore.

11th Regt. N. I. Lieut. F. Darby removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. G. Gray, from 2d to 1st bat.

15th Regt. N. I. Lieut. B. J. C. McMardier removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. E. Servante, from 2d to 1st bat.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

July 1. Capt. H. Walpole, 20th regt. N.I., on sick certificate.

Ens. T. Berry, 17th N.I., ditto.

8. Lieut. H. C. Albert, Invalid Establishment, ditto.

15. Lieut. H. T. Van Heythuysen, 4th N.I., ditto.

Lieut. H. Dowker, 2d N.I., ditto.

18. Ens. C. Thursby, 4th N.I., ditto.

25. Capt. Hibgame, 15th N.I., ditto.

29. Capt. Balmain, 6th L.C. ditto.

Aug. 1. Ens. Wilford, 23d N.I., ditto.

5. Capt. S. S. Gunmar, 23d N.I.

8. Capt. A. McLaren, 8th N.I., on sick certificate.

Ens. W. Brennar, 24th N.I., ditto.

Lieut. J. B. Puget, Mad. Europ. regt., for one year without pay.

To Calcutta.

Aug. 5. Capt. Jas. Dalgairns, 7th N.I., for two months.

To Bombay.

July 8. Lieut. J. Pinchard of Artillery, until 25 Jan. 1824.

To Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 5. Lieut.-Col. Thos. Stewart, 23d N.I. for six months, and eventually to Europe.

To Sea.

July 8. Capt. A. L. Murray, Assist. Secretary to Military Board, for six months, on sick certificate.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLLEGE OF FORT ST. GEORGE.

The first half-yearly examination of the Junior Civil Servants studying at the College of Fort St. George having been completed, and the report submitted to Government, the Hon. the Governor was pleased to signify his intention of visiting the College, on Monday, the 30th of June. Accordingly on that day, the students having assembled, the Hon. Sir T. Munro, attended by his personal staff, was received on his arrival by the Members of the Board of Superintendence, and conducted to the top of the hall, when the Governor was pleased to address the students nearly in the following words.

“The Junior Servants of the present day have a great advantage over those of former times, in the aid afforded to them by this institution, in acquiring a knowledge of the native languages. Before the establishment of the college many of the civil servants never learned any of these languages; and, being incapable of acting without interpreters, the public duties entrusted to them were often but imperfectly executed. But since the establishment of the college almost every young man, who has passed through it, has been able, I believe, to discharge his official duties without an interpreter. This has already produced a considerable improvement in the service, which I have no doubt will continue to be progressive as long as the standard of qualifications, now required in order to be enabled to leave college, shall be maintained. No relaxation in this standard can be allowed; and though a strict adherence to it may now seem a hardship, from its detaining you here so much longer, you will be sensible of its utility hereafter, when you come to experience how much your intercourse with the natives, and the transaction of public affairs have been assisted by your acquaintance with the languages; and you will then perhaps look back with pleasure to the time you have spent here in the study of them. By the exertion of a little industry you now learn, in about two years, what many of the older civil servants, from the want of such an institution, never learned at all, and you now enter upon your public duties qualified to become every day more and more efficient as servants of the Government, instead of stealing through the service useless and unnoticed, like some men who, with very respectable talents, have been lost to the public from their never having acquired any of the native languages. As a knowledge of these languages is so eminently calculated, both to benefit yourselves, and the Government, I trust that those who are now leaving college will endeavour to improve their skill in them by constant practice, and that those who remain in it will prosecute their studies with spirit and perseverance.

“It is highly gratifying to me to observe, by the report of the Board of Superintendence, that the progress of the students has in general been satisfactory; but that that of Messrs. Elliot and Freese has been highly creditable: that the exercises of Mr. Elliot, in translating from Tamlol into English, may be said to be without a fault, and to be of a nature to manifest a knowledge of the language beyond what is usually attained; that Mr. Freese's translations from Teloo-goo into English, and from English into Teloo-goo were executed with great correctness, and evinced a perfect acquaintance with the idiom of the language; that the proficiency of both

in Hindoostanee is highly commendable; and that both have established their claim to the honorary reward. To praise like this, from men so well qualified to judge, I can add nothing but my wish, that by giving the same laudable diligence to the execution of the public duties, on which they are now about to enter, they may one day become valuable servants of the state.”
—*Mad. Gov. Gaz., July 4.*

Fort St. George, 8th July, 1823.—The Hon. the Governor in Council has much satisfaction in publishing for general information the following

Extract of a Report from the Board of Superintendence for the College of Fort St. George, dated 21st June 1823.

“Mr. Elliot’s acquirements in Tamil are of the most valuable kind. He has a very correct and extensive knowledge of words, and a perfect comprehension of the idiom. He translated two papers from Tamil, one of moderate difficulty, the other, both in style and in the selection of words, a difficult paper. He performed both exercises, it may be said, without a fault.

“These exercises are particularly creditable to Mr. Elliot, as they could not have been executed so successfully without a knowledge of the language superior to what is ordinarily acquired.

“Mr. Elliot’s translation into Tamil, though less perfect, was extremely good. It was grammatical and well arranged, and the choice of words generally excellent.

“He reads and converses well, and his pronunciation is good.

“Mr. Freese translated a difficult Telugo story into English with very great correctness. His translation from English into Telugo was also remarkably well executed, and shews him to possess not only a very extensive command of words, but also a very comprehensive knowledge of the idiom. Mr. Freese has not been much accustomed to read official letters, but speaks the language with great fluency.

“In Hindoostanee, the progress made by Mr. Elliot and Mr. Freese, since the last examination, is highly creditable to them. Their versions into English were not without errors and defects, but the originals were more than ordinarily difficult, and the mistakes in the translations were not important.

“In translating into Hindoostanee both these gentlemen were very successful.

“Mr. Elliot’s exercises displayed a great command of words and knowledge of the idiom, though in some passages he endeavoured to adhere too closely to the original, and was thus betrayed into some idiomatic improprieties.

“Mr. Freese’s translations were more free than Mr. Elliot’s; and, though perhaps not exhibiting so great a command of

words, they still shewed that he is very little, if at all inferior to Mr. Elliot in his acquaintance with the idiom.

“Both of these gentlemen converse with fluency and with sufficient correctness.

“We consider Mr. Elliot and Mr. Freese to be fully qualified to enter the public service, and to have respectively established their claims to the honorary reward of 3,500 rupees, which we recommend may be conferred upon them.”

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 9. *Sophia*, Sutton, from London, and *John Munro*, Greene, from Bombay.—12. *London*, Brown, from Liverpool.—20. *Asia*, Pope, from Bombay.—23. *Edward Strettel*, Allport, from Batavia.—24. *Mary Ann*, Webster, from Penang.—Sept. 5. H. C. ships, *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Gribble, and *Atlas*, Clifton, from London.

Departures.

Aug. 7. *Atlas*, Mayne, for Penang and China.—12. *John Munro*, Greene, for Calcutta.—14. *William Miles*, Beadle, for ditto.—15. *Sophia*, Sutton, for ditto.—19. *Mailand*, Kinscy, for ditto.—20. *London*, Brown, for ditto.—21. *Cadmus*, Talbert, for ditto.—23. *Asia*, Pope, for ditto.—26. *Britannia*, Luke, for Penang and Singapore.—27. *Madras*, Clarke, for Calcutta.—Sept. 2. *General Palmer*, Truscott, for London.—3. *Pyramus*, Brodie, for ditto.

We are concerned to find that a disorder, resembling the Cholera, has made its appearance on board His Majesty’s ships, *Liffey* and *Aligator*, and that some of the cases have terminated fatally. The ships were ordered out to sea immediately, a measure, which, we trust, will have the desired effect.—*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Sept. 2.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

June 10. At St. Thomé, Mrs. G. E. Askin, of a daughter.

11. Mrs. Rhenius, of a son.

13. At Fort St. George, the lady of Lieut. Sutherland, 4th regt., of a son.

July 2. At Bellary, the lady of Anstruther Cheape, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

10. At Jaulnah, the lady of Ensign J. S. Impey, 1st. bat. 8th regt. Madras, N.I., of a son.

13. At Negapatam, the lady of Lieut. J. S. Kinsey, of a daughter.

15. At Cottagam, in Travancore, Mrs. Fern, of a son.

17. At Bangalore, Emma, wife of Ramsay Sladen, Esq., Surgeon, 4th Light Cavalry, of a son.

18. At the Presidency, the lady of Chas. Harris, Esq., of a daughter.

22. At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. Jas. Woodward, 16th Light Inf., of a son.

— At Tranquebar, the lady of W. Boyton, Esq., of a son.

23. At the house of Capt. Ormsby, Mrs. Lawder, wife of Mr. J. Lawder, Madras Med. Establishment, of a son.

— Mrs. Leggatt, wife of Mr. Conductor Leggatt, attached to the department of the Adjutant Gen., of a daughter.

28. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Mackintosh, of the Engineers, of a daughter.

29. At Allepee, Travancore, the lady of Capt. Robt. Gordon, Bombay Engineers, of a daughter.

Aug. 2. At Quilon, the lady of Capt. Swanston, of a son.

4. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Lieut. Suter, H. M. Royal Regiment, of a daughter.

5. In camp, at Ragapoor, the lady of Capt. Matthews, 19th N. I. of a son.

7. The lady of John Savage, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At the Presidency, the lady of John Gwatkin, Esq., of a son.

12. The lady of F. A. Robson, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

13. Anne, the wife of Mr. A. A. Hill, of a daughter.

14. At Ellore, the lady of Capt. W. Peyton, 2d bat., 19th regt., of a son.

19. The lady of Wm. Scott, Esq., of a daughter.

20. At Punganore, in the palace of E. S. Royal, E. B. Rajah of Punganore, the lady of His Highness the Savahie Busralinga Rojadra, Rajah of Soonda, was safely delivered of her seventh daughter, and tenth child.

— At Vepery, Mrs. Margaret Fitzgerald, of a son.

22. The lady of D. Hill, Esq., of a son, still-born.

24. The wife of the Rev. J. W. Massie, of her first child, a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 9. At St. Mary's Church, Mr. John Nagle, First Dresser, to Miss Elizabeth Holland.

10. At Pondicherry, Capt. Arthur Watkins, 7th regt. Light Cavalry, to Mrs. M. E. G. Fitzgerald.

16. At St. George's Church, Geo. Sandys, Esq., 6th Light Cavalry, to Miss Short.

17. S. P. Arathoon, Esq., to Miss Anna Maria, the only daughter of the late Dan. Bahoom, Esq.

19. At the Armenian Church, Nicholas Barambeg, Esq., to Miss Hosanna Maroot, eldest daughter of A. J. Maroot, Esq.

19. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. G. D. Laird, to Miss S. M. Heefke.

21. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. John Fonceca, to Miss Anna Lane.

Aug. 11. At Arcot, Lieut. L. McLean, 2d bat., 6th N. I., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Col. A. McCally, Madras Estab.

15. At St. George's Church, Lieut. Geo. Story, 19th N. I. to Hannah Eliza, eldest daughter of the late W. Wether-spoon, Accountant of Edinburgh.

20. At St. George's Church, Major Conry, 12th Light Infantry, to Ellen Eliza, eldest daughter of D. Neale, Esq.

DEATHS.

June 3. In camp, at Jaulnah, T. W. Thomas Esq., Assist. Surg. 2d bat., 24th N. I., attached to the Rifle Corps.

13. At Cuddalore, Lieut. J. P. Parsons, 2d bat., 3d N. I.

19. Of the Spasmodic Cholera, Miss Eugenie Lereux, aged 23.

20. At St. Thomé, to which place he had come from the Ceded Districts for the recovery of his health, Capt. Rowland Gwynne, 10th regt. Madras N. I., in the 38th year of his age, and 22d of his service on this establishment.

— Of a bilious fever, Oliver Thomas, only son of A. J. Drummond, Esq., Civil Service, aged nine years.

22. At Connanore, the infant son of J. Grant, Esq., Paymaster His Majesty's 89th regt.

24. At Arcot, of the spasmodic cholera, Jane, wife of First Dresser Thos. Chillingworth.

25. At Secunderabad, after an illness of twelve hours, Rosalina Gore, the wife of Mr. Wm. Gore, Dep. Assist. Commissary of Ordnance on this establishment.

28. At Quilon, Eugenie, daughter of Claud Currie, Surgeon 25th N. I.

31. Capt. J. Crichton, 2d bat. 17th regt., or Chicacole Light Infantry.

Aug. 1. At Vepery, Edward, the infant son of Mr. Wilkins, aged eleven months.

4. At Allepee, Fanny, the infant daughter of Capt. Robt. Gordon, Bombay Engineers.

5. Mr. J. De Costa, aged 96.

8. At Gooty, Mrs. MacVicar, in her 26th year.

14. At Negapatam, of Apoplexy, Capt. W. S. Smith, 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

20. At Masulipatam, John Duncan, infant son of Capt. J. Ogilvie, 1st bat. 17th regt.

24. At Persawaukum, Mary, wife of the Rev. J. W. Massies.

— At Vepery, Mr. Conductor Hutchison, aged 55.

Latelly. At Masulipatam, J. S. Newbolt, the infant son of J. D. Newbolt, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

BOMBAY.**GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.****OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION.**

Bombay Castle, June 12, 1823.—In reference to the General Order of 18th March last, the Hon. Governor in Council is pleased to fix, from the same date, the salary of the Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Institution at Rs. 250 per mensem, including the palankeen allowance, and in addition to the pay and allowances of his rank.

INSPECTOR OF CAVALRY.

Bombay Castle, June 16, 1823.—The Hon. Court of Directors having in their military despatch of 27th Dec. last, directed the immediate abolition of the office of Inspector of the Cavalry under this presidency, it is to be considered as having ceased from the end of the present month.

The Hon. Governor in Council has much pleasure in acknowledging the unremitting attention manifested by Col. Dalbiac of H. M. 4th regt. Light Dragoons, to the interests of the cavalry on this establishment since his succession to the office of Inspector, and the zealous and liberal offer which he has made to continue his services gratuitously to any extent that may be thought expedient.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Bombay Castle, July 11, 1823.—The Hon. Court having directed the members of the Medical Board to be hereafter relieved at the expiration of four years, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that that period be in the first instance computed from the 1st May last.

With reference to the 83d par. of the Court's letter, the Hon. Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the instructions therein contained will have effect on any future appointment to the office of Secretary and Accountant to the Medical Board.

28. "Our sanction of the appointment of a third member to the Medical Board was communicated in our letter of the 3d April 1822, and our orders in respect to the salaries of the members of that Board will be conveyed to you in a separate dispatch.

29. "It is our intention that the members of the Medical Board shall hereafter be relieved from that situation at the expiration of four years from the date of their respective appointments to it; this regulation, however, to be subject to the same modification as the appointments of General Officers to the Staff, namely,

that if, on any particular occasion, you should be of opinion that the continued service of any member of the Medical Board is indispensable to the public interests, you may continue him in the situation until our decision on the case shall be made known to you. In every such case, you will furnish us with the requisite information with the least practicable delay.

30. "The medical gentlemen thus relieved from the duties of the Medical Board will be at liberty either to return to Europe on the retiring pensions to which they may be respectively entitled, or to resume their duties as Surgeons on the establishment.

31. "The provision made under our present orders, for the comfort and advantage of the officers of your Medical Establishment, added to those they already enjoy, of retiring on pensions at an early period, under our orders of 1796 and 1812, together with the provision now made for their more early attainment of seats at the Medical Board, is, in our opinion, ample and commensurate with the advantages of our military servants in general."

FOURTH MEMBER OF COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, July 8, 1823.—Richard Thomas Goodwin, Esq., appointed by the Hon. Court of Directors to be a member of this Government, has this day taken the oaths and his seat in the Council of Bombay, as fourth member, under the usual salute from the garrison.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.*Territorial Department.*

June 20. Mr. Robt. Boyd to be Acting Collector at Broach.

21. Mr. John A. Forbes to be first Assistant to the Collector at Surat.

Judicial Department.

June 21. Mr. John Williams to be Acting first Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Alex. Bell to be Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kaira.

Mr. Henry H. Glass to be Register to the Court of Adawlut in the Northern Concan.

MISCELLANEOUS.**RECORDER'S COURT.**

June 20, 1823.—This being the first day of the third term for the present year, the court met at eleven o'clock precisely. The business of the court commenced by swearing the following gentlemen into the commission of the peace.

George Barnes, David Setton, Alexander Bull, Geo. Alex. Prinsep, James Forbes, Charles Keys, William Ashburner,

Alexander McIntosh, and Robt. Keith Arbuthnot, Esquires.

William Fenwick, Esq., afterwards took the oaths as Master in Equity and clerk of the Court of Small Causes, in the place of William Erskine, Esq.

The court was afterwards engaged in hearing motions of little or no interest, being chiefly for postponing the trial of causes set down for this term, and which being quickly disposed of, the court rose at an early hour.—[*Bom. Gaz.* June 25.]

AUXILIARY SCOTTISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

A meeting of European inhabitants of Bombay was held on Thursday, 22d May, in the Scottish Church, for the purpose of instituting an Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society at this Presidency.

John Stewart, Esq., at the request of the meeting, took the chair.

The Rev. James Clow explained the object of the meeting. He stated that the Scottish Missionary Society has established a mission under this Presidency for the purpose of promoting the intellectual, moral, and religious condition of the natives; that one of the means of effecting these objects, which every real Christian must consider in the highest degree important and desirable, is the erection and improvement of schools and the preparation of books, for the purposes of distribution; that as the missionaries sent out by the Parent Society are men of liberal education, who mingle daily with the natives, and make these objects, together with the preaching of the Gospel, the principal business of their lives, no schools are likely, for the present at least, to be more flourishing and efficient than those under their superintendence, nor any books more judiciously and correctly prepared than those which they publish. That as these objects, which are so desirable, and which missionaries are generally so well qualified to accomplish, cannot be effected without the Society's incurring very considerable expense, it is the duty of Christians in this country to unite with their brethren at home, in contributing towards the attainment of them, and that, in order to afford to individuals so disposed, a regular channel through which to contribute, he proposed that this meeting do now constitute itself into an Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society. This proposal having been seconded, was unanimously agreed to, and the following were adopted as the laws of the society.

1st. The name of this society shall be the Bombay Auxiliary Scottish Missionary Society.

2d. The object of this society shall be to aid the parent institution in its operations relative to India.

3d. Persons subscribing five rupees or more annually, and every benefactor making

a donation of not less than a hundred rupees shall be members of the society.

4th. The business of the society shall be under the management of a committee, consisting of a vice president, a president, a secretary, a treasurer, and six directors, who shall be chosen annually from among the members of the society. The committee shall meet for the transaction of business every quarter, viz. the first Tuesday of February, May, August, and November, and oftener, if necessary. Three of the committee shall constitute a quorum. The committee shall have power to choose, as corresponding members, such a number of subscribers residing at distances as may be judged by them expedient; and such corresponding members shall be authorized to receive subscriptions, and have the privilege of attending the meetings of Directors.

5th. A general meeting shall be held annually, on the first Tuesday of March, and oftener if necessary, to choose the office bearers, to receive reports and accounts, and to deliberate on what further steps may best promote the interests of the society. All matters proposed shall be determined by a majority of the members present. The president for the day shall sign the minutes of the proceedings.

6th. The funds when collected shall be lodged in the hands of the treasurer, who shall be authorized to issue any part of them on receipt of an order from the secretary, acting by direction of the committee, who shall have power to lay out all or any portion in promoting the objects of the mission in India, without previously consulting the Parent Society.

7th. Donations and subscriptions shall be payable either to the secretary or treasurer of the society, or to any of the directors.

The society next proceeded to the election of office bearers, when the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen.

John Stewart, Esq., President.

John Leckie, Esq., Vice President.

The Rev. Joseph Lawrie, James Farish, Esq., George Ogilvy, Esq., Capt. White, 20th regt., Wm. Nicol, Esq., and Crawford Macleod, Esq., Directors.

The Rev. James Clow, Secretary.

Messrs. Forbes and Co., Treasurer.

The secretary was directed to transmit a copy of the minutes of the meeting to the Parent Society, and also to prepare a subscription paper for circulation.—[*Bom. Cour.* May 24.]

SHIPPING.

Loss of the Dooria Dowla—By official accounts received from Ceylon, we learn that the brig *Dooria Dowla*, of Surat, bound from Bombay to the Malay Coast, with a valuable cargo on board, was burnt at sea on the 11th of June. Two boats

with the crew, forty-three in number, (Bengales and Malays,) and five passengers, reached Wellisottti, on that island, on the 13th, two days afterwards.

The people have been taken care of by order of the Ceylon Government; and are to be forwarded to Bombay by the first opportunity.—[*Bomb. Cour.*]

Arrivals.

Aug. 19. Ship Brailsford, Spring, from London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 2. At Rungnagore, the lady of John A. Dondop, Esq. Collector, of a son.

17. At Seroor, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Pierce, Artillery, of a daughter.

26. At Severndroog, the wife of Conductor Malone, of a daughter.

July 3. At Sans Sonci, the lady of Gay Lenox Prendergast, Esq. Member of Government at this Presidency, of a daughter.

11. The wife of Sub-Conductor N. Hughes, of a son.

12. At Colabah, the lady of Lieut. Charles Waddington, of the Engineers, of a son.

13. Mrs. Stephen John Cross, of a daughter.

— At Darwar, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Harris, Darwar Subindies, of a daughter.

16. At Colabah, the wife of Mr. G. Marshall, of a daughter.

22. At Nagpooi, the lady of Lieut. Geo. Frankland, of the Survey Department, of a daughter.

23. At Fort Victoria, the wife of Sub-Assist. Surg. Cassidy, of a daughter.

26. Mrs. Marcus Joseph, of a son.

27. The lady of Lieut. W. H. Waterfield, 1st bat. 7th N. L., of a daughter.

30. At Prospect Lodge, the lady of Major Arch. Robertson, of a son.

Aug. 1. The lady of David Shaw, 1st M. D., of a daughter.

3. Mrs. Thomas Ferrar, of a son.

10. The lady of Thomas Crawford, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 22. At Rajcote, Mr. Philip Ranger, 1st regt. Light Cavalry, to Maria de Cruz, only daughter of Senhor Joze de Cruz.

July 3. At St. Thomas's Church, William Cruickshank, Esq. Commander of the Hon. Company's ship *Perquahsen*, to Caroline, third daughter of Geo. Elliot, Esq.

6. Mr. Lucas Joseph, to Mrs. Hosanna A. Johanness.

8. At the Scotch Church, Mr. James Hill, Free Mariner, to Mrs. Jane Davis.

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eldest daughter of Mr. John Cuthbert, of the county Cavan, in Ireland.

17. Capt. J. Taylor, Bengal Commissariat, to Miss Sarah Falconer Graham, daughter of William Graham, Esq. Haddington, North Britain.

22. By the Venerable Archdeacon Barnes, George Smyttan, Esq., surgeon, to Miss Carr.

Aug. 7. At St. Thomas's Church, John Saunders, Esq., to Anna, daughter of the late Colonel Richard Jones, of East Wickham, Kent.

DEATHS.

April 22. At Minscat, Capt. Frederick Fildand, of the H.C.'s Marine, after a service of nearly 23 years.

June 18. At Luluckwarra, about 44 miles from Baroda, Lieut. Thomas David Hughes, 1st bat. 9th regt. N.L., aged 25 years.

— At Magoa Bay, in the Persian Gulph, Lieut. John Henry Grubb, commanding the H.C.'s cruiser *Mercurey*, aged 33 years.

— At the same place, Lieut. Richard Reynolds, H.C.'s Marine, aged 28.

19. At Bhooj, George, the son of Lieut. Col. Mackonockie, aged two years and two months.

27. Suddenly, at Byculla, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. Francisco de Mello, minister of Mrs. Nesbitt's chapel.

July 1. At Serat, Henry Jeffreys, son of the Rev. H. Jeffreys, aged 12 months.

— At Kaira, Maria, the wife of E. J. Siqueria, aged 25 years.

9. Capt. Geo. Sangster, aged 37 years.

11. Mrs. Begzada Stephanus, alias Khanumjee, relict of the late Mr. Stephanus Minas, aged 98 years.

— Mrs. Sarah Munday, aged 52 years.

12. Pramjee Bhowan, in the 54th year of his age, a respectable Banian merchant.

15. Ensign Pickthall of the 9th regt.

17. At Cavale, Mrs. Eliz. Westfold, the wife of Mr. Conductor Westfold, of the Ordnance Store Department, aged 18 years.

18. At the house of Lieut. Col. Sandwith, Mr. Francis Beart, midshipman of the H.C.'s ship *Waterloo*.

19. At Colabah, Henry Pottinger, infant son of the late Mr. W. Pollock, Conductor, Commissariat Department, aged two years.

23. Brev. Major C. G. Butter, of the Invalid Bat.

29. Emma, wife of William Newnham, Esq., the Chief Secretary to Government, aged 24 years.

30. At Colabah, aged seven months, Peter Frederick, son of Lieut. H. Denbabin, 2d bat. 11th regt. N.L.

— Miss Jessy Elder, aged three years.

Aug. 4. Mrs. Goodfellow, wife of Maj. Goodfellow.

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4. Mrs. Laughton, a native of the Orkneys. She was in the service of Mrs. Newnham.

7. Miss Mary V. C. Conyers, aged one year and fifteen days.

Lotely. At Salvaco, in Mahim, after a painful illness of three months, Maria de Cruz, aged about 54 years, the relict of the late Joseph de Miranda.

— David, the infant son of David Malcolm, Esq.

CEYLON.

WESLEYAN NEW CHAPEL AT TRINCOMALEE OPENED.

On Sunday, the 23d March, the Wesleyan new chapel at Trincomalee, was opened for divine service.

The services appointed for the occasion were conducted by the Missionaries in the English, the Portuguese, and the Tamil languages; and much interest was excited. The building is in a central situation, and has cost eighteen thousand rix dollars; towards this sum, between six and seven thousand rix dollars have been contributed by a liberal and generous public, for which the missionaries desire to make a grateful and public acknowledgment.—[*Mad. Cour.*]

PROSPECTUS OF THE WESLEYAN MISSION ACADEMY, COLOMBO.

1. The primary object of the institution being to communicate to the poor a correct knowledge of the English language, and an education in the branches of useful knowledge, best calculated to prepare them for efficiently filling situations of usefulness in society; fifty children of reduced Burgher families, and fifty Singhalese children, will be admitted to gratuitous instruction. The period of continuance in the school will not exceed six years; and the course of education will be reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, abridged history, and an outline of geography. The friends of the children must furnish them with the necessary books, &c.

2. No child is eligible for admission who is under the age of eight years, or who is unable to read the New Testament in English. Applications for admission must be made in writing to the Wesleyan Missionaries residing in Colombo, signed by the parents or guardians of the children, before the 1st of June next, when a day will be appointed for examining and receiving the candidates.

3. The academy will also be open for the instruction of the children of respectable Burghers, and of Singhalese head-men, upon the following terms:—reading, writing, arithmetic, and English grammar, three rix dollars per month; history, geography, the use of the globes, and an

outline of the mathematics, five rix dollars per month; the children furnishing themselves with the necessary books, &c. As pecuniary emolument is not an object of the institution, whatever funds may be realized above the current expenses will be expended in the purchase of books, and mathematical and philosophical instruments, for the use of the advanced pupils.

4. The school will commence precisely at 10 o'clock in the morning, and close at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The children on the establishment must assemble a quarter of an hour earlier, in clean and decent apparel; as a neglect of cleanliness will be sufficient ground for immediate exclusion.

5. Although all the children will be educated in one room, the utmost attention will be paid to prevent improper communication between the scholars. Those on the foundation will occupy a distinct part of the room, and the children of Burghers and Singhalese head-men will be seated apart. To prevent improper communications out of the school, the children of Burghers will be dismissed at 3 o'clock precisely; those of Singhalese head-men a quarter of an hour after; and those on the foundation at half past 3 o'clock.

6. The children on the foundation will be assembled on the Sabbath at five o'clock in the afternoon, for reading the scriptures, and attending on divine worship at the Mission House.

7. There will be two vacations in the year of three weeks each, viz. at Christmas and Midsummer; and prior to the Christmas vacation, there will be a public examination of the classes, when appropriate rewards will be distributed.

8. Three suitable masters are provided; and the academy will be under the immediate inspection of the Wesleyan Missionaries residing in Colombo.

The school will commence on the 1st of July next. Gentlemen who are desirous of having their children instructed in the academy, are requested to signify their intention by letter, directed to the Rev. J. McKenny, prior to the 15th of June; and they are respectfully informed, that the education of a child who is unable to read the New Testament cannot be undertaken.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENT IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE ISLAND.

The congregation of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Goa, has been pleased to appoint the Most Rev. Father Vicentie de Rosario to be Superior and Vicar General of the Mission of Ceylon, to commence from the 29th June last: on which day he took charge of his office, and was pleased to appoint the Rev. Padre Caytan Anthony to be Registrar or Secretary to the said Mission.—[*Cey. Gaz.*, July 12.]

BIRTHS.

July 1. At Colombo, the lady of the Hon. J. W. Carrington, Esq., of a daughter.

8. At Manaar, Mrs. A. E. Bartholomews, of a son.

23. At Kandy, the lady of Lieut. Braybrooke, of a son.

DEATH.

July 21. At Colombo, Mrs. Maria Hayes, aged 84 years.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

BIRMAN EMBASSY TO COCHIN-CHINA.

By letters received from a passenger on board the *Hero of Malown*, spoken with on the 28th May, near the Rabbit and Coney, we have been put in possession of the subjoined facts relative to the mission from Ava to Cochin-China, of which we some time ago laid an account before our readers. We insert the words of the letter itself, and expect that we shall be able to lay some very interesting matter before the public shortly with regard to its results. It must be remembered that previous to the embassy having been sent from Ava, a demi-official mission had been deputed to that place from the Governor of Sai-gun in Cochin-China. "On the arrival of the Cochin-Chinese ambassador at the Court of Ava, he was seized as an impostor, and confined in a dungeon until accounts were received from Cochin-China, acknowledging him to be an envoy from the great king. Upon this he was well received, and an ambassador was sent from Ava to Cochin-China immediately after his departure for his own country. The person entrusted with the Birman Mission was the son of an Englishman, born at Rangoon, called Gibson. The deputation reached Penang in the month of April last; and while *His Excellency Mr. Gibson* was amusing himself on shore, a Siamese junk, which was lying in the harbour, took fire and drifting with the tide, ran foul of and set fire to the Birman vessel, in which the presents for the Emperor of Cochin-China were. The consequence was, that both vessels sunk, and every thing was lost. Mr. Gibson next day complained to the Governor of Penang, and stated that the Siamese had set fire to their own vessel purposely to put a stop to the embassy, which it was reported was undertaken for the purpose of both nations arranging matters for an invasion of Siam. Governor Phillips supplied him with money to fit them out a second time, and having taken a passage for them on board a Portuguese ship bound for Macao, the commander of which engaged to land them at Sai-gun, they sailed from Penang about the begin-

ning of May in prosecution of their voyage."—[*Beng. Hurkaru*.]

PENANG.

MISCELLANEOUS.

George Town Theatre.—On Saturday last this small but neat and tasteful theatre was opened for the first time to a large and respectable audience. The pieces selected for the occasion were the tragedy of "Fatal Curiosity," and the farce of "The Hole in the Wall." Some doubts and fears were entertained for its success until the curtain drew up, when the elegance and taste displayed in preparing the scenery encouraged the pleasing hope that the more essential parts would be equally gratifying; and this expectation was not disappointed. The amateurs highly distinguished themselves in their several characters, which, being a first attempt, gained confidence with the applause their successful efforts excited, and the performance throughout went off with great *éclat*, and afforded general satisfaction.—[*Penang Gaz.*, Mar. 19.]

Importation of Rice from Bengal.—The importation of rice from Bengal since the beginning of the present year is estimated, we understand, at 40,000 bags. The price of that article has now fallen to 2 drs. per bag. The markets being so amply supplied will no doubt cause a material change in the retail price.—[*Ibid.*, April 5.]

Earthquake.—On Sunday morning, between the hours of five and six o'clock, two distant shocks of earthquake were felt on this island. The first was rather slight, but the effect of the second lasted about half a minute, and hanging lamps, furniture, &c. were observed to be moved by the shock.—[*Ibid.*, April 23.]

Sessions.—On Monday, the 28th inst., the first session of Oyer and Terminer for the present year, was held at the Court House with the usual ceremonies.—[*Ibid.*, April 30.]

BIRTH.

May 12. The lady of Capt. Burney, Military Secretary to the Governor, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

May 14. At St. George's church, Capt. Fred. Dangerfield, Bombay Military Establishment, and Honorary A.D.C. to the Governor-General, to Miss Mary Dioni Bannerman, third daughter of the late Governor Bannerman.

DEATHS.

May 18. At sea, on his way to Penang, Mr. G. W. Cropley.

July 21. The Rev. Matupinus Petrus Pecot, Vicar of the Portuguese church of George Town, aged 37 years.

MALACCA.

Letters from Malacca mention that the Hon. A. Koek, Esq. has been appointed Acting Governor of that settlement.

SINGAPORE.

Colonel Farquhar.—Letters of the 15th of April, from Singapore, announce the perfect recovery of Col. Farquhar, after the kris had actually entered so far as to touch the lungs. The inhabitants were so pained at seeing him amongst them again, that the first day he went out in his carriage, they took the horses from it and drew him home to his house.

New Institution.—On the 1st of April was established "the Singapore Native Institution," to which 25,000 dollars have already been subscribed. This institution consists of a Chinese College, a Malayan College, and a third or Scientific Department. The three patrons are Sir Stamford Raffles, and Messrs. Wilberforce and Grant. Colonel Farquhar is patron of the Chinese College, and the Rev. Mr. Hutchings of Poona of the Malayan one, and of the latter Capt. Davis is trustee.—[*Beng. Huk.*, May 1823.]

Trade of the Island.—We have lately seen a letter, describing the extraordinary extent of the trade of the island of Singapore, during the year 1822. It appears that not less than 130,629 tons were employed in the past year in the trade of that island, and that the value of the imports and exports amounted to 8,568,172 Spanish dollars; 1,400 tons of pepper, 13,526 pecculs of tin, and nearly 1,000 tons of sugar were exported, while India piece-goods, to the value of nearly half a million of Spanish dollars, and British piece-goods, amounting to above two laes and a half of Spanish dollars were imported during the same period.—[*Cal. John Bull*, June 25.]

Shipping Arrivals.—The Royal George, Biden; the General Kyd, Nairne; and the Kent, Cobb, from Bengal;—the Farquharson, Cruickshanks; the Herefordshire, Hope; and the Waterloo, Alsager, from Bombay;—and the Charles Grant, Hay, from Mauritius, all bound to China.

The Inglis, Searle, from Bombay, had passed Singapore; and the Kellie Castle, Adams, had arrived in the Roads, and was under weigh the 21st of August, for China.

JAVA, &c.

Letters recently received from the Eastward state, that there has been a mutiny among the Dutch troops at Miuto, and that seven of the ringleaders have been shot, (of whom six were Frenchmen), and

twenty-five sent in irons to Batavia.—[*Penang Gaz.* May 23.]

Accounts from Batavia, of the 9th August, state that the expedition against the Pirates of Tontol has been entirely successful.

Letters from Macassar announce the death of Aroeng Polekka Polekka, King of Boni. He is succeeded by his sister, Aroeng Dateo.

CHINA.

Letters from Canton have been received by the *Thames* East Indiaman, dated the 5th of August, bringing intelligence that appears to forebode neither a misunderstanding with the Chinese Government. It appears that the affair of the *Topaze* frigate has by no means been forgotten, though generally understood to have been arranged in a satisfactory manner. On the arrival of the *Thames* in the river of Canton, which took place early in June, a person was sent on board by the Viceroy, to inquire whether they had brought out with them the murderers of those persons who fell in the affair of the *Topaze*, and were prepared to deliver them up to be put to death by the Chinese. They considered it to have been a stipulation fully agreed on, when they suffered the affair to rest, and the trade of the former season to go on in the usual manner, that the misunderstanding should undergo a strict investigation by the English Government, and that the offenders should be brought to Canton by the first ship of the present season. The Commander of the *Thames* evaded the requisition, by alleging, as was the fact, that his ship was not the first of the new season, but the last of the preceding one, having been detained an unusual time on the voyage; and with this plea the Viceroy professed himself satisfied. In the beginning of August, however, before the *Thames* had cleared her cargo, the *Bombay*, which was in reality the first ship of the new season, arrived in the river at Canton, when the application was repeated, and met with a reply so little satisfactory, that there was no probability that the *Bombay* would be permitted to take in her cargo. It does not appear that the trade was actually stopped, the *Bombay* having proceeded from Macao to make the experiment, and the result not being known. The other ships which had arrived subsequently to the *Bombay*, were waiting at Macao until it was ascertained what course was adopted by the Viceroy with respect to that ship. The most violent conduct on his part was apprehended, and it was reported that the whole of the Hong, or security-merchants, had been sent to Peking, to answer for the omission of the expected redress by the British Government.

PERSIA.

TOMBS OF ENGLISHMEN AT SHIRAZ AND ISPAHAN DESTROYED.

We some time ago received an account that the tombs which had been raised over the remains of these respected characters, Mr. Rich and Doctor Taylor, of the Medical Establishment of this Presidency, at Shiraz, had been wilfully destroyed by the Persians. The tombs appear to have been raised within a public pleasure garden, and to have been surmounted with a dome, which may not altogether have been considered very gratifying to the Mussulman prejudices, and may have led to their destruction. We cannot learn with any confidence whether the tombs themselves have been destroyed, or only the buildings.

It will be remembered that Doctor Jukes, who was employed on a special mission of great importance to the court of Persia, died at Ispahan, on his way to the

capital. A late letter from Persia mentions that the tomb which had been erected over the remains of this much esteemed gentleman, by Mr. Frazer, of the Bengal Civil Service, had been also destroyed by the populace of Ispahan, and the materials stolen, and that their avarice had tempted them to open the grave, in the hopes of finding money or other valuables. As soon as this circumstance came to the knowledge of Mr. George Willock, the Resident Chargé-d'Affaires, he immediately wrote to the agent at Ispahan, to remove the remains of Mr. Jukes, with every proper token of respect, to the Armenian Church at Juffa, which, we are happy to learn, has been strictly observed. The Armenian priest attended on the occasion, and every ceremony observed that could be considered suitable to the rank and character of the deceased.—[*Bom. Cour. July 19.*]

SUPPLEMENTARY.

CALCUTTA.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.
PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Aug. 15, 1823.

Capt. Wm. Fendall, H. M.'s 4th Light Drag. to be an Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General.

Capt. Irwin Maling, 9th regt. N. I. to be a Supernumary Aide-de-Camp to His Lordship.

Brev. Capt. Edw. Lawrence, 2d regt. N. I. to continue to officiate as Deputy Pay-Master and Post-Master at Cawnpore, during Capt. Maling's absence.

Assist. Surg. Wm. Graham, M. D. to be first Garrison Assist. Surg. of Fort William, vice Hewett, proceeded to Europe.

Assist. Surg. Henry Cavell, to be second Garrison Assist. Surg. of Fort William, vice Graham.

Capt. Alex. Cook, 6th regt. L. C. transferred to the Invalid Establishment.

Capt. Edw. Garstin, Corps of Engineers, nominated to officiate as Assist. Superintendent of Public Buildings in Lower Provinces, and to receive charge of Civil Buildings at the Presidency, during absence of Lieut. Buxton, deputed to Moorsheadabad, to superintend the construction of a Palace for the Nabob.

Head Quarters, on the River, July 29, 1823.

Cornet G. J. Fraser removed from 4th to 1st L. C. as junior of that rank.

1st Lieut. J. Henry Jarvis, to be Interp. to Artillery regt.

Lieut. Vernon, 1st bat. 16th N. I. to do duty with 1st bat. 23d N. I. at Barrackpore, until 15th Oct. next.

Assist. Surg. Mitchelson having been reported sick, Assist. Surg. Mottley, attached to Artillery at Dum-Dum, is directed to afford medical aid to detachment of H. M. troop, proceeding to Upper Provinces, under command of Capt. Gully of 87th regt.

Ens. Wm. Samin, lately admitted, to do duty with Lieut.-Col. Boyd's detachment of Europ. regt. at Dinapore, and directed to join.

Assist. Surg. J. F. Stewart, attached to Presidency General Hospital, to join and do duty in Artillery Hospital at Dum-Dum.

Aug. 2, 1823.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) S. Thornton, to act as Adjutant to left wing of 1st bat. 7th regt. while it may continue separated from Head Quarters.

Assist. Surg. Hunter, attached to Artillery at Mhow, to do duty with Rampoorah Local Bat.; and Assist. Surg. Pringle, on being relieved by Mr. Hunter, will proceed to Neemuch, and join 2d bat. 16th regt.

Ens. Welchman to take charge of 5th comp. Pioneers, until arrival of a Pioneer Officer at Nusseerabad.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Alex. F. P. Macleod, now attached to Goruckpore Light Infantry, to do duty with Ramgurh Local Bat.

Lieut. H. C. McKenly, lately appointed Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 21st regt. to continue to do duty with 2d bat. of regt. until end of rainy season, when he will proceed to join 1st bat. at Nagpore.

Exchange of appointments sanctioned between Lieut. Capt. and Adj. Noton, who is appointed Interp. and Lieut., and

Interp. Lieut. Grigg, who is appointed Adj., to 1st bat. 23d regt.

Lieut. Shortland, 1st bat. 18th regt. to do duty with 1st bat. 23d regt. at Barrackpore.

Brev. Capt. A. Stewart to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 14th regt. as a temporary arrangement.

Aug. 6, 1823.

6th Reg. L. C. Cornet F. Coventry to be Adj. vice Anstruther, who resigns that appointment.

HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Aug. 9. His Exc. the Com. in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the rank of Capt. by Brev. in the East-Indies only, from 30th June, 1823.

54th Foot, Lieut. E. A. Evanson.

The promotion of Lieut. J. Adair to a company in H. M. 67th regt. as notified in G. O. of 18th Dec. last, is cancelled. Lieut. Cassidy will succeed to the company vacant by the death of Capt. Hall, until His Majesty's pleasure is known.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Aug. 20. *William Miles*, Beadle, from London, and *John Munro*, Green, from Bombay.—23. *Sophia*, Sutton, from London.—25. *Lord Suffield*, Brown, from ditto.—Sept. 2. *London*, Brown, from Liverpool.—4. *Cadmus*, Talbert, from ditto.

The *Ogle Castle*, Brown, late Pearson, put back to Calcutta to be docked, previous to 2d Sept.

Ships in the River Hooghly, 1st Sept. 1823.

Windsor, Haviside, to sail for China, 8th Sept.

Morley, Halliday, for London, 12th Sept.

Bridget, Leslie, for Liverpool, 13th Sept.

Ann and Amelia, for London, *via* Madras, 15th Sept.

Juliana, Webster, for London, 15th Sept.; and Portsea, Worthington, for London, 1st Oct; both to touch at the Mauritius.

Stentor, Harris; and Norfolk, Greig, loading.

Woodford, Chapman, to sail for London, 15th Dec.

Fliza, Ward; and Pilot, Gardner, no time fixed.

William Miles, Beadle; Sophia, Sutton; Lord Suffield, Brown; Cadmus, Talbert; and London, Brown; only just arrived.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 1. At Patna, the lady of J. W.

Templer, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a born son,

Aug. 1. The lady of David Shaw, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

3. At Allahabad, the lady of Major G. Warden, 2d bat. 27th regt., of a son.

6. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Capt. S. Smith, 3d L.C., of a daughter.

9. At Keitah in Bundelcund, the lady of Lieut. W. Bignell, 1st bat. 8th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Midnapore, Mrs. John D'M. Sinaes, of a daughter.

— At Digah, near Dinapore, the lady of J. C. Brown, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

13. The lady of Mr. John Thomas, ship-builder, of a daughter.

14. The wife of Mr. G. Pyne, of a daughter.

15. Mrs. C. Lefever, of a daughter.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Major H. Bowen, of a son.

16. At Gussery, in the vicinity of Calcutta, Mrs. B. Barber, jun., of a daughter.

18. In Fort William, the lady of Capt. W. R. C. Costley, Barrack Master, of a daughter.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Haslam, 2d bat. 20th N.I., of a son.

19. Mrs. Richard Williams, of a still-born male child.

20. Mrs. F. Cornelius, of a son.

— Mrs. C. H. Hackett, of a daughter.

23. The lady of Capt. H. B. Pridham, of a daughter.

— The lady of John Smith, Esq., of a son.

— The wife of Mr. James Fermie, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

June 16. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. G. Edward Smith, of the Veterinary College, to Miss Sarah O'Connor, of Donegal, Ireland.

July 24. At Patna, Mr. Charles Peter Fisson, to Miss Juliana Norrenberg.

26. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Wm. Foy, of the Veterinary Establishment, to Miss Mary Conner.

Aug. 2. At St. John's Cathedral, J. H. Moscrop, Esq., to Mrs. Sophia Matilda Richards.

18. At St. John's Cathedral, Henry Hugh Griffiths, Esq., Indigo Planter, to Miss Eliza Russell.

23. At St. John's Cathedral, S. P. Singer, Esq., to Anne, second daughter of the late S. Hill, Esq., of Futtighur.

DEATHS.

July 31. At Cawnpore, James Daniel, the infant son of Mr. Apoth. James Dick.

Aug. 1. At Patna, Chas. Elliot Money,

son of Wigram Money, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 11 months.

8. At Meerut, Mrs. Keys, widow of the late Dr. Keys, Superintending Surgeon of the Kurnaul Circle. After the death of her husband, she fell ill, and in the course of a few days followed him to the grave.

9. At Allahabad, Thomas Jones Watson, the infant son of Capt. T. C. Watson.

10. Of fever, Mr. C. M. Kent, aged 44.

11. At Cawnpore, Edward Jones, the son of George Reddie, Superintending Surgeon, aged 3 months.

12. At the house of Mr. Geo. Aviet, after an illness of nearly 3 months, the 3d infant son of Mr. Abraham Avietmull, of Chinsurrah.

13. Frederick Ruddell, 4th son of Capt. J. N. Jackson, aged 2 years.

— At Guserah, the infant son of R. Barnes, Esq., aged 7 months.

— Mrs. Elizabeth Samuel, aged about 35 years.

19. Maha Rajah Rajkissen Behadur, the son of the late Rajah Nobo Kissen. He died universally regretted, and his memory will be cherished and revered by his grateful relatives and friends.

21. At Fultah, on his way to town from Kedgerce, Thomas Vaughan, of a jungle fever, aged 27 years.

26. Mr. W. C. D'Rozario, of the Calcutta Custom House, aged 18 years.

Summary.

VERY inaccurate and even ridiculous reports having been circulated, through the public prints, respecting the successes of Runjeet Singh in his contest with the Afghans, it may be desirable that we should acquaint our readers, in a few lines, with the actual state of affairs in that quarter.

Runjeet Singh has neither taken possession of the city of Caubul, nor established himself on the throne of "Sabuctagi," a prince we never heard of. It is true that he has beaten the Doranies, the most powerful tribe in Afghanistan, in a general battle; which was so hardly fought, that it lasted three days and three nights. The advance of a powerful army of Sikhs upon Peshawer, had previously induced the governor of that place (Yar Mahomed Khan) to transfer his allegiance to Runjeet Singh, on condition of being continued in the command of the city and district. A numerous army of Afghans arrived shortly after, with the hope of reducing Peshawer. On the advance, how-

ever, of the Sikhs, the Afghans fell back upon their resources, and the battle we have already mentioned was subsequently fought. We learn from the native Ukbars, that two Englishmen and two Frenchmen have high commands in the army of Runjeet Singh. A Mr. Jackson is commandant of artillery, and a Captain Walker "of the horse brigade" is also mentioned. The names of the Frenchmen are Laird and Venturio. It appears, from the same Ukbars, that three at least of these European officers were mainly instrumental in achieving the late successes of the Sikhs. The European discipline, *matériel*, &c. appear to have been extensively introduced into Runjeet's army. We shall probably speak more largely on these topics in our next number.

In a letter, dated Agra, July 16, 1823, it is stated that "a serious affray has lately taken place on the Bhurtpore frontier, by the wanton incursions of a party of the Bhurtpore troops, into the Jageer of the Nabob Ahmed Bhu Khan, a feudal tributary of the British Government, where many lives were lost, and much cruelty exercised by the Bhurtporeans. Hardly a year passes without some disturbance of this nature on the Bhurtpore frontier."

Since our last number, accounts have been received of additional inundations in Bengal, arising from the swollen state of the river Hoogly, owing to great rains in the upper country. This heavy visitation occurred on the 7th of August. The cantonments of Berhampore were endangered. The bunds having given way in various places, an immense extent of country was soon laid under water. Cultivation has suffered greatly, and villages have been totally destroyed. The rains in the upper country have likewise most seriously injured the indigo crops: in short, the most distressing accounts have been received, both from the upper and lower districts, of the failure or destruction of every kind of crop, which has not grown upon the high grounds.

Accounts have been received of another attempt at revolution in Manila. It was very promptly quelled, however, by Martinez, the governor. The plot had scarcely been investigated when the vessel sailed,

which carried this intelligence to the Portuguese and British settlements in that quarter of the world.

We have inserted, on several occasions, extracts from a periodical paper published in Macao, giving the particulars of a revolution which has lately taken place in that settlement (if it may be so called), in common with almost every other Portuguese colony. We have now before us a private letter, and various numbers of the periodical paper above alluded to, "A Abelha da China," which communicate very late intelligence respecting the political state of this small community. It appears that a frigate, despatched from Goa, anchored off a Macao on the 16th of June 1823, with the avowed intention of restoring the former government. Being opposed, however, by the existing authorities, the frigate repaired to Canton, where

the Captain appealed to the Viceroy. A course of investigation was consequently entered into by the Chinese, with no lack of the parade and mumery characteristic of that nation. The matter, however, was soon arranged by the presiding mandarin, by his enquiring of the senators and people whether it was their wish to place themselves under the authority of the individual proposed as their president, in the despatches from Goa. The universal cry was in the negative; upon which the mandarin immediately decided according to their wishes, such decision being required by the laws of the celestial empire. He likewise expressed great displeasure at the Captain for having given so much trouble!!

Our correspondent informs us, that trade of every kind is very dull at Macao. There is no sale even for opium. The cholera morbus is still raging.

Home Intelligence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Jan. 2. A Court of Directors was held, when the following commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, *viz.*—Capt. G. Welstead, of the General Harris, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China; Capt. J. Shepherd, Berwickshire, for Bengal and China; and Capt. A. H. Campbell, Duke of York, for Bombay and China.

6. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. Kinnaird Smith was sworn in to the command of the ship William Laidlaw, consigned to Madras and China.

7. A Court of Directors was held, when the following Captains took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, *viz.*—Capt. H. A. Drummond, of the Castle Huntly; and Capt. Alex. Christie, Thomas Coutts, for Bombay and China; Capt. E. M. Daniels, Duchess of Atholl, and Capt. J. Walker, Macqueen, for Bengal and China.

8. The despatches for Bombay and China, by the ship Duke of York, were closed and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

10. The despatches were closed, and delivered to the purser of the following ships, *viz.*—Berwickshire, Capt. Shepherd, for Bengal and China; and General Harris, Capt. Welstead, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

14. A Court of Directors was held, when the following Captains were sworn in to the command of their respective ships, *viz.*—Com. John Smith, for the Viceroy

of Ely, for Madras and Bengal, and Capt. Henry Hosman, Prince Regent, for Bengal direct.

16. The despatches for Bengal and China, by the ship Macqueen, were closed, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

17. The despatches were closed, and delivered to the Purser of the following ships, *viz.*—Castle Huntly, and Thomas Coutts, for Bombay and China; and the Duchess of Atholl, for Bengal and China.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major-General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, K.C.B., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Settlement of Demarara and Essequibo.

Major-General Sir Hudson Lowe, K.C.B. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Antigua.

The Hon. Fred. Cathcart, (now Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at St. Petersburg) to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Diet at Frankfort.

William John Crobie, Esq. (Secretary to his Majesty's Legation in Switzerland) to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Fribourg.

Richard Pakenham, Esq. to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation in Switzerland.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Gifford, Knt., to be Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Right Hon. Sir Wm. Alexander, Knt., to be Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer.

John Pearson, Esq. to be Advocate General to the Hon. East India Company.

in Bengal, in the room of R. Spankie, Esq., who has resigned that office.

THE ARMY.

Detachments belonging to the 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons, and the 6th, 20th, 38th, 49th, 54th and 59th Regiments of Infantry, have arrived from India and the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Thames, free trader.

Detachments belonging to the 20th and 47th Regiments of Foot, embarked on the 15th Jan. on board the Castle Huntley, East-Indiaman, for Bombay.

Detachments belonging to the 11th Light Dragoons, the 16th Lancers, and the 13th, 38th, and 87th Regiments of Infantry, embarked on the 17th Jan. on board the Duchess of Athol, Indiaman, for Bengal.

Detachments belonging to the 30th, 46th, and 41st Regiments of Infantry, have received orders to march from Portsmouth, and to arrive at Chatham on the 6th of Feb., preparatory to their embarkation for India.

Detachments belonging to the 54th and 89th Regiments of Foot, have received orders to march from the Isle of Wight, and to arrive at Chatham on the 6th of Feb., preparatory to their embarking on board the William Fairlie, Indiaman, for Madras.

A Detachment belonging to the 13th Light Dragoons, has received orders to embark on board the above Indiaman for the same destination.

A Detachment of the Royal Staff Corps, under the command of Ensign R. M. Westmacott, has received orders to embark on board the Mauritius free trader, in the river, for the Mauritius.

RUSSIA.

Seven khans of several nomade tribes of Khisgis and Kalnucks, on the frontiers of Siberia and China, who have hitherto been under the protection of China, and have voluntarily placed themselves under that of Russia, have arrived at St. Petersburg to take their oaths of fealty, and to pay their tribute.

The fair of Nischney Novogorod ended on the 3d of September. The value of all the goods at the fair is estimated at 94,380,000 roubles, of which tea alone is estimated at twelve millions; Siberian furs, five millions; copper, iron, and other metals, above ten millions. At the close of the fair, the merchants are said to have had a clear profit of three millions of roubles.

SIR GEORGE THOMAS STAUNTON, BART.

Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart., M.P., the late President of the Select Committee of Supra-Cargoes at Canton, has recently

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received an elegant Silver Salver, valued at six hundred guineas, which has been presented to him (we quote the words inscribed on the plate) "from his friends in the British Factory in China, in testimony of their high approbation of his conduct when Commissioner of Embassy to the Court of Peking in the year 1816." We have obtained through the means of a friend a copy of the letter which accompanied this handsome present, and have much gratification in inserting it in our Journal.

"To Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart.

Sir:—We the undersigned members of the British Factory in China, fully appreciating the extent and merit of your services when a Commissioner of Embassy to this country, request your acceptance of the accompanying testimonial of the high estimation in which we hold the principles which governed your conduct.

The decision and sound judgment displayed by you under circumstances the most trying, when less firm minds might have bent under the weight of responsibility which you incurred, maintained our national honour, while they have promoted our commercial interests, and these must ever have a necessary and an intimate connection.

We feel satisfied that every man whom experience has made acquainted with the nature and constitution of the government of China, must entertain a similar opinion; and it is to us a source of pleasing reflection, that while the interests of the great and valuable commerce confided to your care, were by you ably upheld, our character as the subjects of a free and independent state, has remained unsullied and entire.

We request you will receive this as the expression of our deliberate opinion, and, with best wishes for your health and happiness, we remain,

Your sincere and faithful friends,

Jas. B. Urmston,	John Jackson,
W. Fraser,	Thos. C. Smith,
Wm. Bosanquet,	John Livingstone,
W. H. C. Plowden,	R. Morrison,
Charles Millett,	Samuel Ball,
C. Marjoribanks,	J. Reeves,
J. F. Davis,	F. Hastings Toome,
A. Pearson,	T. J. Metcalfe."

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 30. Liverpool. *Bencoolen*, Kirkwood, and *Scaforth*, M'Dowall, from Bengal, 13th Aug., and St. Helena, 17th Nov.—Passengers per *Bencoolen* from Bengal: Major J. C. Meacham, Mrs. Meacham, and three children; Lieut. P. L. Dore, Mrs. Dore, and child; Capt. R. Boyes; Lieut. G. H. Cox; Lieut. Albert Fenton, and Miss Julia Smith.

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Jan. 7. Gravesend. *Thames*, Havside, from China, 6th Aug., Cape, 5th Nov., and St. Helena, 22d Nov.—Passengers from the Cape: Colonel Skerret, lady and child, H. M. 55th regt.; Major Pester and lady, Dr. Mostyn and lady, Bengal establishment; Lieut. Rolson, H. M. 55th regt.; Lieut. Barker, H. M. 49th regt.; Dr. Nelson, H. M. 55th regt.; Dr. Yateman, from Bengal; and Mr. Mellor.—From St. Helena: M.D. Louis, of France.

9. Gravesend. *Pyramus*, Brodie, from Madras, 5th Sept., Cape, 6th Nov., and St. Helena, 22d Nov.—Passengers from Madras: Mrs. Brodie, and two Misses Brodie; Madame Kerchoff; Henry Mortlock, Esq., Civil Service; Charles Thackary, Esq., Barrister at Law; Alex. Wardrop, Esq., Merchant; Mr. Fairquhar; Dr. Rolland; Ensign Wilford.—From the Cape. J. Manuel, Esq.

9. Gravesend. *General Palmer*, Truscott, from Madras 2d Sept., and St. Helena 20 Nov.—Passengers: Lieut.-Col. Stewart, 24th regt. Madras N.I.; Col. Becket, 23d regt., ditto; Major Hindley, Madras Cavalry; Major Gummer, 23d regt. Madras N.I.; Capt. Balmain, 6th regt. Madras Cavalry; Capt. Bluett, H. M. 41st regt.; Lieut. Dacre, R.N.; Lieut. Matsey, R.N.; Lieut. Dowker, 2d regt. Madras Infantry; Lieut. Dyer, 23d regt. Infantry; Lieut. Puget, Madras Europ. regt.; Ens. Thursby, 4th regt. Madras army; Mrs. Hindley and family; Mrs. Belmain; Mrs. Bluet; Mrs. Dore; three Misses Balmain; Miss Dore and Miss Mann; three Misses Bluett; Masters C. H. Symonds, Gordon Duncan, J. Parrot, and W. H. Creighton; and seven-teen invalids, one woman, and one child.

10. Gravesend. *Princess Charlotte*, Blythe, from Ceylon and Mauritius.

11. Ditto. *Circassian*, Wasse, from Bengal, Madras, and St. Helena, and *Lonach*, Wildridge, from Batavia.

15. Ditto. *Amity*, Gray, from Batavia, 7th Sept.

21. Liverpool. *Westmoreland*, Coulter, from Bengal 13th Aug., and St. Helena 22d Nov.

22. Off Dover. *Claudine*, Crabtree, from Bengal 9th Sept., and Cape 12th Nov.

— Ditto. *Euphrates*, Mcade, from Bombay 5th Sept., Cape 8th Nov., and St. Helena 24th Nov.—Passengers from Bombay: Mrs. Watson and Mrs. Cogan; Lieut.-Col. McCoy, H. M. 67th regt.; Major Green, H. M. 20th regt.; Capt. Waugh, 1st Bengal Cavalry; Lieut. Oakley, H. M. 20th regt.; Lieut. Lewis, Artillery; Lieut. Cogan, H. C. Bombay Marine; Mr. West, Mr. Robinson; and Mr. Griffith, Assistant Surgeon.

24. In the Downs. *Melish*, Colc.

from Bengal 6th Sept., and St. Helena 24th Nov.

Departures.

Jan. 7. Portsmouth. *La Belle Alliance*, Rolfe, York, Talbert, and Clyde, Driver, for Madras. Cambridge, Barber, for Bombay.

— Deal. *Henry Porcher*, Thompson, for Cape, Madras, and Bengal.

11. Deal. *Duke of York*, Campbell, for Bombay and China. — Passengers: Sir C. H. Chambers, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay; Capt. C. B. Sale, 4th Light Dragoons; Lieut. Wainwright, 47th Infantry; Ensign J. Lardner, ditto; Lieut. Macalister, 20th Infantry; Rev. M. Davis; T. Hopkins, Esq., Messrs. G. Rowley, C. Babington, H. Aston, S. Landon, W. Var- don, S. K. Christopher, and A. Goldie, Cadets to Bombay; Mr. H. Caulfield to Ceylon; Lady Chambers; Mrs. Colonel Molle; Miss Molle; Miss Philipps; Mrs. Hopkins; also detachments of His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, and 20th and 47th Regiments of Infantry.

14. Gravesend. *Lord Hungerford*, Farquharson, for Madeira and Bengal.

15. Deal. *Berwickshire*, Shepherd, for Bengal and China, and *General Harris*, Welstead, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

16. Gravesend. *Macqueen*, Walker, for Bengal and China, and *Castle Huntley*, Drummond, for Bombay and China.

17. Ditto. *Duchess of Athol*, Daniell, for Bengal and China, and *Thomas Coultis*, Chrystie, for Bombay and China.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 24. At Edinburgh, the lady of George Govan, Esq., M.D., Bengal es- tablishment, of a son.

26. At Edinburgh, the lady of Major- Gen. the Hon. Patrick Stuart, of a daughter.

28. In Upper Bedford-place, Russell- square, the lady of John Loch, Esq., of a daughter.

29. In Mortimer Street, Cavendish- square, the lady of Col. Hugh D. Baillie, of a daughter.

31. In the neighbourhood of Notting- ham, the lady of J. W. Sherer, Esq., late Accountant General of Bengal, of a son.

Jan. 1. At Bedale, the lady of Sir J. Beresford, Bart., of a daughter.

2. In Burton Crescent, Brunswick- Square, the lady of Lieut. Col. Hogg, of the Hon. East-India Company's service, of a daughter.

3. At Shelford, the lady of Sir Charles Wale, K. C. B., of a daughter.

4. The lady of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Oswald, of Dunkeir, of a son.

17. In Baker-street, Portman-square, the lady of Major Rivett Carnac, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. At Repton, in the County of Derby, by the Rev. William Palgrave Manelärke, of Loddon, Norfolk, John Herbert Carige, Esq., son of the late Major John Carige, of Monghyr, in the East Indies, to Jane Elizabeth, daughter of the late Austin Palgrave Manelärke, Esq.—Also, on the same day, Richard Beatniffe Manelärke, Esq., of Repton Park, Derbyshire, to Eliza Marian Eleanor, daughter of the late Major John Carige.

— At St. Andrew's the Less, the Rev. Samuel Lee, A.M., of Queen's College, Professor of Arabic in Cambridge University, to Mrs. Palmer, of Regent-street.

7. At Chippenham, Wilts., the Rev. George Crookshank, M.A., of West Charlton, Somerset, to Rosa, only daughter of the late Capt. Robert Kelly, of Madras.

13. At Staynton, Geo. L. Elliot, Esq., of the Hon. Company's Civil Service, Bombay, to Thomasina Gertrude, eldest daughter of H. Leach, Esq., of Milford.

21. Francis Law, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Samuel George Evans, Esq., of the Bengal Medical establishment.

DEATHS.

Oct. 15. At Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Sackville Frazer, of the Cape Corps.

Nov. 18. At Liverpool, Isabella, the wife of Capt. Thomas Hodgson, of the Hon. Company's Service; "beloved, esteemed, lamented."

Dec. 15. At Nice, the Hon. and Rev. T. A. Harris, brother to the Earl of Malmesbury, aged 42.

18. At Paris, the Right Hon. Henry, Earl of Barrymore, aged 54.

21. Thermuthis, wife of Robert Ashe, Esq. of Langley House, Wilts, aged 77.

— At Ballanerieff House, the Hon. Maria Murray, third daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Elibank.

— Dr. John Rogerson, of Wamphray, first physician to the Emperor of Russia.

22. Charles, son of the late Dr. Bowers, of Aldborough, aged 21.

23. At Lyons, the seat of Lord Cloucurry, Mrs. Douglas, aged 78.

24. Harriet, daughter of Wm. Prater, Esq. of Noble-street, Cheapside, aged 17.

— At Pleasant-row, Kingsland-road, James Vincent, Esq. aged 65.

26. At his seat in Cornwall, Sir Ascott Curry Molesworth, Bart.

— Fanny, wife of Colonel Frazer, of

the Hon. India Company's service, and daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gamble, of Dublin.

26. At Rottingdean, Mrs. Paterson, relict of Wm. Paterson, Esq. formerly of Devonshire-place.

— At Brampton, Robert Godby, Esq.

27. At Paris, Mrs. Browne, wife of James Browne, Esq. M.P.

28. In Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury, Mr. Joseph Mallet, aged 68.

— At Ilern Hill, Surrey, John Curtis, Esq. aged 58.

— Samuel Pell, Esq. of Lywell Hall, county of Northampton, aged 70.

— At Lyndhurst, the Rev. Mr. Charret, Curate of Milford, near Lymington.

30. In Bloomsbury-square, after giving birth to a son, Martha, wife of Dr. R. Bright.

— At Leytonstone, Elizabeth, relict of the late Philip Sansom, Esq. aged 78.

— At Staines-lodge, Middlesex, Elizabeth, widow of Edw. Cooper, Esq. of Doctor's Commons.

— At Myerscough-hall, Lancashire, Edward Greenalgh, Esq.

— At Fonthampton Court, Gloucestershire, the Hon. Mary Yorke, relict of the Hon. and Right Rev. James Yorke, late Bishop of Ely.

— At West Ham Abbey, Essex, Wm. Kebbrell, Esq. Proctor, Doctor's Commons, aged 42.

31. The Rev. Theophilus Houlbrooke, of Barnes, Surrey.

— At Twyford Cottage, near Winchester, Susannah, wife of Rear-Admiral Miller.

— James Zinzan, Esq. of the Butts, Brentford, aged 64.

— Janet, the wife of James Walker, Esq., of Limehouse, Middlesex.

— At Walthamstow, T. C. Warner, Esq., Treasurer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

— At Rugby, Earle Armitage Gillbee, Esq.

Jan. 2. At Stuston Parsonage, Hannah, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Walker, Prebendary of Lichfield.

— Richard Meux, Esq. aged 56.

3. In Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the Dowager Lady Sutton, aged 86.

4. At Paris, Matilda, younger daughter of Sir Grenville Temple, Bart.

— At Middleton-Cheney, in Northamptonshire, the Rev. Francis Lloyd, M.A. late student of Christ Church, Oxford.

— At Woodley Lodge, Berks, Mary Teresa, and in twenty minutes after, Frances Margaret, the seventh and second daughters of James Wheble, Esq.

— At York, James Hamerton, Esq. late of Hellfield Peel, Yorkshire, aged 74.

5. At Turnham Green, J. Earnshaw,

Esq., late one of the Surveyors General of His Majesty's Customs.

6. In Upper Bedford-place, the lady of John Loch, Esq.

— At the Vicarage at Bosbury, Lady Colt, widow of the late Sir John Colt, aged 77.

— At St. Edmund's-hill, Martin Thos. Cockledge, Esq. aged 42.

— At Cheltenham, Elizabeth, relict of the late John Pycroft, Esq.

7. At Cornsay, Mrs. Eliz. Kirkley, aged 103.

— At Luddington-house, Surrey, Walter Irvine, Esq., aged 76.

8. In Cumberland-street, Richard Butler, Esq. in his 92d year.

— In Lord's-lane, Hoddesdon, Mrs. Christian, relict of Edw. Christian, Esq., late Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely.

— At Builth, Thos. Price, Esq., aged 82.

9. In York-street, Baker-street, Richard Dennison, Esq., in his 72d year.

— Edw. Williams, Esq., of Eaton, near Salop, aged 94.

— At Graige, county of Wexford, George Carr, Esq., Barrister at Law.

— In Caermarthen-street, Bedford-square, Walter Pye, Esq., Barrister at Law, aged 72.

— Mrs. Kitwood, mother of Capt. Kitwood, High-street, Boston, aged 105.

— At Eaton Hall, the Hon. Gilbert Grosvenor, infant son of Lord Belgrave.

10. At Clapham Common, Joseph Brandney, Esq., aged 49.

— At Clapham, John Prior, Esq.

— At Kingston upon-Thames, Samuel Cox, Esq., aged 75.

11. In Great Queen-street, Edw. Cox, Esq. aged 79.

— At Odilham, the Rev. Henry Washington, M.A., aged 28.

12. The lady of Colonel James Smith, Bombay army, of Somerset-street, Portman-square, aged 48.

— At Little Stonham, Suffolk, the Rev. J. R. Vernon, Morning Preacher at St. Paul's Covent-garden.

— Joseph Marryatt, Esq. M.P. aged 60.

13. At Felpham, near Chichester, the Hon. Mrs. Edw. Percival.

— At Kinsale, the Hon. Governor de Courcey, aged 67.

— At Newhailes, Edinburgh, Lady Horne, widow of the late Vice-Admiral Sir George Horne, Bart., of Blackadder.

14. In Pantom-square, John Ross, Esq., Lieut.-Col., late of the 28th regt.

17. In Stanhope-street, May-fair, Bamber Gascoyne, Esq., aged 68.

— At Carshalton, Surrey, Mrs. Rose, wife of the Rev. Wm. Rose, aged 68.

— At Camberwell, Surrey, William Hammond, Esq., aged 69.

18. At Barnham-House, near Dingle, Lord Ventry.

18. In the Strand, Michael Kenny, Esq., aged 30, late of the Army Medical Staff.

19. At Brixton-place, Surrey, William Taylor, Esq., in his 69th year.

20. In Park-street, Westminster, the Rev. John Hallam, in his 71st year.

21. At Chelsea, Mrs. Beckwith, widow of the late Col. John Beckwith, aged 70.

22. At Islington, Jasper Cox, Esq.,

23. At his house, near Croydon, Christopher Taddy, Esq.

Lately. At his chambers in the Albany, William Osgoode, Esq., formerly Chief Justice in Canada, aged 70.

— In the Albany, Wm. Cruise, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, aged 72.

— In Paris, Sir John Gifford, Bart.

— At Fenney Bentley, near Ashborne, the Rev. John Bowness, late Perpetual Curate of Brassington, Derbyshire.

— The Rev. J. Ford, one of the Minor Canons of Canterbury Cathedral.

— In Mallow, Ireland, Miss Alice Cox, grand-daughter of Lord Chancellor Cox.

— At Birstall, near Leeds, Mr. Joshua Priestly, brother to the celebrated Dr. Priestly, aged 88.

— The Rev. James Thomas, A.B., Vicar of Bolton-le-Sands, &c.

— In Rutland-square, Dublin, John Patrick, Esq.

— At Skelky, Huntingdonshire, Miss Bayley, sister to Judge Bayley, aged 65.

— At Rochdale, aged 80, W. Holland, Esq.

— Lost, in his Majesty's sloop Arab, Mr. Charles Mason, Midshipman, son of Capt. Mason, C.B., R.N.

— At Barling, Essex, the Rev. Mr. Salt, Vicar of Barling, and of Ilordon.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

By advices from Calcutta to 28th Aug., 1823,		
Remittable Paper is quoted at a premium of	S. Rs. 34 to 34 8 per cent.	
Non Remittable	Do. 13 to 14 0 do.	
Bank of Bengal Rates for Discount on Private Bills at	S. Rs. 3 0 per cent.	
Ditto Government Bills	Do. 2 8 do.	
Interest on Loans on Deposit, open date	Do. 4 0 do.	
Ditto 2 months certain	Do. 3 8 do.	
Exchange on London at Six Months.		
Buy	Per Sicca Rupees.	Sell.
1s. 11d. to 1s. 11½d.		1s. 11½d. to 1s. 12d.

Bank Shares, 50 to 60 per cent. nominal.		
Bullion	S. R. 207 4 to 207 8 per 100 Drs.	
Sovereigns	10 12 to 11 0 each	
B. of Eng. Notes	10 0 to 10 8 each	

ARTICLES OF PRODUCE.

SALTPETRE continues to be an article of interest, and large purchases have been made. Price at 3 4 to 5 12 per Factory Maunds.

INDIGO.—The crop it is supposed will not exceed 90,000 maunds; the falling off is chiefly in Bengal, which will not amount to half of last

years produce. Nominal price S.Rs. 350 per maund.

SUGAR is exceedingly dull; all operations in the article appear suspended until the result of the question of the equalization of the duties is known. Price S.R. 94 per Bengal maund.

RICE and GRAIN of all kinds have risen considerably, but the heavy rains have caused this, more than any speculative demand. Price S.Rs. 3 per maund.

FREIGHTS to London £6. to £7. per ton.

SHIPPING loaded and loading for London about 10,000 tons.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.

COTTON.—The market remained without interest last week, the exporters and dealers awaiting the result of the sale at the India-House on the 6th proximo, before they execute their orders for the present month. The Company have taxed their Bengal at 5½d. At Liverpool, the demand for Cotton has continued very steady

throughout the whole of the week, without any alteration in prices.

INDIGO.—The sale at the India-House closed on Thursday last, it consisted of 3,791 chests, of which 882 chests were previously withdrawn, and 440 chests were brought in for the proprietors, good, middling, and middling sorts, and also 650 of the ordinary and low squares. The remainder sold at the following prices; the shipping descriptions, of which there was only a small proportion, 1s. a 1s. 6d. higher than the previous sale; quantities suitable for home consumption, at the advance of 9d. a 1s. 3d.; and the low at nearly the currency of the former sale.—There is no alteration in the prices since the India-House sale, yet the holders are firm, owing, chiefly to the unfavourable reports of the crop; the letters from Calcutta are dated 6th September: only about a half of the usual supply was at that time expected.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras . . .	General Palmer	800	George Truscott	Francis Truscott	Blackwall	Capt. T. Jerusalem Coffee-b.
	Duke of Bedford	800	(F. A. Cunyngnam, & Co.)	F. A. Cunyngnam	City Canal	J. S. Brinley, Bichin lane.
	Tyne . . .	300	Thos. Stephenson	H. Warrington	City Canal	Edw. Rule, Luna-street.
	Catharine	300	Parke, Yeward, & Co.	John Macintosh	City Canal	(Isbister & Housley, Leadenhall-street.
	Larkins	650	John Macintosh	H. R. Wilkinson	E.I. Docks	John S. Brinley.
	William Money	800	Larkins and Robinson	J. Jackson	E.I. Docks	(W. and C. Tardutt, Maltravers-street.
Madras & Bengal	Resource	850	James Jackson	Bernard Fenn	E.I. Docks	(M. Headfield, Leadenhall-st.
	Golconda	850	Bernard Fenn	J. I. Edwards	City Canal	Low, Brothers & Co., Mark lane.
	Exmouth	750	Fletcher & Co.	Samuel Owen	City Canal	Buckles & Co., Mark lane.
	Lord Amherst	600	Henry Read	Robert Lucas	City Canal	E. Read, Ritches-cl. Lime-st.
	Lady Raffles	650	Johnston & Mcaburn	James Coxwell	E.I. Docks	Justice & Tinsmith, Lime-st.
	Dread Nott	800	Innes, B. verduge, & Co.	T. W. Aldham	E.I. Docks	J. & T. Dawson, Blincher-sq.
	Farlie	750	Mango Gilmore	George Bunyon	E.I. Docks	Isbister & Housley.
	Cornwall	800	Charles Giddon	Thomas Davey	E.I. Docks	Bolton & Kilham, Lime-st.
	(New Ship)	650	Palmer, Wilson, & Co.	Wm. Faith	Blackwall	H. Barber, Leadenhall-st.
Bombay . . .	Eliza	500	Captain & Co.	Wm. Faith	City Canal	(Small and Lane.
	Triumph	600	Faith & Co.	Thos. Green	City Canal	John S. Brinley.
	Upton Castle	600	Taylor & Green	John Thacker	E.I. Docks	Edmund Read.
	Thames	350	John Blackett	John Litson	Woolwich	(Isbister and Horsley.
	Orpheus	450	W. Terringout.	Thos. Finlay	City Canal	Wm. Abercrombie.
	Caroline	450	J. A. Macaburn	W. H. Harris	City Canal	Buckles & Co.
	Joseph	905	Henry Christopherson	H. Christopherson	City Canal	John Lyney, Jan. Bichin-la
	Rosanna	965	Stauforth & Goring	Thos. Thompson	City Canal	Edmund Read.
	Prince Regent	400	Buckles & Co.	Wm. B. Lamb	City Canal	J. Pine & Co., Freeman's-st.
	Denmark Hall	900	John Forman	John Forman	City Canal	W. Abercrombie, Bichin-la.
	Alfred	948	J. Howe	John Laughton	City Canal	Buckles & Co.
	Lang	855	John Bunner	John Lusk	City Canal	(A. Augus. Byson, Chesham-st.
	Devon	900	Wm. Wilson	Wm. Wilson	City Canal	(court, Broad-street.
	Courtesy of Har.	300	G. F. Young	George Bunn	City Canal	London Ds. W. Wilkins, Old Broad-st.
					City Canal	London Ds. Jackson & Co., Water lane.
					City Canal	London Ds. John Pine & Co.
					City Canal	London Ds. Edward Rule.
					City Canal	Jan. 10, 1824.

TIMES appointed for the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the SEASON 1823-24.

Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purters.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	To sail to Gravesend.	When Sailed.
1329 <i>Macqueen</i>	John Campbell	James Walker	Henry Ager	Alex. Reid	A. Fitts	F. Macqueen	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson	Bengal & China.	1823.	1823.	1824.
1330 <i>Berwickshire</i>	S. Marjoribanks	John Shepherd	H. L. Thomas	Fred. Madan	T. M. Storr	Rich. Chant	T. Davidson	J. W. Rose	Bengal & China.	1823.	1823.	15 Jan.
1331 <i>Duchess of Atholl</i>	Wm. E. Farren	Edw. M. Daniel	R. Ductman	J. Luyken	Thos. J. Dyer	Henry Rivz	Rich. H. Cox	C. S. Crompton	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	1823.	11 Jan.
1332 <i>Duke of York</i>	S. Marjoribanks	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	John D. Orr	Geo. Ireland	F. Mac Neil	David Allan	Wm. Dallas	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	1823.	11 Jan.
1333 <i>Castle-Huntly</i>	H. H. Goddard	A. H. Campbell	Thos. Dunkin	S. V. Wood	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise	John Campbell	Hen. Wright	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	1823.	11 Jan.
1334 <i>Thomas Coutts</i>	S. Marjoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Wm. Drayner	Arth. Vincent	Henry Bunn	J. Elphinstone	Jas. Beveridge	Wm. Maltman	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	1823.	11 Jan.
1335 <i>General Harris</i>	James Sims	Geo. Walstead	J. C. Williams	S. Newdick	J. M. Williams	J. C. Milward	Thos. Colledge	W. Dickenson	St. Helena, Bengal, & China.	18 Nov	1823.	15 Jan.
1336 <i>Conning</i>	Company's Ship	James Head	Philip Baylis	A. Rivers	F. G. Moore	John Graham	Il. Simmons	Wm. Ansie	Bengal & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1337 <i>Earl of Balcarraig</i>	Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Thos. Smith	Wm. Puham	J. P. Giffith	O. Richardson	Henry Annot	J. L. Wardell	Bengal & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1338 <i>Sir David Scott</i>	Joseph Hare	John A. Twen	W. Tichhurst	Thomas Blair	Robert Scott	D. J. Ward	Nath. Grant	Jos. Hodson	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1339 <i>London</i>	Company's Ship	John B. Solley	B. Broughton	T. B. Penfold	W. K. Packman	Will. Pigott	D. Mackenzie	John Hebert	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1340 <i>Dunira</i>	Geo. Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	John Sime	N. de St. Croix	James Wilson	R. M. Isacke	And. Kedshe	S. H. Ayres	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1341 <i>Marquis Camden</i>	Hen. M. Watson	Thos. Larkins	Wm. Morgan	E. R. Fox	J. Sparrow	A. Fobes	Fied. Fowler	Wm. Collingswood	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1342 <i>Lady Melville</i>	Sir Rbt. W. Watson	Rich. Clifford	Robt. Clifford	E. M. Boulbee	Wm. Lewis	F. Littlejohn	John Eccles	Wm. Clifford	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1343 <i>William Foulie</i>	Joseph Hare	Kennard Smith	Wm. Pascoe	Wm. Haylet	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriot	W. Lorimer	Wm. Bremner	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1344 <i>Oswell</i>	Matthew Isacke	Wm. E. Farrer	G. A. Bond	John Gisborne	Jas. Rickett	J. R. Pidding	Wm. Bremner	W. P. Hart	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1345 <i>Marquis of Huntley</i>	John McTaggart	J. S. H. Fraser	J. O'M. Taggart	Thos. Leach	Wm. Marquis	T. Hutchinson	John Simpson	W. M. Harper	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1346 <i>Princess Amelia</i>	Robert Williams	Thos. Williams	Jas. Kellaway	Thos. Leach	Wm. Marquis	T. Hutchinson	John Simpson	W. M. Harper	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1347 <i>Asia</i>	St. Majoribanks	John Levy	R. H. Rind	Henry Cole	L. R. Peerce	Henry Say	Wm. Mince	Thos. Hacket	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1348 <i>Harbottle, of Ely</i>	Henry Bonham	T. F. Balderston	D. Marshall	E. M. Kham	T. J. Wagh	W. Bonham	W. Hamilton	W. De Charne	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1349 <i>Rose</i>	Oct. Wigham	C. E. Mangles	Philip Herbert	H. M. Stendale	W. F. Hopkins	Wm. Scott	Francis Bullin	Jas. Gardner	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1350 <i>Prince Regent</i>	Thos. Milroy	Thos. Marquis	Henry Bird	John Sprott	F. Boulbee	William Clark	Wm. Scott	Wm. Millett	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1351 <i>General Hewitt</i>	Hen. Bonham	Henry Hosmer	Jas. S. Biles	John Moore	John Moore	William Clark	Edw. Tuner	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.
1352 <i>General Hewitt</i>	Company's Ship	Thos. W. Barrow	Rees Thomas	A. Broadhurst	G. Chighton	B. J. Bell	Edw. Tuner	J. W. Graham	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1823.	To be in th Down.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	6	to	0	4	6	Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	4	10	0	to	4	15	0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.								Senna.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	2	6
— Cheribon.....	3	15	0	—	4	5	0	Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	15	0
— Sumatra.....	3	12	0	—	4	0	0	— Bengal.....	1	9	0	—	1	14	0
— Bourbon.....								— China.....	2	10	0	—	2	15	0
— Mocha.....	5	0	0	—	8	0	0	Zedoary.....							
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8	Galls, in Sorts.....	7	0	0				
— Madras.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	— Blue.....	7	10	0	—	8	15	0
— Bengal.....	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	Indigo, Blue.....lb.							
— Bourbon.....	0	0	10	—	0	1	3	— Purple and Violet...	0	9	3	—	0	9	9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Fine Violet.....							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	12	0	0	—	25	0	0	— Good Ditto.....	0	8	3	—	0	9	3
Aniseeds, Star.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	3	0	0	— Fine Violet & Copper	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
Borax, Refined.....	2	8	0	—	2	12	0	— Good Ditto.....	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
— Unrefined, or Fincal								— Ordinary Ditto.....							
Camphire unrefined.....	9	0	0	—				— Consuming qualities...	0	5	6	—	0	7	9
Cardemoms, Malabar..lb.	0	2	7	—	0	3	3	— Madras Fine and Good							
— Ceylon.....	0	0	10	—	0	1	3	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	11	0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	16	10	0	—	17	0	0	Safflower.....	3	10	0	—	14	0	0
— Lignea.....	7	5	0	—	7	14	0	Sago.....	0	16	0	—	1	4	0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0	Saltpeire, Refined....	1	6	6				
China Root.....cwt.	1	15	0	—	2	0	0	Silk, Bengalskein....lb.	0	13	1				
Coculus Indicus.....	3	0	0	—	3	5	0	— Novi.....	0	14	1	—	1	1	3
Columbo Root.....								— Ditto White.....	0	14	1	—	1	0	5
Dragon's Blood.....	7	0	0	—	28	0	0	— China.....	0	18	1				
Gum Ammoniac, lump..	7	0	0	—	8	0	0	— Orgazinc.....	1	10	0	—	1	16	0
— Arabic.....	9	0	0	—	5	3	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	4	7	—	0	6	8
— Assafetida.....	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	— Cloves.....	0	3	8	—	5	10	0
— Benjamin.....	3	0	0	—	35	0	0	— Mace.....	0	4	10	—	5	0	0
— Animi.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	— Nutmegs.....	0	3	5	—	0	3	6
— Galbanum.....								— Ginger.....cwt.	0	17	0				
— Gambogium.....	14	0	0	—	15	0	0	— Pepper, Black....lb.							
— Myrrh.....	7	0	0	—	18	0	0	— White.....	0	1	3				
— Olibanum.....	2	10	0	—	4	10	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	6	0	—	1	9	0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0	— White.....	1	10	0	—	1	16	0
— Dye.....	0	3	0	—	0	5	6	— Brown.....	0	18	0	—	1	4	0
— Shell, Black.....	3	10	0	—	5	10	0	— Manilla and Java...	0	15	0	—	1	0	0
— Shivered.....	3	10	0	—	5	10	0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0	2	5				
— Stick.....	0	15	0	—	1	10	0	— Congou.....	0	2	7				
Musk, China.....oz.	0	10	0	—	0	15	0	— Sonchong.....	0	3	9	—	0	4	9
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	1	5	0	—	1	10	0	— Campoi.....	0	3	2	—	0	3	10
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	7						— Twankay.....	0	3	7	—	0	3	9
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0	12	0					— Pekoe.....	0	5	3				
— Cloves.....	2	3	0	—	2	10	0	— Hyson Skin.....	0	5	6	—	0	3	11
— Mace.....	0	1	0					— Hyson.....	0	3	10	—	0	4	10
— Nutmegs.....	0	2	0	—	0	2	6	— Gunpowder.....							
Opium.....lb.								Tortoiseshell.....	1	12	0	—	2	5	0
Rhubarb.....	0	1	6	—	0	5	3	Wood, Saunders Red..ton	9	0	0	—	8	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 4 February—Prompt 30 April.

Private Trade—Cosasae—Mulmuls—Nainsooks
—Abroahs—Alliballies—Doreas—Chowdergurries
—Sannoes—Seerbetties—Tanjeebs—Bandannoes—
Corahs—Choppahs—Longcloths—Sallampores—
Blue Sallampores—Blue Cloths—Punjani Cloths—
—Percauls—White, Brown, and Yellow Nan-
keens—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam
Handkerchiefs—Red Handkerchiefs—Shawl
Handkerchiefs—Shawls—Crape Shawls—Cash-
mere Shawls—Crape Scarfs—Silk Scarfs—China
Silk Piece Goods—Silk Gown Pieces—China
Wrought Silks—Satinets—Saracets—Lustrings—
Damasks—Persian Carpets.

For Sale 6 February—Prompt 14 May.

Company's—Cotton Wool.

Licensed—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 9 February—Prompt 7 May.

Company's—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—

Black and White Pepper—Saltpeire.

Licensed—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—

Cloves—Cassia Lignea—Pepper—Saltpeire.

For Sale 11 February—Prompt 7 May.

Company's—Benjamin—Cardemoms.

Licensed—Aniseed—Poppy Seed—Cochineal—

Safflower—Munjeet—Aloes—Camphor—Musk—

Assafetida—Aal—Dihyaphool—Tuz—Bark—Ca-
shew Gum—Gum Animi—Gum Arabic—Gum
Benjamin—Gum Copal—Gum Lac—Gum Oli-
banum—Gum Seneca—Nux Vomica—Cardemoms—
Gall Nuts—Shellac—Lac Dye—Borax—Soda—
Vermilion—Bees' Wax—Soaps—Cowries—Tin—
Castor Oil.

For Sale 13 February—Prompt 7 May.

Licensed—Elephants' Teeth—Hippopotamus'

Teeth—Tortoiseshell—Tortoiseshell Combs—

Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Horn Tips—Cornelian
Stones—Pearls—Wood—Sapan Wood—Rattans
—Raw Cow Hides—Raw Goat Skins.

For Sale 16 February—Prompt 4 June.

Company's—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private Trade—China Raw Silk—Bengal Chassam

—Bengal Raw Silk.

For Sale 20 February—Prompt 21 May.

Licensed—Coffee.

For Sale 2 March—Prompt 28 May.

Tea—Bohea, 400,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi

Pekoe, and Sonchong, 5,400,000 lbs.; Twankay

950,000 lbs.; Hyson, 400,000 lbs.—Total, includ-
ing Private Trade, 7,150,000 lbs.

For Sale 10 March—Prompt 4 June.

Company's—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, and

Nankeen Cloth.

The Court of Directors having given notice,
That, in consequence of certain forged warrants
for the delivery of goods from the Company's
Warehouses having been imposed on the Public,
they have caused a form of Weighing Note, War-
rant, and Counterpart to be printed on a new de-
scription of paper, having therein a watermark,
with the words "East-India Company" on each
of the three divisions of the instrument; and that
the delivery of the new warrants to the purcha-
sers of goods at the Company Sales, properly fil-
led up, will commence at the ensuing March sale,
after which no blank forms of warrants will be
delivered, or be permitted to be used.

CARGO OF THE Thames from China.

Company's—Tea—Raw Silk.

Private Trade and Privilege—Tea—Raw Silk—

Nankeens—Tortoiseshell—Mother-of-Pearl Shells

—Whanghee Canes—Table Mats—Madeira Wine.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of December to the 25th of January 1824.

1823.	Bank.	3 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	New	Long	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Cent.	Imperial	Ditto	Omnium.	India	South Sea	Annuit.	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent.	India	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Cent.	Exchequer	Bills.	Consols for	Account.	Lottery	1823.
Dec. 29	229	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	50.53p	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	Dec. 29
30	—	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80.81p	—	49.53p	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	30
31	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	85 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	50.52p	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	31
1824.																								1824.
Jan. 2	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	81.84p	—	51.54p	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	2
3	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.83p	—	51.53p	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	3
5	231 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54.56p	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	5
7	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	265 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	85p	—	53.56p	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	7
8	232 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	267 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	85p	—	53.56p	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	8
9	233	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	267 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	85p	—	53.56p	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	9
10	233	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84p	—	53.56p	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	10
12	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.86p	—	53.57p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	12
13	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.87p	—	56.59p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	13
14	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.88p	—	57.59p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	14
15	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.87p	—	57.58p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	15
16	234 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.87p	—	53.57p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	16
17	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.87p	—	56.58p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	17
19	—	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.87p	—	56.58p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	19
20	237 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86p	—	55.57p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	20
21	237 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86p	—	55.57p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	21
22	237 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.84p	—	53.56p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	22
23	237 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.85p	—	54.57p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	23
24	239 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.84p	—	53.56p	89 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	24

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
MARCH, 1824.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE LATE RESTRICTIONS ON THE CALCUTTA PRESS, CONSISTENT WITH "THE LAWS OF THIS REALM."

IT is curious to observe the gradations by which an experienced offender, or his yet more experienced counsel, proceeds in the management of a hopeless case. On his first accusation before the magistrate, he asserts that no crime has been committed; or, if that point is too clear, his total innocence of all participation in the guilt. In the next stage of the proceedings, he rests his hopes upon inconsistencies in the evidence, or impugns the character of the witness. Defeated here, he sometimes has recourse to the more desperate remedy of perjury, and stoutly swears an alibi. When this crutch fails him, he trusts to the ingenuity of special pleading, dissects the indictment, and boldly attempts to baffle the vindictive pursuit of law, by dodging it through the intricacies of its own mazy labyrinth. Disappointed in this last resort, the wretched culprit breaks out into furious imprecations against all the legal array before him, or, with the audacity of despair, questions the power of his judge, the existence of the law, and the legality of its process. In a manner similar to this, the libellous writers against our Indian Government have behaved

in the conduct of their own desperate case. First there was nothing criminal, nay it was positively meritorious to attack with scurrility and virulence, the proceedings of the Oriental Government: but they were too modest, nevertheless, to appropriate the merit; too diffident publicly to assert their title to any share of the praise: it belonged not to them, the ostensible conductors of the public press, but to their anonymous correspondents, who were too generous to disclose their names. It would not do. Despite of their modesty, they were compelled to take their meed of public applause, and withal, to abide by their legal responsibility. Then followed, in due succession, the usual attacks upon the consistency and the respectability of their opponents: still it would not do—a jury of their countrymen found them guilty. Then, in their order, came legal quirks and quibbles innumerable—but special pleading was of no avail. In defiance of legal subtlety, their writings were decided to be libellous, and libels were decided to be illegal. Afterwards followed punishment—and there was no lack then of furious, unmeasured, vulgar invective,

against the high authorities by whom sentence was pronounced. Defeated on all sides, and goaded by defeat into desperation, it only remained to give utterance to their despair, in ridiculous and absurd attacks upon all parties, all authorities, all proceedings, and all law, directly or indirectly bearing upon their case.

To such persons, if any of those whom we have described have found their way to this country, do we attribute the first agitation of a question, which we have lately heard discussed by some from whom we had hoped better things, whether the celebrated ordinance for licensing the periodical press in India, was or was not legal, as being opposed to, or conformable with the laws of this realm.

If we enter at all into this discussion, it is not because we consider the question doubtful, and still less from any respect that we entertain for those whom we believe to be its authors: but we regard it as a part of our duty to assist in clearing away the mists of doubt, in which artful or vindictive men are constantly endeavouring to involve the proceedings of those who are invested with authority in India.

We have a great dislike to vague and uncertain phrases in legislative enactments, and we freely admit the words in question to be of this character; though we by no means consider it of importance what their precise meaning is with reference to the ordinance licensing the periodical press. Whatever doubt may exist on the question, "what may be repugnant to the laws of this realm," we are confident, and will shortly prove, that this ordinance was beyond all question, in perfect accordance with them.

In our remarks upon the free press, in our number for October last, we accidentally adopted an expression, without reference to any question like the present, which conveys, as we conceive, the full force and definite meaning of the words. We there casually explained the Act of 13 Geo.

III. c. 63, "to confer a power on the Indian Government, of enacting such laws as may be essential, provided they are not inconsistent with the principles of the laws of England." This is surely the obvious meaning of the phrase; and though we are not perfectly satisfied even with the expression "the principles of the laws of England," without any definition of those principles, still we think, in a general way, that no doubt can exist what those principles are. For instance, the supreme power of Parliament is an undoubted and prominent principle of British law. The perfect enjoyment of personal liberty, to any extent not inconsistent with the right and safety of a fellow-subject, is another undoubted and prominent principle of British law. Again, the trial by jury on all questions of fact is (and we scruple not to say it, though we anticipate the inference that will falsely be deduced from it) an undoubted principle of British law. Once more, the inadmissibility of secondary evidence where direct evidence can be obtained, and the exclusion of all attempts to extort self-condemnation, are principles of British law understood by the most ignorant of the community.

When principles so broad, so clear, so intelligible as these are established and universally adopted in the creation of our laws, and many more might be instanced of a character not less decided, surely it is unnecessary to torture ingenuity to discover possible difficulties, in reconciling our oriental laws with the laws of this realm. It never was meant, and obviously never could be meant, that no discretion must be exercised in adjusting the legislation of India to the circumstances and peculiarities of our Indian fellow-subjects. It was sufficient to declare that British jurisprudence should form the model, and British equity (we do not use the term in its technical sense) the basis on which the infant state should found its proceed-

ings; more than this was never intended, for more than this could never have been effected. It would, indeed, have been absurd to transport the British Statute-Book to India, and to have mended the roads in that country by the turnpike acts of this. In a word then, if we were asked what was meant by that accordance to the laws of this realm, which is required to pervade all the ordinances of India, we should have no difficulty in saying, that it simply intended that those ordinances should be founded upon such fundamental principles as we have described, subject to such variations in form and expression, as the wisdom of the Governor General in Council and the Supreme Court should consider necessary

38 GEO. III. c. 78.

For preventing the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing newspapers, and papers of the like nature, by persons not known; and for regulating the printing and publication of such papers in other respects.

I. No person shall print or publish, or cause to be printed, &c. any newspaper or other paper containing public news or intelligence, or serving the purpose of a newspaper, until an affidavit or affirmation is made, and being signed as hereinafter mentioned, is delivered to the commissioners of stamps at their head office, or to some of their officers in towns; and at the offices by them appointed (but which shall not be on stamped paper), containing the matters hereinafter specified.

II. Such affidavit or affirmation shall specify the real names, additions, descriptions, and places of abode of all persons who are, or who are intended to be printers and publishers of the newspaper or other paper mentioned therein, and of all the proprietors of the same, if their number, exclusive of the printer and publisher, does not exceed two; and if it does, then of two of such proprietors, exclusive of the printer and publisher, and also the proportional shares of such proprietors in the property of the newspaper or other paper, and the true description of the house where such paper is to be printed, and also the title of such paper.

III. Every such affidavit, &c. shall be in writing and signed by the person making the same, and shall be taken by one of such commissioners, or by one officer specially appointed by them to receive such affidavits, &c., and such commissioners and officers may take such affidavits on the oath

necessary to adapt them to the inhabitants of India. So much for the general question; and whether our views are right or wrong as respects the general question, we undertake to shew that in the case which gave rise to the discussion, there was not a shadow of "repugnance to the laws of this realm."

On this point, argument is unnecessary, and illustration is much better. Let our readers compare the extracts we have made from the ordinance of the Indian Government, and from the Act of Parliament of the 38th of Geo. III. c. 78, which, for the facility of comparison, we have printed opposite to each other in adjoining columns.

38 GEO.

ORDINANCE OF THE 14th MARCH 1823.

Whereas matters tending to bring the government of this country, as by law established, into hatred and contempt, and to disturb the peace, harmony, and good order of society, have of late been frequently printed and circulated in the newspapers and other papers published in Calcutta: for the prevention whereof it is deemed expedient to regulate by law the printing and publication within the settlement of Fort William, in Bengal, of newspapers, and of all magazines, registers, pamphlets, and other printed books and papers, in any language or character, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news or intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures, and proceedings of government or any political events or transactions whatsoever:

I. Be it therefore ordained, by the authority of the Governor General in Council of and for the presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, &c. that fourteen days after the due registry and publication of this rule, ordinance and regulation in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal, with the consent and approbation of the said Supreme Court, if the said Supreme Court shall in its discretion approve of and consent to the registry and publication of the same; no person or persons shall within the said settlement of Fort William print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, any newspaper or magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper whatsoever, in any language or character whatsoever, published periodically, containing or purporting to contain public news and intelligence, or strictures on the acts, measures and proceedings of government, or any political events or transactions whatsoever, without having

oath of the person making the same, and such affirmations in the case of Quakers.

IV. When the persons concerned as printers and publishers of any newspapers, &c., together with such number of proprietors as are required to be named in such affidavits or affirmations, shall not altogether exceed four persons, such affidavit &c. shall be sworn or affirmed, and signed by all such persons who are adult; and when they exceed four by four of them who are adult, if so many, and if not by so many as are adult, but the same shall contain the real names, descriptions, and places of abode of all the persons who are or are intended to be the printers and publishers, and of so many of the proprietors of such newspapers, &c. as is hereinbefore required, and the persons so signing and swearing to the truth of such affidavit, &c. in the last-mentioned case shall give notice within seven days after such affidavit, &c. shall be so delivered, to each of the persons not signing and swearing or affirming such affidavit, &c., but named therein that he is so named, and in case of neglect to give such notice, they shall each forfeit £50.

V. An affidavit or affirmation of the like import shall be made, signed and given, as often as any of the printers, publishers, or proprietors named in such affidavits, &c. shall be changed, or shall change their residences or printing-house or office, or the title of their paper, and as often as the commissioners of stamps shall think proper to require the same to be made, signed, and sworn, and affirmed, and shall give notice thereof by leaving such notice at the place mentioned in the affidavit, &c. last delivered, as the place at which the newspaper to which such notice relates is printed.

IV. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that where the persons concerned as printers and publishers of any such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, together with such number of proprietors as are hereinbefore required to be named in such affidavit as aforesaid, shall not altogether exceed the number of four persons, the affidavit hereby required shall be sworn and signed by all the said persons who are resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta; and when the number of such persons shall exceed four, the same shall be signed and sworn by four of such persons, if resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, or by so many of them as are so resident.

V. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person within the said settlement of Fort William shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, or shall knowingly and wilfully, either as a proprietor thereof, or as agent, or servants of such proprietor, or otherwise sell, vend, or deliver out, distribute or dispose of; or if any bookseller, or proprietor, or keeper of any reading-room, library, shop, or place of public resort, shall knowingly and wilfully receive, lend, give, or supply, for the purpose of perusal or otherwise, to any person whatsoever, any such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, such license as is required by this rule, ordinance and regulation, not having been first obtained, or after such license, if previously obtained, shall have been recalled, such person shall forfeit, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding sicca rupces four hundred.

It will first be noticed, that the object of the enactments in both cases is similar. In the one case being intended to prevent the mischiefs arising

having obtained a license for that purpose from the Governor General in Council, signed by the chief secretary of Government for the time being, or other person officiating and acting as such chief secretary.

II. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every person applying to the Governor General in Council for such license as aforesaid, shall deliver to the chief secretary of Government for the time being, or other person acting or officiating as such, an affidavit specifying and setting forth the real and true names, additions, descriptions, and places of abode, of all and every person and persons who is and are intended to be the printer and printers, publisher and publishers of the newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper in the said affidavit named, and of all the proprietors of the same, if the number of such proprietors, exclusive of the printers and publishers, does not exceed two; and in case the same shall exceed such number, then of two of the proprietors resident within the presidency of Fort William, and places thereto subordinate, who hold the largest shares therein, and the true description of the house or building wherein any such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper aforesaid is intended to be printed, and likewise the title of such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper.

III. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that every such affidavit shall be in writing, and signed by the person or persons making the same, and shall be taken, without any cost or charge, by any Justice of the Peace acting in and for the town of Calcutta.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that where the persons concerned as printers and publishers of any such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, together with such number of proprietors as are hereinbefore required to be named in such affidavit as aforesaid, shall not altogether exceed the number of four persons, the affidavit hereby required shall be sworn and signed by all the said persons who are resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta; and when the number of such persons shall exceed four, the same shall be signed and sworn by four of such persons, if resident in or within twenty miles of Calcutta, or by so many of them as are so resident.

V. And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that if any person within the said settlement of Fort William shall knowingly and wilfully print or publish, or cause to be printed or published, or shall knowingly and wilfully, either as a proprietor thereof, or as agent, or servants of such proprietor, or otherwise sell, vend, or deliver out, distribute or dispose of; or if any bookseller, or proprietor, or keeper of any reading-room, library, shop, or place of public resort, shall knowingly and wilfully receive, lend, give, or supply, for the purpose of perusal or otherwise, to any person whatsoever, any such newspaper, magazine, register, pamphlet, or other printed book or paper as aforesaid, such license as is required by this rule, ordinance and regulation, not having been first obtained, or after such license, if previously obtained, shall have been recalled, such person shall forfeit, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding sicca rupces four hundred.

It will first be noticed, that the object of the enactments in both cases is similar. In the one case being intended to prevent the mischiefs arising from the printing and publishing periodical papers by persons unknown, and in the other case specifying those mischiefs by name, and then grounding

upon them the necessity of the proposed law. Thus then here at least a strict analogy is to be found, both countries deprecating alike evils of the same class, and proceeding from the same source. The means, it is true, in some degree vary, as would the materials used for the repair of a road, according to the nature of the soil in the different stages of that road, although such repairs were required and provided for by one Act of Parliament; the one country considers a previous license requisite, the other deems an affidavit verifying the proprietors, &c. sufficient; but both concur as to the evil to be remedied, and both correspond in the nature of the penalty to be inflicted for the offence. We have extracted several of the clauses in both, for the sake of shewing how nearly they agree, even in verbal expression, so great was the anxiety of the Oriental Government to act literally, where it was possible, up to the Act of Parliament from which their authority emanates. But it is worthy of remark, that the Act of Parliament is in one respect far more severe, and far more *repugnant* to the general principles of English law, than any opponent of the ordinance has ventured to describe that enactment to be; for, in opposition to that rule of evidence to which we have before adverted, the Act of Parliament declares that the affidavit which it requires shall be received as conclusive evidence, not only against the parties making it, but even against all parties named in it, throwing upon the accused the onus of rebutting that evidence by other testimony*. In the

ordinance, as if the framers of it had been governed by scrupulous anxiety to avoid all deviation from fundamental principles of British law, no such proviso is to be found, and they have preferred abandoning their model, to following it in a point of doubtful propriety.

We might, if it were necessary, prosecute the illustration further, and shew in the same manner the strict and liberal accordance between the regulation for licensing printing-presses given in our number for November, page 471, and the Act of Parliament for regulating the printing of books and papers, of the 39th Geo. III. c. 79; but to avoid this article proceeding to an unusual length, we content ourselves with referring our readers to the originals.

We consider the distinction which will of course be taken, between the operation of the license and the affidavits as more nominal than real, for in both cases it amounts to this, that permission must be obtained to do a certain act, by a compliance with certain forms, and that permission is only continued upon the due observance of certain conditions. The principle of interference, on the part of the Government with the printer and the publisher, in the discharge of their business, is precisely the same in both cases, and it is this strict analogy of principle for which we are contending. We consider this so obvious, and the supposed distinction so puerile, that we do not think it necessary to refer very particularly to the thousand instances in which a license *eo nomine* is required by the law of this country to be obtained from some authority or other, by almost every professional man. The divine, the lawyer, the physician, the shopkeeper, nay the very scavenger, must get his license ere he can practise the duties of his calling, and in all these cases it is, strictly and properly speaking, a license or permission, and the delinquent who acts without it is liable to penalties and the loss of business for his offence. It is true

* "All such affidavits, &c. shall be filed by the Commissioners of Stamps; and the same, or copies thereof certified to be true, as herein aftermentioned, shall, in all proceedings civil and criminal, touching any newspaper or other such paper mentioned in such affidavits, &c., or any publication or thing contained therein, be received as conclusive evidence of the truth of all matters therein set forth, as are hereby required to be therein set forth against every person who signed, swore, or affirmed, such affidavits, &c.; and again, all persons who have not signed, &c. the same, but who are mentioned therein as proprietors, printers, or publishers, of such newspaper, &c., unless the contrary is proved."

that, in these cases, the object of requiring such license is different, but only because the evil against which the precaution is adopted is of a different character. The mischief produced by the unlicensed publisher is political, but will it be said that such mischief bears a less dangerous character than the unskilfulness of the physician or the ignorance of the solicitor : and why is it not to be prevented by similar means ?

It surely must then be conceded, that the interference of the laws of this realm with the private and personal affairs of its subjects is universal, and almost vexatiously particular, and fully bears out the legality of the ordinance, so far as it depends on its consistency with them.

We here close our argument : but ere we take leave of the subject, we would

suggest to some gentlemen at home who have incautiously lent themselves to support the special-pleading to which certain bold offenders resort, for the purpose of protecting themselves in their criminal career, that it would be doing but common justice to themselves to fathom the motives of the assailants of our Oriental Administration ere they countenance their attacks, or adopt their arguments. An irritated democrat, wincing under the chastisement which his folly and his offences have brought upon him, is certainly an object of commiseration, but a bad preceptor in the school of law, more especially in matters relating, however remotely, to the source of his personal complaints. It is not without reason that we throw out this hint ; we hope that it will be as well received as it is amicably intended.

ACCOUNT OF JYPORE.

(In a Series of Letters to the India Gazette.)

LETTER I.

Sir. It is with much satisfaction I resume my pen, for the purpose of communicating to you the few remarks I made on Jypore, and the adjacent country, during a hasty journey through it a short time since. I have copied verbatim from my journal written on the spot, because I conceived I should thereby best explain to you my feelings, in viewing the objects I attempt to describe.

My route on this journey was *viâ* Nusseerabad, which place I formerly alluded to as a considerable outpost station on the western frontier, situated close to Ajmere ; and as I at that place first came to a resolution of keeping a diary, I cannot do it such injustice as to pass it over unnoticed ; but as I believe I have been anticipated on that subject, I shall not trouble you with a very copious description of it.

Nusseerabad, then, I am led to understand, derives its name from the title of "the Nuwab Nusseer Ud Dowleh," bestowed by the court of Delhi on Major General Sir David Ochterlony, Bart., by whom, on its formation, the station was considerably benefited. It is situated on

one of those boundless plains peculiar to Rajpootana, intersected by small ranges of barren rocky hills, and covered with innumerable pieces, great and small, of loose rocky flint, as well as huge masses sprouting out of the earth, which may justly be termed the only production of the soil (which, so abundant are they, they very nearly hide), for not a particle of cultivation, and, except in the rains, not a blade of grass is there to be seen. To the rear (S.E.), and left of cantonment, scarce a solitary hillock presents itself to bound the view, which is only terminated by the horizon ; but in the front (N.W.), and on the right, at the distance of from three to four miles, successive ranges of these same uninteresting hills, of the real appearance of which language is unable to give you a correct idea, form an effectual barrier to the survey. Notwithstanding the levelness of the plain, advantage had been taken of a slightly (scarcely perceptible) rising ground, on which the cantonment is situated, and to give you some idea of the extreme fertility of the country, I must inform you, that from the most elevated spot, but one stunted dwarf tree, which by some fortuitous chance

has sprung up in the centre of a road in the very middle of the station, and out a particle of vegetation, except what is produced at a very considerable expense in the gardens of a few who can afford the luxury of raising vegetables, meet the eye, although it wanders over many miles of country. This tree, you will readily believe, is looked on as a great curiosity; so much so, that it is called "Meer Khan's tree," by which name, indeed, it was known when the spot was selected for a cantonment. Water is by no means so abundant as it would be convenient to have it. Government has, at a most enormous expense, most liberally blown up (the expression "dug" would be misapplied here) a number of wells, and a tank; but the few wells which are not brackish are chiefly dry in the hot weather, and the tank affords but a slender supply of water for not less than 10,000 people, besides the horses of the cavalry and artillery. So great is the distress, that sentries are constantly posted to take care of the water in cantonments; and during the hot weather, that valuable liquid is brought from a distance of one, and even two coss, from some parts of the station, for drinking; for tattieys you may get it as you can. To account for this great scarcity, I must inform you, that about five feet from the surface is the solid rock, from sixty to seventy feet of which must be blown up before water is discoverable, and even then the chances are very much against its being drinkable. The expense, consequently, is great — on an average about a thousand rupees — so that but few bungalows are supplied with them.

From the want of jungle and timber, fuel is of course very expensive; what little there is, is brought from the adjacent hills, where a kind of brush-wood very scantily grows; but timber for building, or any other purposes, is transported from Agra and Muttra, upwards of 200 miles distant.

I shall not dwell much longer on the *beauties and comforts* of Nusseerabad; suffice it, therefore, to say, that as a cantonment it is extremely well and regularly laid out: the public buildings are all pukka, and on the most extensive scale; we may therefore conjecture that the post will be permanent. The few bungalows there are, are extremely superior for such a

place, but of course very dear; nevertheless, I fear those who built them must have suffered considerably, as half their original costs are not procurable. The best bungalow in the station cost 24,000 rupees, and none at all habitable have been built under 5,000 rupees; at present such are to be had, according to circumstances, from 1,600 to 2,500. A racket court, and large station bungalow, including a theatre, reading rooms, &c. &c. had been commenced on by subscription, and I suppose are by this time finished; indeed there appeared a general determination to drown melancholy and the blue devils by gaiety and pleasure. May they be successful in their endeavours, they have my best wishes. The Sudder Bazar is very fortunately well supplied, though of course at dear rates; and even a solitary merchant or two from Bombay resort to it with cloth and European luxuries. Immediately in front of the cantonment is the once royal city of Ajmere, situated at the foot of a range of hills, on the top of which at its N.E. extremity is the Fort of Tarraghur, given up to us, I believe, in 1818. On a very clear day, the Fort is distinguishable from the flag-staff top over the former ranges of hills; in a straight line it is not more than four or five miles distant, but by the road, which runs through a pass in the hills, it is upwards of fourteen. The political agent has converted into a very comfortable residence an old native building just without the city, which is surrounded by a wall and ditch, capable, however, of affording little protection against an experienced or powerful enemy. The city of Ajmere may be ranked high among the first class of native towns; most of the houses are pukka; the streets are wider than usual, and some of the buildings afford convincing proof of its former opulence. During the troubles consequent on the appearance of the Pindaries in that neighbourhood, and the petty wars and devastations which prevailed, Ajmere suffered considerably; but under the mild and beneficent rule of our Government, and the constant attention and exertions of the political agent, it is recovering its pristine celebrity. The fort of Tarraghur, which commands it, is naturally so strong as to be impregnable to open force; only on one spot is it possible to climb the rugged rocks by which it

is protected; and there a path, the only one leading to it, and the only possible mode of entrance, is said to be nearly three coss in length. The small space of level country in front of the city forms an amphitheatre, surrounded by low ranges of hills; the soil is every where sandy, and quite incapable of cultivation. The Dowlut Bagh, in which the royal palace once stood, though small, is very pretty, and is situated on the banks of a pretty clear lake, not less than six miles in circumference. Some remains of old buildings belonging to the palace which overhang the lake, have been converted into quarters for the officer on duty, commissariat officer, assistant political agent, &c. &c. The lake is well stocked with fish, I should imagine; nevertheless that very agreeable addition to a good breakfast is but very seldom to be met with either in cantonments or at Ajmere. Alligators, thanks to the prejudices of the natives, who take care to keep a good supply, abound, and they may perhaps make free with the roosee mutchees. On the opposite side of the lake a lofty range of hills, without a break in them, with the exception of a scarcely passable pass leading to Pohur, a celebrated place of religious resort, famed too for a large cattle fair in November, effectually shuts out the view, and by no means, you will guess from what I have generally remarked of the hills in Rajpootana, adds to the beauty of the scene. I am proceeding in my description at a very slow rate towards Jypore, and as I have trifled away so much paper without coming to the point, I think it advisable to fill up my sheet with further descriptions of the country on the road to that place, forbearing to speak particularly of it till my next letter. After passing the first day's halting-place, my route lay in a N.E. direction, parallel to a range of hills, which I kept at no great distance on my left for several days, and which, I have little doubt, is the very same of which I shall hereafter speak in my mention of Jypore. The third halting place, about two or three and thirty miles from Nusseerabad, is the commencement of the Jypore territory, the intermediate one being in the country of the Raja of Kishengurh, the capital of which, of the same name, lies about seven miles north of Deedwana, at the foot of the hills, on

the summit of which the fort is easily distinguishable at some distance. The Raja of Kishengurh is an independent prince, but of no great power or influence. He resides in a fort close to his capital, on the banks of a pretty lake, in which he obligingly permits gentlemen from Nusseerabad to fish. The extreme beauty of the spot and superior salubrity of the air, induce parties of pleasure and invalids to avail themselves of the permission, it being situated at so convenient a distance. But I am spinning out my letter to too great a length, therefore adieu for the present.

LETTER II.

In continuation of my letter of the 12th instant, descriptive of Jypore and the adjacent country, I must claim your attention for one moment to a few remarks on the general state of the country, and on the personal appearance and character of the Rajpoots in the province of Jypore, which I trust you will not consider foreign to the subject. The country has suffered so much from having been for a number of years, previous to the overthrow and extermination of the Pindarries, overrun and laid waste by those formidable banditti, together with the internal dissensions and hostilities which prevailed, and thereby hastened its ruin, as by no means to have recovered its former state of population; in fact, the inhabitants having been compelled for their personal safety to quit their villages and fly their country, have not yet returned. A great proportion of the few villages scattered over the country are entirely uninhabited and fallen into ruins, and those which are still in preservation have so scanty a population as to be quite inadequate to the cultivation of the country, not a hundredth part of which bears the least appearance of ever having been touched by the plough. The appearance of the plains, then, with which Jypore abounds, is desolate in the extreme; hour after hour, day after day, and, I had nearly added, week after week, does the same monotonous unvarying scene of desolation meet the eye of the traveller; except in the immediate vicinity of villages, where only just sufficient corn is grown for their own consumption; not a particle of vegetation is to be found; the plains are covered with

dry grass, and with here and there a small stunted hush, or dwarf tree, affording neither fruit nor shade.

The villages and towns are confined to the high roads, and even there very unsocially situated, at ten, twelve, and even twenty miles apart; in the interior desolation and barrenness are predominant, and the country is, in the literal sense of the word, a desert. The few places I have seen deserving of the name of a town are surrounded by rather formidable mud walls and ditches, with generally an interior fort or citadel of pukka work, and some have even to boast of one or two ruined pukka-houses; the residences of the Kiledar, and other great personages, with a few neem trees flourishing about them. To such places the present small population of the country betake themselves; thither they flock for self-preservation: a sure proof of the little dependence they have on protection from plunder and rapine under native government. The villages, many of which are miserable in the extreme, composed frequently of not more than a dozen huts of the most inferior description, are also for the most part fortified with the remains of a mound or wall, and protected by a mud fort either in the interior or immediate vicinity. Such precautions, in such a country, however apparently trivial and insignificant, were by no means useless; roving bands of horsemen traversed the country in search of plunder, and even the weakest wall and ditch were sufficient to stop the progress of such troops, and save the lives and some part of the property of those who fled to their protection. The Rajpoots are in person tall and robust, and are generally esteemed brave; their occupations are those of the soldier and agriculturist, the former of which, however, they seem to prefer. The troops which they bring into the field are chiefly horse; indeed, they appear to entertain rather a slight opinion of a foot soldier. They are extremely fond of horses, which they take a pleasure in breeding, and their mode of training and manœuvring them when mounted is super-excellent: their feats are only to be equalled at Astley's; and were they disciplined, they would be inferior to no cavalry in the world. Independent of these reasons for the disproportioned excess of horse, the nature of

the country seems peculiarly adapted for that description of troops. The immense plains enable cavalry to act with peculiar efficacy, and render it irresistible, when opposed only to the unconnected and undisciplined infantry of a native army. The Rajpoots are of a bigb cast, and evince a reluctance to intermix with the natives of other parts of India, whom they look down on with contempt. They are extremely fond of a red turban, which appears to be a national distinction equally gratifying to them all, old men and boys, and even their women, inclining to this colour. The people are by no means remarkable for hospitality; but, I believe, if not offended, they will not generally interfere with, or insult a European; the natives of other parts, however, do not think it safe to travel alone through Rajpootana; and where some of those have done so, they have almost invariably been murdered. But to return to the subject of my letter, from which I have too widely wandered: I have not, however, from the shortness of my remarks, said one-half of what I could have wished to have written, either on the state of the country or character of its inhabitants; you must, therefore, attribute the imperfection of the description to my being at a loss for room, rather than to any other cause. On approaching the city of Jypore, the country becomes unusually sandy, and assumes, if possible, a more desolate appearance than ever; it is covered with high grass, or rather reeds, and without any appearance of vegetation till within half a mile of the walls, when a most luxuriant cultivation bursts upon the view, which, with the splendid appearance of some of the fine buildings which overtop the walls, presents a highly gratifying contrast to the general barrenness of the country. The much esteemed and hospitable Resident has fitted up a native house in a garden, about a coss in front of the city. To the exertions of this excellent gentleman are travellers in that part of the country indebted for every comfort they derive; by his representations regulations have been made, and orders have been issued which prevent in most cases the possibility of just complaint. The police, as far as it regards Europeans, deserves the highest credit, and I am happy in bearing testimony to

the civility and attention to our comforts which his exertions have procured us, and which I experienced in the most gratifying degree. Shortly after my arrival, I proceeded with a party to visit the city and palace, the Resident having kindly secured for us permission to inspect the latter. It will almost be unnecessary to observe that the city of Jypore, which was built about seventy years ago by an Italian, during the reign of Jy Sing, from whom I conclude the city was named, is the capital of the province of the same name, and one of the three principal Rajpoot states, the two others being Oudepore and Joudpore. It is an extensive city, situated E.N.E. of the cantonment of Nusseerabad, at a distance of 82 miles, in a valley of a crescent shape formed by the surrounding hills, which are strongly fortified both by nature and art, and afford an ample protection to three sides, the fourth having no defence but the city wall, which is of stone, with a pukka facing, without either ditch or rampart. This city presents a remarkable contrast to the generality of native towns, and is generally esteemed the most beautiful in India. Its streets are most conveniently broad, and run parallel, and at right angles, with the greatest regularity and correctness; unfortunately, however, the Bunecas have been allowed to erect hoots in the centre and on the sides of some, which greatly disfigure them. On entering the town, the first street bears evident traces of former grandeur, and it is still (although sadly neglected, and in some places, from the sloth and selfish prejudices of the natives, going fast to decay) very pretty. It is not less than 100 feet in breadth; and in cleanliness, notwithstanding its dilapidation, might vie with the best in any second-rate town in England. At the top of it four streets meet, and one of them, the grand chook, is the principal street in the city; its breadth is from forty to fifty yards, and beneath the centre of it is an aqueduct, which affords, by means of wells placed at every ten or twelve paces, a plentiful supply of water when it is not blocked up, which unfortunately is the case at present. In the centre of this street is the principal entrance to the palace of the royal family, of which I shall speak hereafter; and another leading from it, in which the Huwa Muhul is situated, is remarka-

ble for its being paved, of which I believe there is not another instance in India. The whole of the buildings in Jypore, whether public or private, whether of the poor or rich, are pukka, and the architecture, although Asiatic, is extremely handsome and elegant; indeed, I am disposed to think that, in point of neatness and beauty, the grand chook would scarcely be surpassed by more than half a dozen streets in England. The uniformity and regularity which have been observed in planning and building so large a place, are truly remarkable; the whole city must, I should conclude, have been built by the Government, or I cannot account how such uniformity could have been preserved, had individuals been allowed to build for themselves. On visiting the palace, we were requested to leave our elephants, horses, &c. &c. as well as our chattas, at the outer gate, as they could not be admitted within it; our servants were also denied admission, it being contrary to the etiquette of the court to allow menials to enter. We, however, had every attention paid us by the officers of the palace, who were deputed to attend on, and point out to us the curiosities of the place. So great was the variety of splendid and elegant apartments into which we were ushered, that I am at a loss where to commence in my description; my paper will not admit of my mentioning a twentieth part of them: I must, therefore, content myself with noticing such as more particularly attracted my attention at the time. The Dewan Khas (hall of audience) was, I believe, the first place we were shewn, and I must confess that I felt much disappointment in it. I had been led to expect, in the hall of audience, one of the most magnificent and adorned apartments in the palace; to my great astonishment, however, it was a large, stately, massive building, open on all sides, and supported by marble pillars, but without any of the rich ornaments I had been induced to expect; on the contrary, it was remarkable for its simplicity, and in this respect totally different from the interior of the palace. From the hall of audience we were led to a spot, for the purpose, as the Darogah (chamberlain) confidentially informed us, of being viewed by the Ranee (the mother of the present Rajah, who is an infant of three years, and consequently still

confined to the women's apartments); we tried hard to get a peep at her Highness: but although we were shewn the window from which she was surveying us, we could not get a single glimpse. The Ranee's state apartments are extremely beautiful, immediately above the palace gardens, which are laid out in the most tasty and elegant manner. The rooms were spacious, and decorated with pictures and mosaic work of a superior kind; the ceilings were most exquisitely adorned, and the floors were covered with the finest white cloth stuffed with cotton. The windows are strongly fastened, and so well covered with gauze, &c. &c. as utterly to prevent the possibility of her being discovered from the gardens, although she can with the greatest ease observe every thing that is going on below. Across the verandah leading to this suite was a scarlet cloth purda, in which were brass plates, with small holes drilled in them, through which the Ranee addressed her ministers or others with whom she was obliged to converse.

LETTER III.

The apartments of the palace throughout are extremely superb, and far exceeded my most sanguine expectations. One suite, however, more particularly attracted my admiration; in it the most beautiful parts of the mosaic work in the Taj have been successfully imitated, and the ceilings are decorated with the greatest splendour and taste, and at an expense which must have been enormous, from the profusion of precious stones which have been laid out on them. Attached to several of the apartments are beautiful marble baths, overshadowed by orange and other odoriferous shrubs, which spread the most enchanting perfumes throughout the place; in fact, no luxury, no elegance, of which we read accounts in eastern tales and the Arabian Night's Entertainments, seem wanting there to charm the senses and inflame the passions. The gardens, which are laid out in the European manner, are surrounded by lofty walls, and terminated by a large artificial lake, in which are a multitude of turtles, so tame as to assemble to be fed on a certain signal, which they well understand. The gardens are of considerable extent, and are watered by fountains in every part; there is a great variety of

very pretty trees and shrubs, and amongst them the cypress and others, evidently exotic. Within the exterior wall of the palace is an observatory, built at the same time with the city; we unfortunately, from the lateness of the hour, did not see it, but I learnt that it was handsome and well built. It is lamentable to reflect on the impolicy and cruelty of the custom which prevents the liberation of the unfortunate women immured in the zenanu of an eastern Prince after his decease. All the females on the establishment of the late Raja of Jypore are still confined in the palace, never to be released, except by death. How praiseworthy would it be to break through such a dreadfully tyrannical custom! and how much is it to be regretted that some generous, noble-minded man of rank does not set the example, and shew himself superior to so unnatural a custom.

The present Raja will not be released from the female apartments until he is five years old, when he is to be crowned; and at the same time fetch home his wife, for he is already espoused.

As yet no man has seen the future sovereign, except the prime minister, who was permitted, as the greatest favour, in consideration of his high rank, and relationship to the Ranee, to see him; such an honour being altogether contrary to etiquette.

During the minority of the Raja his mother is Regent, and with the assistance of a ministry, composed of the principal Thakoors, exercises despotic sway. The extent of the palace is immense, and the quantity of marble which must have been expended in building it would be scarcely credible, were it not known that that stone abounds in the hills in the vicinity of Jypore, from whence the greater part, if not all, of what was used in erecting the Taj was procured.

All the temples and monuments commemorative of suttees are of marble; and many of the houses, if not entirely composed, have some parts formed of it. There is but one objection which I could discover in this truly elegant palace, and it is one which must immediately strike an European—the want of more capacious corridors and passages; it is remarkable that the passages leading to the principal and most splendid parts of the palace are

so narrow as scarcely to admit two people abreast, and many of them without light.

Elephant fighting seems to be a popular diversion at Jypore; we saw several elephants at the palace, of a most enormous size, and so savage as not to admit the mahouts to approach them. In the rear of the city are some very pretty gardens and summer-houses, surrounded by groves of orange trees, and cooled by fountains playing around them; and a number of very elegant light marble temples give the whole scene an appearance of such beauty, as well nigh to make you doubt its reality. Jypore is not celebrated for excellence in any description of manufacture; it has no corn or other articles with which to carry on a trade; I am therefore at a loss to understand whence arises its prosperity and wealth, for it certainly is, as it appears, a rich and thriving city. Some very pretty toys, &c. &c. were formerly carved in marble in a most superior style, but for some time they have evidently fallen off, and now very few, and those quite inferior, and at an advanced price, are procurable.

Ameer, the former capital of the province, is situated in a small valley, entirely surrounded by lofty hills, which are similarly fortified to those round Jypore, from which place it is distant about five miles, nearly north. The road to it lies over a very difficult pass in the rear of the city, which, for the convenience of communication, has been paved, but nevertheless the road is naturally so bad as to be scarcely passable.

The palace, which since the death of the late Raja has been uninhabited, is going fast to decay. It is situated half way up a particularly high hill, on the top of which, just over the palace, is an apparently strong fort, but of course I had no opportunity of ascertaining that point precisely. Report had spoken of the palace of Ameer, as far superior to the new one in magnificence and elegance of appearance; but from personal inspection I can speak confidently to the inaccuracy of the report, and the whole party coincided in opinion. And yet, to do it justice, the Dewan Khas is much handsomer, and the whole of the marble is of a purer nature, and even the workmanship in some particulars is undoubtedly superior; yet the whole design of the building is far less grand and elegant. The decorations of the apartments are too gaudy to be ad-

mired by good taste, still there is much to be seen at Ameer to recompense a traveller for the fatigue of coming from Jypore. Just below the palace is the city, which appears to have been handsome, though of course much deserted, and therefore falling to decay. The pukka buildings are numerous, and give the place an air of magnificence; but there is none of that regularity and uniformity which so materially improve Jypore; after seeing which, the appearance of Ameer would have afforded as little amusement as pleasure, we did not therefore minutely examine, which may account for the paucity of my remarks on it.

Of Jypore I have little more to say; my stay there was too short to enable me minutely to inspect it, or several places in its vicinity well worth seeing; of the city itself, what little I have said will, I hope, serve to give you some idea of it. Circumstances obliged me to hurry through the palace, without allowing myself time to examine many things highly deserving of attention, and the same cause compelled me to leave the place without seeing the Huwa Muhul observatory, and other great curiosities in the city and its vicinity, a description of which would, I am sure, have interested you. I trust, though, that some of your correspondents in that part of the country will oblige you with further particulars regarding the city and its neighbourhood, more entertaining than it has been in my power to give you. Of the climate and soil of the province of Jypore I have hitherto said nothing; in hopes, however, of a short account of them proving useful, I will as briefly as possible make known to you what has come to my knowledge on the subject. The soil throughout the country is extremely and unpleasantly sandy, and strongly impregnated with salt, a great quantity of which is collected and exported from thence. Judging from the appearance of the crops in the vicinity of villages, and wherever there is a plentiful supply of water, I conclude that the soil is decidedly favourable to agriculture, where the earth is unincumbered with rock and kunkur. I have seldom remarked a more luxuriant cultivation than I saw close to the walls of the city of Jypore; but my observations were by no means confined to that spot, or even to its neighbourhood. Were the population at

all adequate to the cultivation of the country, and the ryots protected from violence and oppression, I have little doubt the greater part of Rajpootana, miserable as it now is, might be converted into as fine a corn country as any in India. Gram, wheat, barley, and even oats, might be cultivated to great advantage, and, with salt, saltpetre, and other trifling articles, be exported, to balance the importation of a number of comforts, and even necessities which are much required.

The climate is beyond a doubt healthy—the rains are delightful; whilst they last, the weather is temperate, very frequently sufficiently so to make a cloth coat essential to comfort. At that season a westerly wind prevails: whereas in the Duwab, and I believe throughout the provinces, an easterly wind constantly blows. The cold weather is very pleasant, although somewhat foggy at times. The mornings and evenings are extremely cold; but during the day the heat is considerable, from the reflexion of the sun's rays by the rocks and sand. The hot season, although perhaps the healthiest, is certainly the most unpleasant period, and the heat is generally intolerable. The hot wind blowing over

such an extent of parched country, burning sands and rocks, is particularly distressing, but the greatest annoyance is the high winds which prevail at the season. From the beginning of February to the beginning of July, for a fortnight and three weeks together, it blows day and night, without intermission, a complete gale of wind, and the quantity of burning sand which it raises, so as absolutely to obscure the sun, is most overpowering. No exertion can keep it out of the house, it penetrates the best doors; it mixes with your food, which is generally in the proportion of one-fourth sand;—if you venture to open the door, you are nearly buried alive with sand; and if you close it, you are half killed by the heat. But still with all these disadvantages it is a healthy season, as is the climate generally, and from what I have seen I still hope that the time may come, when a great improvement in the state of this extensive province may take place. A mild, generous, and wise government will effect this by affording its protection and support to the ryots, and I may yet have it in my power some years hence to inform you, that my hopes and wishes relative to Rajpootana have been realized.

MILITARY ADVENTURERS.

IN REPLY TO VERITAS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I lately perused a letter signed *Veritas*, in your Journal for December, complaining of the great allowances granted to some young men, whom he designates "Adventurers," employed in military situations under the orders of the British Residents in the service of the native Princes; this he states, as truly disheartening, and a deep and lasting injury to the Company's Officers. Various other reasons are also adduced in support of his argument; but as they more properly belong to the consideration of the State, whose interests he even goes so far as to pronounce in danger, I shall leave the decision upon such topics to its superior wisdom, and by the simplest statement in my power endeavour to eradicate all cause for alarm.

Veritas calculates the number of the adventurers to be thirteen. Is it possible that the employment of these few young men, in a service distinct from their own, can occasion a deep and lasting injury to the Company's Officers? Having the honour to belong to the latter body, I know them to be composed of more generous materials than to concur in the principles upon which the arguments of *Veritas* are founded.

Supposing each of these thirteen individuals to receive 1000 rupees a month from the treasury of a native Prince, in what manner can it affect the Company's Officers? But *Veritas* states it to be a deep and lasting injury. Let him produce an instance where people of a similar description

now retain their situations and salaries, who have been hitherto employed by any of the native Powers, and he may have credit for the assertion. He will not find them with Scindea, for they have long been discharged; nor with Holkar, for he beheaded some, and thus effectually deterred others from entering his service; nor with the Peishwa, as he is a state prisoner: where, then, is the mighty cause of alarm, or necessity for depriving thirteen individuals of a subsistence, not perhaps, for themselves only, but for aged parents, and a distressed wife and family?

The number of officers in the Madras army may be estimated at 1500, each of whom, from the Lieut. Colonel to the Lieutenant, receives from 704 to 201 rupees a month, and a considerable portion of them have much more from staff appointments, the emoluments of which they are permitted to receive in addition to that of their regimental rank. This is their state whilst in India. At the expiration of twenty-two years' actual service, each officer has the option of retiring on a pension for life, according to the pay of his rank (he being by that time a Lieut. Colonel), 365*l.* a-year; if he survives the effects of a hot, unhealthy climate, and other contingencies incident to a military life, and continues until he obtains a regiment, he is permitted to pass the remainder of his days in his native country, upon the full pay of Colonel, and the off-reckonings of his regiment, which united are never less than 1200*l.* per annum. All this is well secured to the Company's Officers, from a service established on a most permanent foundation, in addition to which, they participate in common with his Majesty's officers, in cases of conspicuous conduct in the honours emanating from the crown. How different the situation of the thirteen envied adventurers! They each receive, or are promised, from 600 to 1000 rupees a month, so long as the Prince thinks proper to employ them; but when that

inclination ceases, they have no pensions, no rewards for past services, no honours from the crown, nothing but the wide world to range over, with Providence for their guide. And how frequently the troops of a native Prince are many months in arrear, and how often the Princes have consequently been kept in a state of dhurna, is shewn by all writers upon India affairs.

I will here ask *Veritas*, how far it is certain, that the Company's Officers would be benefited by depriving the thirteen gentlemen in question of their situations? Whilst they retain them, there is still one door open for a small number of our distressed, and I do not see why they should not be respectable and worthy, countrymen; perhaps even for some meritorious relative or connexion of *Veritas* himself, who may have sufficient interest to obtain for him that appointment, though not able to procure it in the Company's regular service; but should the door be once shut by the influence of the India Government, it will then form a part of their settled system, and be shut for ever.

What was the situation of the Company's Officers whilst the Peishwa was at the head of his government? A large subsidiary force, with considerable staff upon handsome allowances, was maintained by the Prince, and also a considerable body of additional troops and irregulars, officered by Europeans of the Company's military service, upon still greater allowances; the former of these are now reduced to their simple pay and batta, and the latter are altogether abolished. There is a large body of troops subsidized by the Guicawar, who, for some reason or other, have never received any thing beyond garrison allowances at the head-quarters of his Government, though it is understood field allowances were particularized when a portion of territory, now said to yield double the original amount, was made over for the payment of it. Rigid economy, in every sense of the word, is

therefore the present leading principle of the India Government; and, though the salaries granted to these thirteen gentlemen do not immediately issue from the Company's treasury, it ultimately may; and Veritas's letter may probably raise a suspicion, that it will do so, and on that event, he may find that he has made a bed of thorns for himself to lie upon, when all he will have secured, will be the wish of the thirteen gentlemen that he may long enjoy his repose.

I now hope that Veritas will be convinced, if what he complains of is an evil, that it cannot be removed without injuring those who are more properly objects for his kindness, and as it is not likely to benefit the service, that the remedy will prove worse than the disease. On the other hand, whilst the Company holds the monopoly of such a vast extent of territory in the East-Indies, is it wise to agitate matters of this nature? Will not others find much greater reason for complaint? The Company's service is, in my opinion, the best in the world; from self-

interest I may sincerely hope it will long remain so; but even self-interest shall be no obstacle to the exertion of my humble talents, where I think them likely to benefit my countrymen in distress. In times like these, where so many King's Officers on half-pay and with large families have scarcely the means of living, in lieu of more cadets to fill up vacancies in the Company's Corps, I would suggest, with deference, that a regulation might be adopted in favour of the requisite number of half-pay officers from His Majesty's service. The interests of the two services would thus become more united, and all, or at least one material cause of that jealousy which occasionally breaks forth, would be eradicated.

Divide et impera, was the favourite motto of a gallant King's Officer, in which I fully agree; and in equal justice to the Company's, see no reason why each establishment should invariably have a King's, and never a Company's Officer appointed Commander-in-Chief.

A COMPANY'S OFFICER.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION IN INDIA.

Extract from a Plan lately submitted to Government for the formation of an easy and permanent communication by water, between the Upper and Eastern Provinces of India and Calcutta, during the dry season.

THE want of a free navigation between the Eastern and Upper Provinces and Calcutta, during the months of January, February, March, April, and May, when most of the rivers which branch off from the Ganges become too shallow for large boats, has long been felt, and considerable expense has been incurred to remedy the evil, but hitherto without effect, every succeeding year bringing with it additional complaints of the obstructed state of the rivers, and the increased delay in the navigation. Various plans have been contemplated, and resorted to: but they all appear to have been founded on one and the same erroneous theory; and have, in conse-

quence, produced similar unsuccessful results.

In Europe, and particularly in Great Britain, canal navigation of late has been brought rapidly to a degree of perfection, which, a century back, could scarcely have been anticipated by even the most sanguine. Much has consequently been written and said on the subject, and certain rules and axioms, derived from extensive experience, established; but, however suitable they may be to the countries in which they were formed, they must fail in others where they cannot be applied under similar circumstances.

In Europe, the greatest difficulty opposed to the establishment of canals, lies in carrying a sufficient body of water over great inequalities of ground, by means of locks: but when once formed, they will remain unaltered for ages. In the plains of Bengal, on the contrary, the very reverse takes place. There is no difficulty or ob-

stacle in forming a canal, the country being one uniform flat, and the soil easy of excavation. The grand point required, therefore, is to preserve the canal in a navigable state, after it is once formed. Before proceeding to the plan proposed, it will be shewn, that the difficulty of keeping a canal open in the higher parts of Bengal is so great, as to oppose an insurmountable obstacle to success; the heds of the Ganges and its dependent streams having, in that part of the country, a natural tendency to be constantly changing or filling up.

Both Major Rennell and Colonel Colebrooke, who, of all others, have paid the most attention to the subject, are decidedly of this opinion. The former observes, "I can easily suppose, that if the Ganges was turned into a straight canal, cut through the ground it now traverses in the most winding parts of its course, its straightness would be of short duration. Some yielding part of the bank, or that which happened to be the most strongly acted on, would first be corroded or dissolved: thus a bay or cavity would be formed on the side of the bank. This hegets an inflexion of the current, which, falling obliquely on the side of the bay, corrodes it incessantly. When the current has passed the innermost part of the bay, it receives a new direction, and is thrown obliquely towards the opposite side of the canal, depositing in its way the matter excavated from the bay, and which begins to form a shallow or hank contiguous to the border of the canal. Here then is the origin of such windings as owe their existence to the nature of the soil. The bay, so corroded, in time becomes large enough to give a new direction to the body of the canal; and the matter excavated from the bay is so disposed, as to assist in throwing the current against the opposite bank; where a process, similar to that I have been describing, will be begun. The action of the current on the bank will also have the effect of deepening the border of the channel near it; and this again increases the velocity of the current in that part. Thus would the canal gradually take a new form, till it became what the river now is. Even when the windings have lessened the descent one-half, we still find the current too powerful for the banks to withstand it."*

* Vide Rennell's Memoir, p. 214.

In another place, speaking of the changes which happen in the beds of the Ganges, he says, "The experience of these changes should operate against attempting canals of any length in the higher parts of the country; and I much doubt if any in the lower parts would long continue navigable."†

Colonel Colebrooke also observes on the cuts made in the Baugretty to straighten its course:—"There is, however, no other advantage in making such cuts, than rendering the passage somewhat shorter by water; and it is a question worth considering, whether, by shortening the course of any river, we may not render it less navigable: for the more a river winds, the slower will be its current, and consequently its waters will not be drained off so soon. Another effect of the shortening its course might be, that, owing to the greater rapidity of the current acting against the sides in a loose soil, it might too much enlarge the capacity of its hed, the effect of which would be, to produce a proportional degree of shallowness in the middle of the stream."‡

The fact of the Baugretty, the Jellinghie, and the Matabanga rivers having been unnavigable for many late seasons, notwithstanding the expense and labour which have at different times been bestowed to keep their channels open, is of itself a most convincing proof of the inutility of attempting to form any permanent communication between the Ganges and the Baugretty, or Hoogly, by their means; and the fate of all cuts of communication between their occasionally-obstructed heads and the great river, may be conjectured from that which was made near the Sooty, to join the Ganges and Baugretty. When first opened it was only a few yards wide; but the stream was no sooner admitted, than it quickly expanded to as many hundred, and two years after its completion not a trace of its existence remained; the middle of one of the principal streams of the Ganges is now pointed out as the spot where the excavation had been made.

It often happens that, in the pursuit of a

* Major Rennell in this place alludes particularly to the tract of country at the head of the Jellinghie, and Matabanga Rivers, on the right bank of the Ganges; and generally to such parts of Bengal where similar changes to what he describes are observed in the beds of the river.

† Asiatic Researches, vol. vii. p. 26.

favourite object, circumstances of great importance are overlooked, because their effects are too slow and remote to enter into immediate calculation; but though slow in their progress, they may nevertheless be so sure in their effects, as to bring with them consequences of a very momentous, and even fatal nature. Thus in all the projects to keep open the communication between the Upper Provinces and Calcutta, by means of the rivers flowing from the great Ganges into the Hoogly, it seems altogether to have escaped observation, that by straitening their courses, and employing machinery to free their beds from the accumulated sand, that very sand is hastened down to a part of the river where it is of the greatest consequence to have a free passage, *viz.* between the metropolis and the sea, where on being stopped by the tide, its deposition must naturally tend to increase the height of the sand-banks, and obstruct the outward passage. Surely this is a subject worthy the most serious consideration. Slow has hitherto been the process, but that it is sure, appears undoubted, from the well-known increase to the sands of the river of late years. Were it possible so much to retard the progress of the sand down the Hoogly (by encouraging the windings of the river, and the formation of sand-banks at its efflux from the Ganges), so that it might be deposited before it reaches Calcutta, the river in that case would become similar to the Issamutty, Cobbaduck, and others of the Sunderbunds, which, at the same distance from the sea as Calcutta, are free from sand, and having become little else than tide-ways, the sand-banks at their mouths have remained stationary, and without further increase; nor have the beds of these rivers at all filled up in the course of many years, the soundings taken in 1817 agreeing with those made by Rennell at least forty years ago.

Although the country towards the head of the Delta is unfit for canal navigation, from the causes above-mentioned, the same objections do not apply to that portion of Bengal which is situated within the influence of the tide; and which, on the contrary, appears to be peculiarly adapted for such an undertaking. The surface of the ground is nearly on a level with the water at high tide, consequently the expense of excavation will be trifling, and no locks will be required, as the numerous in-

lets from the sea will always afford a sufficient supply of water: and when once the canal is made, it will be liable to suffer no alteration; the alternate flux and reflux of the tide, far from affecting the banks, operating against their sides in such a manner as to preserve their original form undisturbed. At least during the late survey of the Sunderbunds, the different small nullahs situated near the line of the proposed canals were found to be nearly in the same state as when surveyed by Major Rennell. The reason appears obvious: the water holds little or no sand in suspension, and the deposition of mud is trifling, of which one instance may be noticed; Goodlad's Creek, which was excavated in 1795-6, but has not yet become at all obstructed, nor do I think it has since experienced any change. The cut made by Lieutenant Morrison, of Engineers, having retained its original form, may be mentioned as another instance of the durability of such works in this part of the country.

That this navigation should have been so long disregarded, may perhaps be attributed to the accidental circumstance of the Matabanga and Baugretty having continued open for several years, and to the subsequent partial, though inefficient endeavours, at removing the obstruction by drags, cuts, &c. The total failure, however, of these attempts, in every instance in which they have been resorted to, affords an unequivocal proof of their insufficiency.

The Chundna river has never yet been so much obstructed as to impede the progress of the largest boats; and the Guroy, a branch of the same river, although not navigable throughout the year when Major Rennel wrote, now assumes an appearance equally favourable to permanent navigation (an explanation of the cause of which will be attempted in another place). These are consequently resorted to by the Up-country and eastern trade boats, when all other passages to Calcutta are unavailable. These rivers strike off from the Ganges, the former at Koostee, and the latter at Moddapoor: and they ultimately unite at Mussundurpoor, in the Jessore district, flowing into the Sunderbunds passage at the village of Allipoor, on the Boiruh, near Koolna; hence the route lies through the Sunderbunds and Tolly's Nullah to Calcutta.

The navigation as far as the Sunder-
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bunds is perfectly safe: it then becomes dangerous to boats heavily laden with merchandize, from the great breadth and depth of some of the rivers which form a part of the passage, particularly the point at the head of the spacious inlet called the Roymungal, and the crossing of another, termed the Seepsah, improperly the Murjattah in the maps. Independent of which, the natives are strongly averse to this route, from the dread of tigers, the danger of cooking ashore, the want of fresh water, and the delay attending the passage through Tolly's Nullah.

When Tolly's Nullah was first excavated and brought into use, it was perhaps sufficiently large for the trade which had then to avail itself of the benefit it offered; but that it is quite inadequate to the present navigation, is evident from the fact, that at certain seasons of the year, when a free passage is most required, it is choked up with boats all the way from its junction with the Hoogly, to a distance of three or four miles on the other side of Gurriahaut. Indeed, many of these boats, finding a further progress hopeless, are compelled to deposit their burthens on the bank of the Nullah, to be afterwards transported to Calcutta, either in smaller boats, or by a land carriage of seven or eight miles. The increased population of the town demanding a larger supply of fuel, the wood boats, which are the principal cause of this obstruction in the Nullah, have increased in proportion; and being now necessitated to load at a greater distance, and in larger rivers than formerly, the size of the boats has also become greater. When two of this description of craft happen to be brought to an opposite bank, it is with difficulty an ordinary budgerow or grain boat can pass between them, even at the height of the tide; and as the tide falls, and the surface of the water decreases, the boats in the Nullah jam together, causing much damage, and totally shutting the passages.

What is proposed, therefore, is to make one grand line of water communication between the Upper Provinces and the eastern side of Bengal and Calcutta, open and secure for every description of boats, by forming a junction between the Gurry and Hoogly rivers, by means of canals at the head of the Sunderbunds, lessening the expense by taking advantage of such Nullahs as lie in a suitable direction, thus avoiding the large rivers, and the inconve-

niences of the present route. Luckily, the facilities for the accomplishment of this object are greater than might be expected, on considering that the line extends in a direction which might be supposed to cut perpendicularly the general course of the rivers.

It has been already observed, that the navigation by means of the Gurry, which, flowing towards the sea, assumes successively the names of Barashee, the Mud-doomutty and Hooringotta, and by the Attareebanke Nullah and Boiub, is perfectly safe until reaching Koolna, which may be considered the commencement of the Sunderbund passage, as it is here the pilots station themselves.

Leaving Koolnah, the old route is followed as far down as the mouth of the Bytagotta khaul, at Hutbarree; it is then deserted, and the new route lies through the Bytagotta, Salty, Taily Kally, Bunguria and Mazzerpoor khauls, to the back of the village of Cubulmunee, on the banks of the Cabbaduck, with which a junction is formed, by means of a canal, in the direction laid down in the map.

In order to avoid the very considerable bend of the Cabbaduck, between this canal and Taikah, it would be necessary to cut through the isthmus at Naroolee; by doing which, a tide would be saved. The passage from Koolna to Taikah will be shortened eighteen hours by the new route. This is, however, but a trifling advantage, in comparison with the greater security of the navigation; as it cuts off one of the most dangerous of the Sunderbund rivers, and runs through a highly cultivated country the whole way.

From Taikah, the new route is traced to the village of Deacool through the Boira Jheel to Husseinabad, across the country by a canal to Busserah, through the Ghaskalee, the Beharee, Koosree, and Bonger Nullah, the letter E. near the village of Gubtullah, from thence through another canal to the Bedadoory nullah, which leads to Tardah, where we again fall in with the present route.*

The Nullah from E. to F. has breadth enough; but it would require to be deep-

* It is said to be in contemplation to cut in two additional canals to those originally suggested; one from the Cabbaduck river, at the village of Banka, to Deacool; and the other from Cheltabaria to Bamingotta, thereby avoiding the circuitous routes by Taikah and Tardah.

ened seven feet, as it is just dry at low water: it continues winding through low marshy land to Gabtullah, where it ends. Between Gabtullah and the Bedadoory, at Narainpoor, the ground is about three feet above high-water mark. The rise and fall of the tide is seven feet; the depth required in this place would therefore be seventeen feet, for which, and the breadth equal to the Husseinabad canal, the calculations are made. For the length I have taken the whole distance, from E to C, or three and a half miles.

The Bedadoory, from Narainpoor to Purtahnuggur was formerly navigable for large boats, but it has latterly been shut up by bunds thrown across it in two places, and it has, in consequence, extended itself at those places, into wheels. These bunds must therefore be removed, and others formed along the banks of the nullah, to prevent the overflow of the salt water; the old channel contains a sufficient quantity of water.

From Tardah we follow the double dotted line of the proposed route past Bamingotta, across the salt lake up the eastern canal, and round by the bank of the circular road to the Hoogly at Chitpoor.

Among the more prominent benefits that the above line of canal navigation holds out to the trade of the country, may be enumerated the great increase to trade, which experience shews has ever followed an increased facility of transportation. The certainty of the navigation, the lessening the number of wrecks, and the prevention of loss of property, and damage, arising from boats running frequently aground in the present passages; the convenience of the canal in the neighbourhood of Calcutta for loading and unloading, and affording also a safe retreat from the dangers of the Hoogly in stormy weather. The formation of the canals must be attended with advantages to Government, that are too evident to require enumeration in this place: to the city an increased salubrity, from the adoption of a more efficient mode of draining, and a reduction in the price of fuel, and every other article of consumption.

The principal objections that may be urged against the adoption of the scheme, appear to be the following:

1st. The rivers formerly navigable be-

tween the Ganges and Hoogly have of late ceased to be so; the same may happen to the Gurroy and Chundnah.

2d. The Issamutty, the Baugretty and even the Jellinghie, once navigable throughout the year, may again become so. In which case the passage by the canals would be little frequented by the up-country or western trade boats.

3d. In the event of other canals cut in the upper parts of the Baugretty or any of the above-mentioned rivers being rendered navigable by art, the circuitous route by the canals would be abandoned for the shorter one by the river.

In answer to the first objections; it has been before observed, that the Chundnah river has always been navigable, and the Gurroy river of late years, when the Matabanga and Baugretty are closed. In order, if possible, to ascertain the cause of this, and the probability of their continuing open; as also the changes that might be expected to take place at the heads of the other branches of the Ganges, the right bank of the Ganges was examined from Rajemahl to Koostee, and the Gurroy surveyed as low down as the Attaree Banka Nullah, which leads to Koolna. From Rajemahl to the village of Chacula, twelve miles in a direct line below the Matahanga, a sandy soil was found with little or no tenacity: and in consequence the channel of the upper parts of the rivers which branch off in this place, are subject to great changes, as also the danger of being entirely closed by the unfortunate deposition of a sand-bank at the entrance.

At the village of Chacola, on the contrary, the Ganges puts on a different appearance. The soil here assuming a more clayey nature, resists the current which is deflected into the remarkable windings which the map of the river exhibits in this place. The Gauges likewise is here confined within a comparatively narrow channel, with an increased depth of water. At Koostee the depth is upwards of 120 feet; all these circumstances indicate the channel be to of stiff, compact matter. At the entrance into Gurroy a black stratum of mould rises about two feet above the surface of the river in January; and judging from the section taken across the entrance, either this, or a stratum of equal consistency, must descend beyond the bottom of the channel, which is here about

fifty feet deep. This forms a foundation for the looser soil above, which is thus in a great measure kept from being undermined and carried down the stream. Descending the Gurroy, the same black soil is seen at every projection of the bank opposing the efforts of the current, which then acts in keeping the channel clear and free from sand. From Koostec to Gopaulgunge a single detached sand is not observable, and it is only where the river makes a sudden bend that one is to be found on the eddy bank. It might naturally be expected that a greater quantity of sand would be accumulated from the above causes, at the mouth of this branch of the Ganges, and such is found to be the case: for the Hooringottah, which is a prolongation of the Gurroy and Chundrah united, is nearly choked with sand-banks, where the tides begin to act with sufficient force to deposit the suspended matter. It may therefore be presumed that this river will not be liable to the same changes which have attended the others, and that we may rely on its remaining navigable for a great number of years.

As to the second objection, experience offers no instance of a river which has once become unnavigable for any great length of course, from the deposition of the matter carried down its stream, whether sand or gravel, ever returning naturally to a navigable state. Many examples, on the contrary, might be adduced to shew (what indeed might be expected) their unabating tendency to fill up their beds. The bed of the Dummooda has risen above the level of the adjacent country. The great, and in some cases total change of course of many of the Indian rivers may be attributed to the rising of their beds, by which they are forced to enter new channels. The beds of the Italian rivers may also be brought forward as instances in point, particularly that of the Po, which, from successive embankments, has risen in many places to thirty feet above the level of the adjacent country; and the most fearful apprehensions are entertained that, at no very distant period of time, the whole country known by the name of the Polesino, or the Delta of the Po, is destined to become an extensive, and useless marsh. It is the opinion of many, that the obstructed state of the Baugretty arises en-

tirely from the accumulation of sand at the head of the river, and that if it were removed, there would be no hindrance to the navigation in the rest of its course. The sections taken at different places, prove, however, the obstructions not to be so partial as is supposed; for instance, between Culna and Nuddea, at Moorsheadabad and at Sooty, there was the same depth of four feet. From which it may be inferred that the bed of the Baugretty generally, from Sooty to Koolna, may be taken as being three feet depressed, in ordinary seasons, below the surface of the Ganges; allowing for the slope of the country, and that the degree of practicability of the Baugretty depends not on any change in the sands, but entirely on the height of the Ganges. The Baugretty is seldom navigable for boats of 500 maunds burthen in January, yet it remained so in that month of the year 1821, and the boatmen of the different ferries affirmed that the river was about a foot higher than is usually experienced at the same season; yet, under these circumstances, it was then impracticable for boats exceeding 500 maunds burthen; and it may with safety be admitted, that the Baugretty will seldom be so completely open, but that a very great proportion of the up-country or western trade boats will have to resort to the proposed new route. What has been said in regard to the Baugretty will apply in like manner to the Matabanga and Jellinghie rivers, as these were impassable in January for boats of 200 maunds burthen.

The difficulty, if not the impossibility, of making permanent canals in the upper parts of Bengal, which comprizes generally the answer to the third objection, has already been shewn; it might, therefore, be thought superfluous, to add any thing further in this place, had not a plan been proposed for carrying a canal from Rajmahal to below Sooty; and as the feasibility of this plan, which has many advocates, may be brought forward as an objection to the one proposed, it becomes necessary to point out in a distinct manner what may be conceived the objections to its success. The ground-work of the plan is as follows: That at or near Rajmahal a spot might be found where the Ganges is steady in its course, and where it would not desert the entrance of the canal, by

throwing up sand-banks, as it has done at the opening into some of its natural branches. That a canal carried from thence through a compact stiff soil would be in no danger of having its banks washed away; and that the large body of water which would be conveyed by it into the Baugretty would keep the channel of that river more free from sand than it is at present. That a greater body of water brought into the Baugretty would have the effect of displacing the sands at the bottom of its channel, appears to be very problematical, on considering, that even after the floods of the rainy season, when the column of water has been increased 32 feet in height, no effect is produced in deepening the bed; which may be thus accounted for: the soil through which the river flows is almost wholly composed of sandy particles, which have a considerable degree of gravity, with scarcely any of tenacity; the consequence of which is, that they are easily detached from the sides, but are with difficulty removed from the bottom. Hence a river, flowing through such a soil, with any increase of water, will enlarge its section in breadth, and not in depth, finding less opposition in effecting the former than the latter. In this way may be traced the creation and destruction of the great sand-banks of the Ganges. A sunken boat or tree, by retarding the current, allows the gravity of the sand to act in precipitating it to the bottom; while the stream, being too powerless to displace the incipient collection, it becomes the cause of a still further accumulation, and finally give a new direction to the current, which striking obliquely the sides of any contiguous bank, crumbles it down, and carries away the sand, to undergo a process similar to that which has been just described.

It will now be shown, that the Ganges is not more steady in its course at Rajmahl than at other places, and that the expense of the canal would of itself be an insuperable bar to the undertaking. With the exception of that small portion of the town of Rajmahl which lies between the bastions of the palace and the burying place of Futteh Jung, which forms the bight in which boats occasionally bring to, there is no other part where the Ganges has

continued a steady course for any length of time; and even here the encroachments of the river are visible, although in a less degree, from the rocky nature of the soil. About forty years ago, the Ganges flowed close to the town along its whole length: it is now 400 yards distant from the western extremity: from a late change in the direction of the current it is again making its approaches. The branch of the Ganges, only a few years back, ran close by Oudannullah, which in the dry season is now two miles from the nearest stream. In further proof of the changes in this part of the river, it may be mentioned, that about the year 1600, the Ganges held its course under the walls of Gour. It had some time previous to this been shifting gradually its bed, but it then left the vicinity of that city and approached the Rajemahl Hills. From Rajemahl to the Baugretty a line of soil could no doubt be found of such a consistency, that the banks of the canal therein excavated would withstand the force of the current, but the labour and expense of working on such a soil would be very considerable. It is besides generally elevated several feet above the common alluvial land, which may be said to be on a level with the river at the height of the rains. In order, therefore, to have a sufficient depth of water in the dry weather, it would be necessary to dig seven or eight feet below the surface of the river at that time. And as the rise of the river is 32 feet, the depth of digging, on the lowest computation, would be 42 feet. A mile of canal of this depth, and 60 feet broad at the surface of the water, would cost 74,000 rupees; and as the distance could not be less than 42 miles, the expense of excavating would alone amount to (31,00,000 rupees) thirty-one lakhs of rupees. Independently however of the very great expense that would attend the completion of such a work, no hope could be entertained of an unimpaired navigation for any length of time; for in its course, as appears by the map, it would be intersected by a number of hill streams, which, in the rainy season, bringing down quantities of sand and other matter, would infallibly choke up the canal at the places where they entered it.

CHINESE VISITS TO EUROPE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The Editors of the *Journal Asiatique* (No. vii. p. 45), in reviewing a silly work of Madame Celliez, respecting a Chinese who was brought to France, educated there, and presented to the French king, have introduced some reflections upon the extravagant and groundless expectations which are formed of the benefits derivable from the visits to Europe of natives of China, and from their being instructed in European languages. In the course of these reflections, they state the names and characters of the Chinese whom chance, or particular circumstances, have conducted into France.

Of all these, the most intelligent, and who imparted the most information, was the Chinese whom the Missionary Couplet brought from China in 1687. He was a native of Nanking, 30 years of age, and named Michel Chin-fo-tsoung. From him, it is stated, our Hyde obtained, whilst he was at Oxford, the information concerning the sports of China, their weights and measures, and other interesting matters, which appear in his dissertations.

Thirty years afterwards, another Chinese came to Europe, named Hoang, and surnamed Arcadius. He was born at Hing-hoa, in the province of Fo-kien, the 15th November 1679, of a converted family. He was brought to France by the Bishop of Rosalia; he remained some time in the seminary of foreign missions, and finished by marrying in Paris. He was appointed to the king's library, in order to interpret the Chinese books which the missionaries had deposited there. His visit was the occasion of inspiring Fréret, Fourmont, and other scholars, with the idea of studying Chinese. But he was a feeble instrument for this purpose. He died 1st October 1716, and all the materials he left were four

or five little dialogues, three or four models of letters, the *Pater, Ave*, and *Credo* in Chinese, the beginning of the translation of a little romance, and some fragments of vocabularies.

Michel and Arcadius were *litterati*; they came to Europe at a time when curiosity respecting China was at its highest pitch, because means were wanting to gratify it. Men of the greatest talent became their pupils, and endeavoured to extract from them all the knowledge they could. Their efforts were not remarkably successful. What they learned from them amounts to little. There is not a scholar of the *collège royal* who, at the end of six months' study, would not be able to derive a hundred times more from Chinese works.

Three Chinese who came to Paris since the Revolution, cannot be put in comparison with the two just spoken of. All three were unlettered men; so far at least, that neither of them had obtained that first degree which the missionaries designate by the term *bachelor*. All three had, nevertheless, learned to write, and were acquainted with some 300 characters. But a person little proficient in Chinese would soon discover the limit of their erudition.

Tschoung-ya-san, or Asam, a young trader of the city of Nanking, who was taken on board an English vessel in 1800, and conducted as a prisoner of war to Paris, where he was courted with childish curiosity, left some papers which we have seen. This is he who, by confounding two characters, both of which are pronounced *thang*, took the word *sugar* for the name of *China*, and justified his blunder by declaring that his country was the *sweetest* in the world.

Tchang-ya-kin, or as he pronounced his own name Agan, surnamed Tchao-fou, whom a French merchant had

taken into his service at Canton, and who came to Paris with this merchant in 1819, was a young man of 17, of low condition, speaking the vulgar dialect of Canton, but possessed of some understanding, and ambitious of passing for a scholar.

Lastly, Kiang-hiao, or as Madame Celliez calls him, Mons. Kan-gao, surnamed Khe-yeon, the same who was brought to France by Capt. Philibert, was not a *Chinese of distinction*, as this lady says, but a young man belonging to one of the families of Amory, who trade with Manilla. Although he had studied, and knew how to write, he did not speak the Mandarin language; and having the vulgar dialect of his country, he had formerly learnt by heart the books of Confucius, and yet at the same time could not tell how to use the dictionary of the Emperor Kang-hi. This is not so extraordinary, since he left China at 15 years of age, and passed the twelve following years at Luçon.

This Mons. Kan-gao, according to Madame Celliez, maintains that the Chinese and French dictionary is not accurate: an opinion which makes the editors of the *Journal Asiatique* very angry, and with some appearance of reason. They subjoin some remarks, which deserve to be recorded.

“But let us suppose that the Chinese who visit us are as cultivated as they really are ignorant in general: the advantages we could gain from them would be neither much more numerous nor more important. The title of *lettered* must not be allowed to deceive us: in China, as elsewhere, there are many *men of letters*, and very few *men of knowledge*. A lettered man (whether bachelor or licentiate) comes to us, and he can scarcely teach us any thing we care to know. The method which the Chinese *literati* follow in

their studies, and their object in so applying themselves, are sufficient to explain and authorize this assertion. Occupied, during their whole life, in the acquisition of that species of knowledge which conducts to posts and offices, their moral books are the exclusive object of their labours. They read them over and over again incessantly,—penetrate into the recesses of their meaning,—and learn to repeat and write them from memory; but very few of them, scarcely one in ten thousand, have leisure to make excursions into the fields of history and philosophy. Those scholars whom peculiarity of taste, or a favourable situation, devotes to more interesting studies, are mostly in literary colleges, and especially among the association of the *Han-lin*, or academical ministers of state. These are persons we must not expect to visit the *barbarians of Europe*. As to the others, what should we ask them about, or what could they teach us? The history of their country? the greatest part of them have hardly read it. The processes of their arts? they scorn to be acquainted with them, and leave such subjects to tradesmen and mechanics. Details respecting the natural productions of China? physicians are the only naturalists there: learned men have no knowledge in this department beyond the most vulgar notions.—Should one of the *Han-lin* come to visit us, we would consult him concerning a multitude of historical points which we have marked in the works of Sse-ma-thsian, Lo-pi, Tou-chi, Hiou-chin, Ma-touan-lin. But the *Han-lin* come neither to London nor to Paris. They do not visit even Canton, as we may perceive by certain passages in the works of Morrison and others.”

The latter part of this extract contains, I suppose, a sneer. A—Z.

TONGATABOO.

THE barriers to the establishment of a Mission in the Friendly Islands appeared extremely formidable to encounter. Hardly a ship could once touch without bloodshed. Upwards of twenty years since, it is within recollection, several gentlemen from the London Missionary Society were landed there; but operations with them had scarcely begun, ere most of the party were butchered—while some providentially effected an escape. Those islands are aggregated at about one hundred and eighty-eight, and for nearly the last twenty years the inhabitants have been engaged in sanguinary wars. About eight years since, war raged with dreadful fury; another was waged about four years ago; and the last has only terminated two years. It is acknowledged by the natives, that a depopulation of one-half of the islands has occurred in those contests, which are conducted in a way far more horrible and bloody than can be well conceived by Europeans. Those islanders now, however, are in the enjoyment of tranquillity; appear to be heartily sickened of war; and the fields are therefore “white to the harvest.” When the St. Michael left Tonga, Mr. Lawry was devoting his attention to the acquirement of the Tongese language, while his little heroic retinue were busily engaged in erecting a dwelling house, and cultivating a garden. Wheat, maize, peas, beans, turnips, cabbage, melons, pumpkins, &c. were sown, and came forward with rapid growth. The soil is pronounced much richer than the banks of the Hawkesbury. Trees of various kinds are very numerous; but in consequence of the majority bearing fruit, the natives are very backward in allowing them to be cut down for the purposes of building. Bananas are abundant enough for five times the number of the inhabitants; almost all the ground is covered with trees, bearing luxuriant productions, save occasionally an open field in cultivation. The roads are good, which are chiefly shaded by umbrageous boughs and vines. The convolvulus canariensis, bearing blue and white flowers, climbs the highest trees, and, in some places, they extend from bough to bough over acres of ground. The island is adorned too with delightful and refreshing arbours; to form some

conception of which, Mr. Lawry has one in his garden (having purchased several acres of land from king Palau*) sufficiently capacious to contain all the people of Tonga; thus shewing, that a kind Providence makes suitable provision for the otherwise intolerable warmth of the climate. The sea abounds with fine fish, of which the natives take but little notice. The centipede is the only venomous reptile on the island, and this is rarely found. Mr. Lawry says that Tonga is much prettier than can be conceived. The people are vastly superior to the New Zealanders, both in body and mind. In New Zealand, the chiefs are destitute of authority and importance, equally as much as our aboriginal chiefs; but in Tonga, affairs are conducted in quite a different way. The mandate of the chief must be obeyed, or death is dealt to the transgressor. The chief, by whom Mr. Lawry and his family are especially protected, is represented as a very fine looking man, and is much heavier than two common sized Europeans; he only had fourteen wet-nurses to attend him in his infant days. The mental endowments of this chief are discovered to be proportioned to his corporal powers; “a more shrewd, discerning, generous, and prudent man (says Mr. Lawry) no one could expect without the lines of civilization.” Palau, the name of this king, for he is the principal authority among the islands, of which Tonga is the London, would pass as a very fair civilian, with the possession of the English language. Timber, either for building or furniture, is not plentiful. As for labour, the Tongese vie with our poor aborigines in that respect; if tools are placed in their hands, they smile at the simplicity of their new friends, and quietly walk off! Some tolerably correct information has been gained of the murder of the three missionaries before alluded to: the natives affirm that they were killed in battle; not that they actually fought, but when the opposing party was coming upon them, they maintained their ground; though the excellent chief who engaged to protect them, actually lost his own life in endeavouring

* Cocoveval is the name given by Mr. L. to this estate.

to force them out of danger. Those people have no particular deity to whom adoration is paid; annually they appear to have a general meeting from all parts, which is a festival, that continues nine days; during which, great regard is paid to the spirit of eminent departed chiefs, who are the only tutelary gods towards whom the appearance of worship is manifested. In those seasons, club-fights form part of the amusement upon the occasion; and there is nothing equal to those brutal sports, for such they are esteemed in Tonga. To contemplate the herculean size of our visitors by the St. Michael, an adequate conception may be formed of the blows that are dealt out at those feasts. Offerings of yams and other productions, which should be of the choicest kind, are presented to the spirit: and upon the last day, a rush is made to see who can grasp most of the offerings, in which one general confusion ensues, and then each family retires peaceably to its respective dwelling. But some of those islanders, who are eminent and proverbial for treachery, also endeavour to deceive their gods. Mr. Lawry observed several individuals bringing the shadow for the substance of the articles that should have been offered: for instance, instead of presenting yams, as the first fruits of a plentiful crop, and thus expressing gratitude to the deity, some took merely the leaves. This act of deceit was pointed out to one of the chiefs by the missionary, who laughed heartily at the detection. The males undergo the rite of circumcision; and both male and female lose the little finger of the right hand, which is amputated in infancy with a sharp stone. Palau is well supported in his authority, owing to many of the chiefs in the contiguous islands being nearly related to him; and seems to wish all the children under his controul

may be taught by the Papylangy (the English). The people are not allowed, in the most remote way, to infringe upon the grounds or retirement of Mr. Lawry and his family; one instance to the contrary occurred, in which complaint was necessarily made, and His Majesty Palau immediately, in *propria personâ*, inflicted severe corporal punishment, to which the sufferers silently yielded. A man named Singleton, who has been on the island upwards of twenty years, is still alive. This individual, who seems to be as much involved in darkness as those around him, has lately narrowly escaped death. It was supposed that he had come in contact with the interest of one of the petty chiefs, and a stratagem was laid for his life. Discovery taking place, he fled to Mr. Lawry for protection; who hopes thereby to advantage the object for which he has relinquished the comforts of civilized life, Singleton acting as an interpreter; by which providential means, the gospel scheme will be explained to those nations, until Mr. L. becomes sufficiently acquainted with the language. The interpreter betrays no small confusion in instrumentally unfolding the precepts of Christianity to those people, in contravention to which he lived for so many years. Such an influence has religion upon the mind of the most abandoned. We must abridge this interesting account to another opportunity. The next arrival from Tonga will let us more into the history and manners of this new world of beings, for such it may consistently be styled: and, in the interim, it becomes important that every Christian should offer up fervent prayers for the protection of all missionaries, and for the promised final accomplishment of the mighty undertakings that so gloriously agitate the Christian world.—*Sydney Gaz.*, Jan. 9, 1823.

ON THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE ARSACIDES.

(From the Second Number of the *Journal Asiatique*.)

It is generally supposed, that the species of government which prevailed some centuries ago, called the *Feudal System*, was peculiar to Europe; and that we must seek its origin in the forests of Germany. Nevertheless, if, instead of admitting facts without discussion, as is often done, *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 99.

we examine this opinion, it will vanish before inquiry, or at least admit of remarkable modifications; and it will be evident, that if we have derived the feudal system from the forests of Germany, it certainly did not originate there.

If we compare Europe as it was in the Vol. XVII. 2 K

12th century, with the monarchy founded by the Arsacides, in Asia, three centuries before our era, we shall behold similar institutions and customs; we shall find the same ranks, and the same titles, even those of marquess, baron, knight, and simple men at arms. In both cases, a considerable number of men enjoyed all the privileges of liberty, whilst a much greater number was altogether deprived of it. Our imagination generally paints before us in the East a wretched troop of slaves, subjected to a despot. Under the Arsacides, no doubt, the Persians, the Syrians, and other natives of Asia, were almost all slaves; but they were in the same condition as the Gauls and the Romans under the dominion of the Franks, and by the same law, that of conquest: they composed the mass of the population. But it was not thus with the Parthians; like our warlike ancestors, they were great lovers of liberty, but chiefly on their own behalf, and with very little consideration for that of others. To drink, to hunt, to fight, to make and unmake kings; these were the noble occupations of a Parthian. Those who prefer a tempestuous liberty to what they call tranquil servitude, would have found themselves quite to their content among them; for, as was the case at the Polish diets, blood often flowed in their electoral assemblies; and more than once has the edge of the sword interrupted the speech of a rash orator. The throne belonged of right to a single family; even the claim of seniority was recognized; but woe to him who added no better titles: this turbulent nation was disposed to obey only those princes whose rights had been sanctified by victory. Such was the people before whom the Roman power was obliged to become stationary. How were their formidable armies composed? of the same materials as with us. The Parthian nobles, man and horse covered with steel, may be not inaptly compared to our men at arms, our *preux chevaliers*; the strength of their armies consisted in them alone; the people who fought on foot were reckoned for nothing; the noble knight was only held in any consideration, who was rich enough to take other brave men into his pay, or possessed himself such valour and renown as could attach others to his fortune. When Mark Antony marched to the East, to revenge the defeat of Crassus, the King

of the Parthians had occasion for only 850 knights, or men at arms, to overcome him. Shortly before, twenty-five Parthian knights had conquered Judea and taken Jerusalem. It would be easy to extend the parallel farther, and show the striking resemblance between the Arsacidean monarchy and the kingdoms of the West. We should not find there, it is true, the titles of Duke, and of Count, which modern feudalism imparted to the Roman empire; but we might see a constable commanding their armies, and marquesses defending their frontiers. Barons, and feudal lords of every sort, whose names I cannot call to mind, and among whom were many invested, as with us, with sacerdotal offices, distributed the land among themselves, and formed the noble part of the nation, or rather the nation itself; whilst the people, attached to the soil, was *serf* in the full force of the expression. At the head of this political system was a prince, who was called *King of Kings*, and was really so, for his chief vassals bore the title of king. Their number was fixed at seven, like the seven electors of the holy Roman empire.

If we are not the inventors of the *feudal system*, let us not imagine that it was first conceived by the Parthians. What is a feudal government? It is nothing more than the military occupation of a vast territory, divided among all the soldiers, rank being preserved therein like the gradations in an army. It is the inevitable consequence of a military government or a conquest. The Arsacides were not the inventors of this mode of government, since they were not the first conquerors of Asia; they succeeded other empires and other conquerors. The predecessors of the Assyrians, those by whom they were expelled, the Medes and the Persians, had a government altogether similar: The Arsacides have merely copied them. The titles of *Master of the World*, *Great King*, *King of Kings*, and others besides, which have been transmitted to us from people to people, from tradition to tradition, have always been used to designate the supreme monarch of Asia, even in those countries that did not exactly acknowledge his sway. When the Greeks, who professed to defy the power of the King of Persia, but who received his subsidies, spoke of the *King*, the *Great*

King, it was well known who was meant; no one was ignorant that this title applied only to the prince who reigned in Asia, and who, *de jure* or *de facto*, was sovereign of the world. Notwithstanding the memorable victories of the Greeks, which may be supposed to have been somewhat exaggerated by national vanity, Greece, but for Alexander, would have ended by becoming a province of the Great King. He had already proceeded so far as to secure an obedience to his commands, in interposing in the disputes of the Greeks; he had as many of them as he pleased in his pay, and wanted but little more to be in reality their master. Without Alexander, Greece had submitted to the yoke almost contentedly.

When the King of Macedon triumphed over Darius, he became Monarch of Asia. This is the secret that explains the whole political conduct of the conqueror. The Greeks, little familiar with the public law of the East, could comprehend no part of that conduct, and could never pardon Alexander for having forced them to live in peace: they wished to regard him only as the oppressor of their democracies. The memory of this great man has been transmitted to us through a multitude of frothy declamations; and after more than 2,000 years, we still judge him: with all the prejudices that belong to his enemies. If we ought to entertain any esteem for the destructive genius of conquerors, why should we not admire Alexander? other personages, celebrated on the same account, we admire, who scarcely deserved our admiration. The name of this hero seems destined to eclipse for ever the glory of all other conquerors, who undergo a disadvantageous comparison with him. He had one defect, almost a solitary one, and it was a defect belonging to his country; he paid dearly for it, since it cost him his life. Was there ever a man who, with such slender resources, performed so many and such vast undertakings? With 30,000 men he completed the conquest of Asia. Let it not be said, that he triumphed over timid multitudes: his adversaries might have been deficient in military skill, but Darius and the Persians were brave, and this was a matter of moment at a period when valour decided almost solely the fate of battles. The Scythians, the Bactrians, the Indians, opposed him long and re-

solutely; Alexander, moreover, had always in arms against him 40,000 Greeks, as experienced as his Macedonians, and animated by all the hatred they were capable of cherishing towards a fellow-countryman, whom they regarded as the oppressor of their native land. Scarcely arrived at manhood, in the midst of factions, he subjected to the yoke warlike republics, jealous of their liberty; he left Europe; innumerable nations recognized his laws; nothing arrested his progress, neither Libyan sands nor Scythian snows. What are the campaigns of modern times compared with these immense military enterprizes? He left every where striking proofs of his genius; he did not subvert, he founded a new empire. The highest mountains in the world were impotent barriers between him and his enemies; the icy summits of Imaüs bowed the head, and expanded before him; our geographers are at a loss how to follow him in his distant career. In the peaceful sovereignty of Asia, still more eminent by his genius than his sword, meditating vaster projects than those he had achieved, he died at Babylon, which he wished to make the capital of the world. The universe lay hushed before him, and he was not thirty-two years old! The army of such a chief must be a nursery of great captains; all were able generals,—all partook of his valour, but not one possessed his genius. In Asia, Alexander wished to become Persian; they continued Greeks: their history is explained in these two words. Alexander would have laid the foundations of a lasting empire; they retained but a precarious sway; miserably supported by foreign mercenaries, and abhorred by the natives. Thus the Arsacides had little difficulty in wresting from their hands the sceptre of Asia.

The Arsacidean monarchy was the centre of a vast political system, connected with the Romans on the western side; whilst on the east, it was in contact with the Chinese empire. Thus on one side the Parthians might be seen stirring up resistance to the Romans, even on the banks of the Danube; and on the other, we might have beheld Chinese monarchs interposing as mediators in the sanguinary disputes of the Arsacidean princes. This powerful feudal monarchy was composed of four principal fiefdoms, possessed by one single family. The elder branch had Persia; and

its chief, decorated with the title of King of Kings, exercised paramount sovereignty over all the princes of his kindred. The Kings of Armenia held the second rank; then followed those of Bactriana, chiefs of all the Alanes and Gothic tribes spread upon the banks of the Indus, or in the unknown regions which extend to the north of Hindostan, and to the eastward of Persia. In the last rank was the Arsacidean King of the Massagetae, who possessed all Southern Russia, and governed the Gothic, Alanes, Saxon, Median, Persian, and Indian tribes, stationed on the banks of the Volga and the Tanais. We must not be surprised to see these people placed far from the geographical positions which their denominations would appear to denote: it would be difficult to explain and account for this, did we not know how the Alcoran has dissevered the members of the same Arabian tribe, placing some upon the banks of the Ganges, and others at the foot of the Pyrenees. The residence in Europe of the Medes and Indians was less remarkable, their boundary line of demarcation being less remote. Although the earliest origin of the Arsacides must be sought in Asia, yet, when this part of the world was subjected by them, they came from Europe, and formed a portion of a powerful nation, scattered from the banks of the Danube to the most distant countries of Upper Asia. This people were the Dacii; this was the national denomination of the Arsacides, and they communicated it to their subjects. Three centuries before our era, Hungary and Bactriana bore jointly the name of Dacia, a well known term which, though differently modified by the successive idioms which have prevailed in Europe and Asia, still serves to designate the Germans and the descendants of the ancient Persians.

It is easy to perceive, from what has been said, that the origin of the Arsacides is connected with another question of the utmost importance, a question often discussed, but still far from being resolved, and the solution of which would explain the intimate relation in respect to language, grammar, institutions, manners, religion, and physical organization, which assimilate to each other all the people of ancient and modern Europe. It is well known, that the barbarians who demolished the Roman empire, came from the frontiers of Asia;

their proximity to Asiatic nations explains the remarkable resemblance between them. But is it imagined, that this was the only time such a revolution took place? Is it supposed that it has not often happened, and at more early periods; before there existed empires sufficiently powerful to check these formidable emigrations? The classic land is still under the yoke of the Turks, who were once neighbours of the Chinese; they govern still in Lesser Asia and in Egypt. Well, long before the epochs distinguished in common history, men who were not of the same race, but who came from nearly as great a distance, subjected Asia and Europe to their rule, and the Nile acknowledged their laws. They invaded, through the present empire of Russia, Greece, and Germany, penetrated into Spain, and, as the Vandals did since, passed beyond the pillars of Hercules, and crossed into Africa, where they extended to the distant borders of the Senegal. An India, distinct from Asiatic India, existed in Europe; the rites and institutions of the Brahmins flourished there in full vigour; there, likewise, men at the age of sixty had completed their earthly career, and thenceforward, disengaged from all duties towards the world and their families, only aspired to return into the bosom of the Deity, from whom their souls were but an emanation, and hastened this happy moment by a voluntary death. By a more painful path, others arrived at the same end; separated from the rest of mankind, confined in secluded monasteries, subjected to severe mortifications, buried in profound meditations on the divine essence, these pious monks believed they became one with the being whose nature they investigated; and the people, struck by their sanctity of life, decreed them divine honours whilst they lived, and conceived, whilst acknowledging them for kings, that they had God himself for their ruler. Many traces of this portrait of European India still subsist in that of Asia, and the adjacent regions. Wherever we turn, in referring to periods far distant from our own, we recognize in Europe, and in Asia, at immense distances, and with the same denominations, fragments of the same nature dispersed by the astonishing revolutions which we have referred to.

The people are the only personages, if

we may so express it, who figure in this interesting part of history, the history of our ancestors. We scarcely know the names of any of the leaders of these ancient and powerful colonies: it is only as they approach our time, that the gloom gradually disappears, and that historical facts are perceived with all their detail. The power of the Arsacides is the first of those mighty governments of which an historical narrative can be afforded. Materials are not wanting; but let us imagine a magnificent temple, which has long been suffering from the destructive scythe of time, whose imperfect ruins, heaped confusedly together, or dispersed at a distance, seem to forbid our distinguishing even the plan of the building; such is the object which the history of the Arsacides presents to us. There remain no chronicles. A number of brief passages, mangled, corrupted, dispersed, belonging to authors of separate periods, of different languages, and of various nations, are the only means left of establishing their history. The Greeks, the Latins, the Armenians, the Syrians, the Arabs, the Persians, medals, inscriptions, profane and ecclesiastical antiquities, must be laid under contribution to restore this great portion of the annals of the human race. Every link in this long concatenation of facts must be carefully discussed and examined in all its bearings, in order to assign it the proper place in the series. It was in the year 250 before Christ, that the Parthians first endeavoured to snatch the sceptre of Asia from the successors of Alexander. Arsaces fell in this attempt; but his brother Tiridates was more fortunate. With the assistance of the barbarians of the North, he succeeded in obtaining the acknowledgment of his independence. Less than a century after, Mithridates, not the formidable enemy of the Romans, (he was but a vassal of the Arsacides,) but the sixth king of the Parthians, who bore that name, put a finishing stroke to the Grecian power. A conqueror and legislator, he governed from the Euphrates to the Indus, and princes of his blood ruled in India, in Scythia, and Armenia. After his death, the Greeks made a last effort: fortune smiled upon them for a moment; but speedily, the imprudence of their chief, and some allies who came from the frontiers of China to fight under the banners

of the Arsacides, put an end to the unequal struggle, and the empire of Asia devolved without dispute to the descendants of Arsaces. The defeat of Crassus, and that of Antony, the disgrace of which could not be effaced by the victories of Corbalo and of Trajan, proved that the Parthians had not degenerated. So long as the empire subsisted, they were the terror of the Romans; the projects of strangers were never favoured by their dissensions. The enemy destined to overcome them was to spring up among themselves. One of their weakest vassals, Ardeschir, lord of a little district in Persia, gradually increased his strength, by reducing other petty lords; then dexterously taking advantage of the religious enthusiasm of the people, and the hatred which they cherished against the Parthians, whose foreign extraction they had not forgotten, he contrived to render himself formidable to the great king, who fell A. D. 226, leaving the empire to the dynasty of the Sassanides, after his family had occupied the Persian throne for 476 years. The death of the King of Kings did not complete the downfall of the Arsacides: the princes of Bactriana, in concert with those of Scythia and Armenia, combined more than once their efforts with those of the Romans, against the new possessors of Persia; but their power insensibly decayed. The Bactriani, already nearly overcome by the Persians, submitted, at the beginning of the fifth century, to the Ephthalite Huns; and the Arsacides of the North sunk before Attila. Part of their subjects sought an asylum in the passes of Caucasus, and on the shores of the Baltic, where their descendants remain to this day; whilst another part, blended with the tribes that overturned the Roman empire, in flying from the victorious troops of the terrible king of the Huns, planted themselves upon the borders of the Atlantic ocean. The Arsacides of Armenia subsisted longer; they embraced Christianity, thirty years before Constantine had raised it to the throne; so that the kingdom of Armenia was, in fact, the first Christian monarchy: it terminated in 428. Some of the Arsacides, fallen from the height of royal rank, maintained themselves in Persia, where they reigned in the tenth century under the name of Samanides: others, taking a direction westward, acquired, by

their exploits in Africa and Italy, a high renown there in fighting under the banners of Belisarius: they ended by mounting the throne of Constantinople. Finally, we again behold them shining among the

last defenders of the Christian Faith in Armenia, where their actions are confounded with those of our crusaders. Such was the fate of the Arsacides !

JUGGERNAUTH.

JUGGERNAUTH is one of the most celebrated places in India. All the land within twenty miles is considered holy ; but the most sacred spot is enclosed within a stone wall, twenty-one feet high, and forms nearly a square: two sides measuring each 656 feet, and the other two 626 feet in length. Within this area are about fifty temples, dedicated to various idols ; but the most conspicuous building consists of one lofty stone tower, 184 feet high and twenty-eight feet eight inches square inside, and is called the *Bur Dewal*, and two adjoining stone buildings with pyramidal roofs. The idol Juggernaut, his brother *Bulbudra*, and his sister *Shuhudra*, occupy the tower. The first pyramidal building, which is forty feet square inside, is connected with the tower, and is the place where the idol is worshipped during the bathing festival. Adjoining this temple is a low building on pillars, (with a fabulous animal in the centre,) which is intended as an awning to shelter the entrance from the rays of the sun ; and after this is a second building, with a pyramidal stone roof, where the food prepared for the pilgrims, or others, is daily brought, previous to distribution. This latter building is said to have been removed from *Kanaruck*, or the *Black Pagoda*, and is called the *Beg Mundeep*.

The temple of Juggernaut was erected by *Rajah Anung Bheern Deo*, and completed in A. D. 1198. The art of arching appears to have been unknown even at a much later period, in *Orissa* ; as these buildings, as well as similar ones erected by the two succeeding *Rajahs*, have large massive iron beams, wherever a flat surface was required ; and the roofs consist of successive layers of stones, projecting a few inches, till the opening is very considerably reduced ; iron beams were then put across, to support larger stones, laid flat, or, in some instances, the successively projecting layers were continued, till stones could reach across the opening and close it

up. The roofs are ornamented in a singular style, with representations of monsters, which can only be understood by a drawing ; but the walls of the temples, which are not visible beyond the enclosure, are covered with statues of stone. Several represent a famous Hindoo god, *Mahadeo*, with his wife *Parhuttee*, attitudes so grossly indecent, that it seems surprising how any superstition could debase its votaries to such a degree, as to make them introduce into their most sacred places such filthy and obscene representations.

Each side of the boundary wall has a large gateway in the centre ; but the grand entrance is in the eastern face. There is a second enclosure within, the area of which is raised about fifteen feet. Close to the outer wall, there is a very elegant stone column of basalt ; the pedestal is highly ornamented ; the shaft is of a single stone exhibiting sixteen sides ; the diameter is seven feet, and the whole column measures thirty-five feet ; on the top is a figure of *Hoonoomaun*, a Hindoo deity, who assumed the shape of a monkey. This well executed pillar was originally erected before the great gate of the temple of the sun at *Kanaruck*, usually called the *Black Pagoda*, and when most of the buildings of that temple fell down, it was removed to Juggernaut. The priests relate, that the present statue of *Hoonoomaun* was put there since its removal. The original ornament is said to have been the figure of *Aroona*, the charioteer of the sun, and the pillar is thence called *Aroonkhumba*.

Near the north-east angle of the boundary wall of the temple, there is a lofty arch of pot-stone. It is used by the Hindoos during the festival of the *Dole Jattr*, when three silver images are swung backwards and forwards. The swing is fastened to the stone arch by brass chains. The arch stands on an elevated platform, and the images are sprinkled with rose water and a red powder, like what is used during the *hooly*. This arch was origi-

nally at Kanaruck, and subsequently removed to this place.

The idol of Juggernaut, which is so celebrated that pilgrims resort to worship it from the remotest parts of India, is probably the coarsest image in the country. The figure does not extend below the loins, and it has no hands, but two stumps in lieu of arms, on which the priests occasionally fasten hands of gold. A Christian is almost led to think that it was an attempt to see how low idolatry could debase the human mind. The priests endeavour to account for the deformity by a strange legendary tale. Some thousands of years ago, in the Sut Jog, or Suty Yuga, Maharajah Indradyumna, of Oojein, in Malwa, applied to the celebrated manufacturer of gods to make a new idol. This request was granted, on condition that the Maharajah should be very patient, and not interrupt the work, as it could never be completed if any attempt was made to see the process. This caution was not duly attended to. The prince endeavoured to see what progress had been made and it became necessary that he should be satisfied with the imperfect image.

It may be easily supposed that a very large establishment of priests and others, is attached to such a temple. One of the head men stated the number to consist of 3,900 families, including 400 families of cooks to prepare holy food. The provisions furnished daily for the idol and his attendants, consist of 220 pounds of rice, 97 pounds of kullye (a pulse), twenty-four pounds of moong (a small grain), 188 pounds of clarified buffalo's butter, eighty pounds of molasses, 32 pounds of vegetables, ten pounds of sour milk, two and half pounds of spices, two pounds of sandal wood, some camphor (two tolabs), twenty pounds of salt, four rupees or ten shillings worth of firewood: also twenty-two pounds of lamp oil for lights at night. This holy food is presented to the idol three times a day. The gates are shut, and no one but a few personal servants are allowed to be present. This meal lasts about an hour, during which period the dancing girls attached to the temple, dance in the room with many pillars. On the ringing of a bell the doors are thrown open, and the food is removed.

The food prepared for sale, or bespoken by the inhabitants, is not brought into the

large tower, but collected in the Begue Mundeer, where it can be seen and sanctified by the idol from his distant throne.

In addition to this food, a very considerable extra quantity is allowed for the great festivals: and in order to make this superstition as profitable as possible, the priests have decided that nothing can pollute the food prepared in the temple; it may be conveyed to any place—it may be touched by a Mussulman, or a Christian, without becoming unfit for a Hindoo. Nothing can be more convenient than such a belief, as Hindoos in general must eat their food where it is cooked, and a thousand things may pollute it. The consequence is, that the cooks are employed to prepare food for most of the pilgrims, at a price which varies according to the demand, and is always highest during the festivals. It is said, that a few days before the festival of the Rath Jattrra, food is cooked within the court of the temple for at least 100,000 pilgrims; and it will easily be credited, that on these occasions the 400 families of cooks have full employment. The potters make earthen pots of three sizes; the food is carried away in them, and they form a kind of standard measure; and, as none but new pots can be used, the consumption is very great, and supports a great many families. The only interruption to this cooking, is during the time the idol is travelling in his car to the place where he was formed, and returning to the temple; about a fortnight in all.

There are twelve festivals celebrated at Juggernaut during the year, but by far the most important season is the Ruth Jattrra; when the idol is placed on a car, and visits the place where he was originally formed, called Junnuckpore. This happens either in June or July, and the number of pilgrims who attend, is very much regulated by the season. When the new moon of Assaur occurs early in June, there is a prospect of fair weather, and about 150,000 are supposed to attend the ceremonies; but when it is late in the month, many are deterred, by the dread of encountering the periodical rains, which destroy a great many of the poor deluded creatures, the greater part of whom are exposed night and day to the inclemency of the weather. A good many Hindoos undertake this pilgrimage during the driest weather, and arrive to celebrate the Chund-

nun Jattrā; on which occasion, Juggernaut deposes several idols to partake of a bath of sandal-wood water, prepared on purpose, in a little temple on a neighbouring tank. The ceremony closes by a procession of these petty idols on rafts, which are floated three times round the tank, or large reservoir of water. The Rajah of Khoordah, who is the hereditary high priest, is expected to attend, and perform certain ceremonies; but the present Rajah is a very timid man, and at the last festival, in May 1822, he could not be prevailed upon to risk himself on the water. The priests and attendants of the idol, during these great occasions, always have small sticks or canes in their hands, which they use with very little ceremony. On the last celebration of the Chundnun Jattrā, the pilgrims thought that the blows were rather too hard, and too frequent to be borne patiently; they suddenly wrested the canes out of the hands of the priests, and retaliated pretty smartly, till the brahmins found it prudent to retire, and the festival terminated without any further "fracas."

This constant use of the stick is a remarkable feature during all the great festivals, and, joined to the great rapacity of the priests, may easily account for the strong dislike the pilgrims manifest towards all the attendants on the idol. Instead of mentioning the priests with respect, they commonly express the greatest contempt, and accuse them openly of extortion and every kind of vice.

The pilgrims who attend the festival of Chundnun Jattrā, and wish to remain in order to see the Ruth Jattrā, are termed *Loll Jattrees*: and they pay a much higher tax: viz. ten rupees to government, and three rupees to the priest who brought them, if they come from the northward; and six rupees if they come from the southward, and three rupees for the priest. This regulation occasions the receipts to be usually greater at this festival than at any other. Forty-three days after its commencement, the Chaund Jattrā (ordinarily called the *Asnan*) is celebrated. The idol is brought outside the tower, and placed on an elevated platform within the boundary wall, (but visible from the outside,) and is bathed. A great many pilgrims attend this ceremony, and those who wish to remain a fortnight, and see the Ruth

Jattrā, are termed *Neem Lolls*. If they come from the northward, they are obliged to pay government five rupees; or if from the southward, three rupees, and one rupee eight annas to the pundah who brought them: two rupees six annas is the tax for five days.

In 1822, a rich lady made an agreement with the British Collector, and on her paying a fixed sum, all the pilgrims who arrived during one day were admitted without paying.

The Chaund Jattrā only lasts a day, after which the idol of Juggernaut is not visible for nearly a fortnight. He is reported sick; but it is understood, that during this time he undergoes a thorough repair, and is fresh painted, &c. When two new moons occur in Assaur, which is said to happen about once in seventeen years, a new idol is always made. A neem tree is sought for in the forests, on which no crow or carrion bird was perched: it is known to the initiated by certain signs. This is prepared into a proper form by common carpenters, and is then entrusted to certain priests, who are protected from all intrusion: the process is a great mystery. One man is selected to take out of the old idol a small box, containing the spirit, which is conveyed inside the new: the man who does this, is always removed from this world before the end of the year.

Fifteen days after the Chaund Jattrā, or on the new moon of the month of Assaur, the grand festival of the Ruth Jattrā is celebrated; the usual tax is two rupees for government, and six annas for the premium to the pundahs.

Three raths or cars of wood are prepared for the occasion:—the first has sixteen wheels, six feet in diameter; the platform to receive the idol of Juggernaut is twenty-three feet square, and the whole car is thirty-eight feet high from the ground. The wood work is ornamented with images,* and painted; the car has a lofty dome, covered with English woollens, of the most gaudy colours; a large wooden image is placed on one side as a charioteer or driver of the car; and several wooden

* It deserves to be noted, that all obscene images, so commonly seen on similar cars, have been removed here, and similar offensive representations have been lately removed also from the outer walls of the temple.

horses are suspended in front of the car, with their legs in the air. Six strong cables are fastened to the ruth, by which it is dragged on its journey. The other two ruths are like this, except being a little smaller, one having only fourteen wheels, and the other twelve.

On the 19th June 1822, the temple was opened for the worship of Juggernaut, for the first time after his retirement. The concourse of pilgrims is always very great, and the British authorities had taken every precaution to guard against accidents; but as only Hindoos are admitted within the temple, it was necessary to trust to the priests, to prevent the ingress of too many pilgrims at once. Unfortunately, they neglected this precaution. Men, women, and children, all rushed in the moment the gates were thrown open. When they reached the square building next to the grand tower, they had to descend three steps, which were slippery from some holy food having been spilt; eighteen women were thrown down at the foot of the steps, and trampled to death by the crowd in the rear, before any assistance could be rendered. At last, with difficulty, the gates were again closed, and the bodies were examined, but it was too late. A singular difficulty occurred: the dead bodies of strangers are only touched by men of very low caste; and people of this description are not admitted into the temple. If a corpse were carried through one of the gates, it would be a very bad omen for whoever might pass through afterwards. To obviate all these difficulties, whilst the temple was emptied of pilgrims, the dead bodies were removed with hooks and poles, and thrown over the boundary wall like so many dogs. The relations of the poor creatures were observed lamenting their untimely fate, and must have felt shocked at the mode of removing them from the temple.

On the 21st June 1822, the town of Pooree Juggernaut was filled with pilgrims; at noon every one crowded to the temple to see Juggernaut, his brother Bulbudra, and his sister Shubudra, carried to their ruths or cars, which were drawn up close to the gate.

A loud shout from the multitude announced the opening of the gates, and the approach of Juggernaut. A number of priests were dragging slowly the ponderous

and clumsy idol down the steps, stopping very frequently. The manifest helplessness of the block of wood weakened not the faith of the infatuated pilgrims, and the idol was lifted into his car, amidst the shouts of his votaries, who were eager to worship the image. The idols Bulbudra and Shubudra were likewise carried to their ruths in the same manner. At sunset, the Rajah of Khoorda, hereditary high priest, and master of the idol's wardrobe, made his way through a prodigious crowd in a palankeen, followed by a large state elephant. All the European ladies and gentlemen, mounted on elephants, had assembled close to the cars, to observe the ceremonies. The Rajah alighted near the ruth of the idol Bulbudra; he was dressed in very plain muslin, and barefooted, and a very stout priest led him by the hand, and others surrounded him with sticks in their hands, which they used very freely to keep off the crowd, and, as a further security, his palankeen and elephant were kept close in the rear. The Rajah is a young man, who for the last two years is said to have lost all energy of mind. On this great occasion he exhibited every symptom of excessive trepidation and alarm. Nothing of a devotional spirit was observable, but a great apprehension of suffering from the crowd. On ascending the car by a sloping platform, he stopped at every third step, looked round, ordered his attendants to remove from the ruth many intruders, and was the very image of sulkiness and vexation. Several silver trumpets sounded, and the pilgrims shouted most loudly. When the Rajah reached the top of the platform, he worshipped the idol Bulbudra, and then with a broom swept the floor all round. He was afterwards presented by the priests with a silver vessel, containing essence of sandal-wood, with which he sprinkled the floor; and then presented some offerings to the idol, from whom he received, as a mark of honour, a garland of flowers, which the priests took from the images, and put round the Rajah's neck; and the ceremony concluded with the Rajah's prostrating himself flat on the floor before the idol, amidst the shouts of the pilgrims and the piercing notes of the shrill silver trumpets. He then descended slowly from the car, and proceeded barefooted to the car of Juggernaut, and finally to that of his

sister Shubudra, where the same ceremonies were performed, and to close his labours for the day, he went behind each car, and endeavoured to propel it forward, without which ceremony it could not afterwards be moved. On a signal being given, a most active scene commenced: several thousand men, each holding a small green branch in his hand, came running up to the raths, clearing their way through the crowd from a considerable distance, in regular files; they soon removed the sloping platforms, each man having first touched the car with his branch. When all was ready, these men, aided by the pilgrims, laid hold of the cables, taking care to keep their faces towards the idol. The rath of Bulbudra was the first moved;—the shrillness of the trumpets, the shouts of the pilgrims, and the creaking of the ponderous wheels, made a most frightful noise. The car was crowded by people, many had crept under, and clung to the large axletrees, and it was impossible to look on without shuddering with the apprehension that some shocking accidents would happen, whilst so many pilgrims were evidently in imminent danger. Each car was moved but a short distance on that day, and fortunately without the loss of any lives. On the following day the dreaded event was but too awfully realized. A crowd of pilgrims, too poor to pay for admission, had collected at the barrier, and the British collector, on finding that twenty-four had already died from exposure to rain and want of food, humanely opened the gate. These poor creatures rushed to worship the idols on the raths, and shewed their zeal by pulling the ropes. It has been observed, that they are obliged, out of respect for the idol, to walk backward. Six pilgrims, stationed close to the car, were aiding in pulling a rope, which suddenly yielded, having become slacker than the others. These men fell to the ground, unheeded by the shouting mob; four of them were instantly crushed to atoms, the fifth had a leg dreadfully mangled, and the sixth fell between two wheels, and escaped unhurt. The practice which formerly prevailed of enticing pilgrims to sacrifice their lives, by voluntarily throwing themselves under the wheels, has happily ceased, and nothing of the kind was attempted. The loss of life, however, occasioned by this deplorable superstition,

probably exceeds that of any other. The aged, the weak, the sick, are persuaded to attempt this pilgrimage, as a panacea for all evils. The number of women and children is very great. The pilgrims leave their families, and all their occupations, to travel an immense distance, with the delusive hope of obtaining eternal bliss. Their means of subsistence on the road is scanty. Their light clothing and little bodily strength is ill calculated to encounter inclemency of the weather. When they reach the district of Cuttack, they cease to experience the hospitality shown elsewhere to pilgrims. It is a burthen which the inhabitants could not sustain; and they prefer availing themselves of the increased demand for provisions to augment the price. This difficulty is more severely felt as they approach the temple, till they find scarcely enough left to pay the tax to government, and to satisfy their rapacious brahmin. At Pooree Juggernaut, during the great festival, fire-wood or fuel, of any description, is scarcely procurable. It is not even customary for the pilgrims to cook their victuals; they are expected to buy holy food, which, on such occasions, is sold at an enormous price, and of very inferior quality. Whilst the idol is travelling in his car no rice is cooked, nothing but purchased grain is procurable. The weather is often bad, and the smallest shelter is only to be had at a heavy expense. The pilgrim, on leaving Juggernaut, has still a long journey before him, and his means of support are often almost, if not quite exhausted. The work of death then becomes rapid, and the route of the pilgrims may be traced by the bones left by the jackals and vultures. The country near the temple seems suddenly to have been visited by pestilence and famine; dead bodies are seen in every direction; pariah dogs, jackals, and vultures are observed watching the last moments of the dying pilgrim, and not unfrequently hasten his fate. It is true, that there are at Pooree, and at Cuttack, hospitals where the sick may get medicines gratis; but the starving pilgrim is not supplied with food; there is no establishment to carry the sick to the hospital: and at Pooree Juggernaut, by some strange arrangement, the hospital, instead of being entrusted to the military surgeon residing at the place, has been put under the civil surgeon at Cuttack, who

has important duties to perform at the latter place, distant fifty miles. Some charitable Hindoos endeavoured to lessen this evil, by leaving lands for the purpose of maintaining poor pilgrims; but these benevolent intentions have been defeated

by the avarice of those intrusted with the lands; and sufficient attention has not yet been paid by the Civil authorities to these charitable institutions.—*Missionary Quarterly Circular.*

SLAVERY IN THE MAURITIUS.

The following statement was written by a French gentleman in 1769. We hope and trust that the present state of things is different.

We have extracted the article from the eighth number of the *British and Colonial Weekly Register*.

"The blacks who till the ground are brought from Madagascar, where a slave may be bought for a barrel of powder, or a few muskets, linen, or especially piastres; the greatest price paid is fifty crowns (£7. 10s.), and that rarely.

[After describing their simple arts and habits in their own country, he continues.]

"These arts and these manners they bring with them to the Isle of France, where they are landed with a rag round their loins. The men are ranged on one side, and on the other the women, with their infants, who cling for fear to their mothers. The inhabitant having examined them, as he would a horse, buys what are fit for his purpose. Brothers, sisters, friends, lovers, are torn asunder; and, bidding each other a long farewell, are driven weeping to the plantations they are bought for. Sometimes they turn desperate, fancying that the white people intend eating their flesh, making red wine of their blood, and gunpowder of their bones.

"They are treated in the following manner:—At break of day a signal of three smacks of the whip calls them to work; each of them betakes himself with his spade to the plantations, where they work almost naked in the heat of the sun. Their food is maize, bruised and boiled, or bread made of manioc, and their clothing a single piece of linen. Upon the commission of the most trivial offence, they are tied hand and foot to a ladder; the overseer then comes with a whip, like a postilion's, and gives them fifty, a hundred, or perhaps two hundred lashes, upon the posteriors. Each stroke carries off its

portion of skin. The poor wretch is then untied, an iron collar with three spikes put round his neck, and he is then sent back to his task. Some of them are unable to sit down for a month after this whipping, which punishment is inflicted with equal severity on women as on men.

"In the evening, when they return home, they are obliged to pray for the prosperity of their masters; and before they go to rest they wish him a good night.

"There is a law in force in their favour, called the *Code Noir*, which ordains that they shall receive no more than thirty lashes for any one offence—that they shall not work on Sunday—that they shall eat meat once a week—and have a new shirt every year; but this law is not observed. Sometimes, when grown too old to labour, they are turned out to get their bread where they can. One day I saw a poor creature, who was nothing but skin and bone, cutting off the flesh of a dead horse to eat. It was one skeleton devouring another.

"When a European seems affected at these sights, the inhabitants tell him he does not know the blacks,—that they are such gluttons as to go and steal victuals from the neighbouring houses;—so idle that they take no manner of care of their master's business, nor do what they are set about;—that the women are totally inattentive to family affairs, and so little concerned about children, that they had rather procure an abortion than bring them into the world.

"The Negroes are naturally lively, but, after having been some time in slavery, become melancholy. Love seems the only passion their sorrows will permit them to be sensible of. They do all in their power to get married; and if their choice is suffered to take place, they generally prefer those who have passed the prime of their youth; who, they tell you, *make better soup than the very young ones*. They give the wife all they possess. If their mistress

is the slave of another planter, they will go three or four leagues in the night to see her, through ways one would think impassable. When under the influence of this passion, they are alike fearless of fatigue or of punishment. Sometimes they appoint a rendezvous in the middle of the night, and, perhaps, under the shelter of a rock, they dance to the dismal sound of a bladder filled with peas: but the sight of a white person, or the barking of a dog, immediately breaks up the assembly.

"They have also dogs with them, and it is an undoubted truth that these animals know perfectly, even in the dark, not only a white man, but a dog that belongs to a white man, both of whom they fear and hate, howling as soon as they approach.

"The dogs of the white people seem, on their part, to have adopted the sentiments of their masters; and, at the least encouragement, will fly with the utmost fury upon a slave or upon his dog.

"In short, the blacks are sometimes unable to endure their hard lot, and give themselves up to despair. Some hang or poison themselves; others will get into a little boat, and without sails, provisions, or compass, hazard a voyage of 200 leagues, to return to Madagascar, where they have been seen sometimes to land, and have been taken and sent back to their masters.

"In general they secrete themselves in the woods, where they are hunted by parties of soldiers, and by other Negroes with dogs. Some of the inhabitants form parties of pleasure for this purpose, put up a Negro as they would a wild beast, and if they cannot hunt him down, will shoot him, cut off his head, and bring it in triumph to town upon a stick. Of this I am an eye-witness every week.

"When a *Maron Negro* is caught, he is whipped and one of his ears cut off: the second time he is again whipped, the sinews of his hams cut across, and he is put in chains; for the third offence he is hanged, but kept in ignorance of his sentence until put in execution.

"I have seen some of them hanged, and broken alive. They went to execution with joy, and suffered without a cry. I once saw even a woman throw herself from the top of the ladder. They believe that they shall find more happiness in ano-

ther world, and that the Father of Mankind is not unjust, as men are.

"Sometimes they are baptized, and are told they thereby become the brethren of the white people, and will go to Heaven: but they are hardly to be made believe that the Europeans can ever be instrumental in their going to Paradise; saying, that on earth they are the cause of all the sufferings they endure."

[After detailing some disgusting scenes of cruelty, the writer proceeds:]

"Not a day passes but both men and women are whipped for having broken earthenware, for not shutting the door after them, or some such trifling reason; and, when almost covered with blood, are rubbed with vinegar and salt to heal their wounds. On the quay, I have sometimes seen them so overwhelmed with grief, that they have been unable even to utter a cry; others biting the cannon to which they were tied. My pen is weary of writing this recital of horrors, my eyes of seeing, and my ears of hearing their doleful mournings. Happy you, who, when tired of continuing in town, can retire to a country where fertile plains are seen, with rising hills, villages, harvests, and vineyards, the plenty of which cheers the hearts of a people who accompany their labours with dancing and singing: signs these, at least, of happiness! The sights I see are poor Negro women bent over a spade, the companion of their labour, their children, slung over their backs—Negroes who pass trembling and shrinking before me. Sometimes I hear the sound of their tambour afar off: but far more frequently the smack of the whips, that echo in the hills like the report of a pistol, and cries of 'mercy, master, mercy!' which at once strike my ears and pierce my heart.

"P.S.—Whether coffee and sugar are really necessary to the happiness of Europe is more than I can say; but I affirm that these two vegetables have brought wretchedness and misery upon America and Africa: the former is depopulated that Europeans may have a land to plant them in, and the latter is stripped of its inhabitants for hands to cultivate them.

"It is thought more for our interest to have plantations for cultivating ourselves the commodities we want, than to purchase them of our neighbours; but, since carpenters, bricklayers, masons, and other

workmen from Europe, can work in the open air, and exposed to the sun, why should not white men be employed in all sorts of labour? But what then is to become of the proprietors of these lands? I answer, they would become the richer by this means. An inhabitant would live at his ease were he to employ twenty farmers: possessed of twenty slaves, he struggles in vain with an insurmountable poverty. The number of slaves here are computed at 2,000. A yearly recruit of an eighteenth part of that number is found absolutely necessary. Hence we see, that the colony left to itself would, in eighteen years, be extirpated. So true is it that, without liberty and property, population must decrease; and that injustice and good husbandry are incompatible.

"The *Code Noir* is said to be made for the relief of slaves: be it so; yet does the cruelty of the masters exceed the punishment it permits, and their avarice withholds the food, the rest, and the rewards it decrees. If the poor wretches complain of this infringement, to whom do they seek for redress? To judges, who are, perhaps, the tyrants under whose oppression they languish.

"But, say they, these people are not to be restrained but by severities; punishments must be inflicted, iron collars with three points, whips, fetters for their legs, and chains of iron for their necks, must be made use of: they must be treated like savage beasts, or the white people could not live like men. From this principle, so grossly unjust, no consequences can be deduced but what are equally unjust and inhuman; nor does it suffice that these poor Negroes are victims to the avarice and cruelty of the most depraved of men, but they must also be the sport of their sophistical arguments.

"Our priests tell them that the slavery

of their present life will ensure to them a spiritual liberty in Heaven; but the greater part are bought at an age too late to learn French, and our missionaries do not understand the language of the country. Moreover, those who have been baptized are not as yet better treated than the rest.

"The planters add, that the Negroes merit the vengeance of Heaven for the traffic they carry on. Are we then to take upon us to be their executioners? Let us leave the destruction of kites to the vultures.

"I am concerned to see that philosophers, who enter the lists with so much alacrity to combat other abuses, scarcely speak of this slavery of the Negroes beyond a degree of pleasantry: indeed, it is a subject they seem desirous of avoiding. They speak of the massacre of Paris, and of the Mexicans by the Spaniards, as if the crimes of our days, and in which the half of Europe are concerned, either as principals or accessaries, were not equal to them. Can they believe the iniquity of murdering a number of people of a different persuasion than ourselves, to be greater than that of bringing misery and torment of the severest nature upon a whole nation, to whom we are indebted for those delicacies which our luxury has rendered necessary to us? Those beautiful rose and flame-colours in which our ladies are dressed; cotton, of so general use, coffee, and chocolate, now the only breakfast admitted to polite tables; the rouge, with which the pallid beauty gives new bloom to her complexion; all these are prepared by the industrious hand of the enslaved and oppressed Negro. 'Ye women of sensibility and sentiment, who weep at the affecting story of a novel, or the representation of a tragedy, know, that what constitutes your chiefest delight, is moistened with the tears and dyed with the blood of men!'"

RUNJEET SINGH, AND THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER OF THE BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

To the utter ignorance of the British public respecting the Sikh nation, which forms the north-western boundary of our Indian Empire, may be attributed in some measure the portentous rumours which were lately

circulated in this country respecting military movements in that quarter. Runjeet Singh, the King of the Sikhs, was represented as a mighty conqueror, who had subdued his warlike neighbours, and established an exten-

sive and powerful empire. It was natural, from such premises, that the rumour should go on to say, that he was advancing with an overwhelming force to invade the British territories.

We stated briefly, in our last number, the sum total of his successes; *viz.* that he had obtained possession of the fort and district of Peshawur, through the treachery of the Afghan governor, and that he had subsequently beaten the Afghans in a general engagement. This is literally all; for even the victory, decisive as it appears to have been, has by no means left him in the secure possession of his newly-acquired territory.

In point of fact, our countrymen at home know nothing of Runjeet Singh, the Sikhs, or the Afghans; it is by no means surprising, therefore, that a few indistinct reports should suddenly have affected the price of India stock.

We have formerly declared, not only that we entertain no serious apprehensions of formidable invasion from either of our north-western neighbours, but that we even regard them as the best possible safeguard to the British frontier. The Sikhs and the Afghans are each a warlike people: but they are rather internally strong than formidable to their neighbours. From the nature of their country they are naturally independent. They may acknowledge a single chieftain, but his rule will never be despotic, and his tenure must always be precarious. Both the Sikhs and Afghans are composed of numerous tribes. In both nations the superior ability of a principal chief has at times enabled him to assume a degree of authority beyond that which the national character would willingly concede. Such sovereigns have occasionally aimed at foreign conquest, but have invariably found it necessary to return after a short absence, to subdue the turbulent dispositions of their own subjects.

Considering the peculiar character of the Sikh nation, beyond even the independent spirit to which we have

alluded, we regard its present sovereign as an extraordinary individual. He has doubtless succeeded in assuming kingly, though not despotic power. But a very cursory glance at his history, will sufficiently prove that his government has been that of a restless prince who dared not remain at peace. His early career, from 1805 to 1808, was a series of unremitted endeavours to obtain a predominance over his brother chiefs, whether by craft or force. He was well aware, however, of the character of his subjects, and has ever since contrived to find them employment, by leading them against the neighbouring Afghan Princes, from whom he generally extorted tribute for leaving them in their respective governments. The non-payment of the tribute was a continual pretext for hostilities, and the prospect of plunder a never failing stimulus to his restless troops. It is pointedly stated in several of the native Ukbars, that the principal chiefs of his nation were either induced or compelled to accompany him, whenever he undertook an expedition which led him but a trifling distance beyond the frontiers of his dominions. Moreover, he is continually on the move in his own territories, and hastily returns to his capital from any expedition he may have undertaken, without allowing himself sufficient time to follow up his successes. When these circumstances are considered in connexion with the general character, and the feudal and religious institutions of the nation he governs, we think it may be fairly argued that his own authority is at best precarious, and that his death will, in all probability, occasion a total dismemberment of the government he has consolidated.

The most distant expedition in which he has been hitherto engaged, was that which terminated in the conquest of the celebrated valley of Cashmere. This was a bait sufficiently tempting to excite the cupidity of the subordinate chiefs in a more than

usual degree. With this exception, however, his military operations have been invariably directed against the petty Princes whose territories bordered on his immediate frontier. The Nabobs of Moultan and Buhawulpoor were objects of repeated attack on the southern side of his dominions, while on the northern the independent spirit of the mountain chiefs has continually furnished him with excitements to aggression. He has been threatening an attack upon Peshawur for several years, but never ventured upon the undertaking. The treachery, however, of the Governor has just given him possession of that province, and the European discipline which he has introduced into his army has enabled him to defeat the Afghans in a general battle.

It is possible that this latter circumstance, *viz.* the establishment of an efficient standing army, may enable him to assume a position hitherto beyond his reach; in plainer language, that it will render him more despotic at home and more formidable abroad; but even this can never secure to him the permanent subjection of countless tribes of independent warriors broadly scattered over mountainous districts,

Fierce in their native hardihood of soul,
True to imagined right, above controul,

The kingdom of Cabul has been in a very distracted state for many years. The Prince who occupied the throne when Mr. Elphinstone undertook his embassy has been long an exile, and we believe is now residing in the British territories. The kingdom is also divided between two other competitors, who have long been carrying on a rancorous hostility. If even from such a state of things Runjeet Singh has hitherto found himself unable to profit beyond the successes we have already mentioned; if the possession of Peshawur remains precarious even after a signal victory; there is much indeed to be accomplished before he can appear in so formidable a character

as to endanger the security of our Indian Empire.

In point of fact, however, Runjeet Singh is on the best possible terms with the British Government. Several years ago he was apprehensive and jealous: but a friendly intercourse was opened with him, and we believe that he is perfectly satisfied that we are likely to entertain no hostile designs against him. That he has none towards ourselves we are equally persuaded: he is too conscious that he would necessarily be a loser in the contest. In the course of the late Pindarrie and Mahratta war he was urged by the Durbar of Holcar to join in the general confederacy against the British. Not only did he positively decline, but he even recommended peace to the very powers which sought his alliance.

Mr. Moorcroft, now on his return from his expedition beyond the Himalaya range, is at present residing at the court of Runjeet. He was treated by him with great kindness in his progress outwards, was furnished with an abundance of every thing requisite for his journey, and specially exempted from being taxed with the usual duties payable on the transit of merchandize.*

In a word, the present sovereign of the Sikhs appears, by his general conduct, to be desirous of cultivating friendly relations with the British Government: and we sincerely hope that a similar course of policy will be pursued towards himself, by our Indian authorities.

We have already said that we expect the dismemberment of the Sikh empire, notwithstanding the introduction of a standing army. The Europeans engaged in the service of Runjeet are natives of various countries, and must be expected to regard each other with some degree of national jealousy, if not animosity. Here then are ample materials for faction

* We trust that we shall shortly be enabled to furnish our readers with very interesting details respecting the discoveries of this enterprising traveller.

and intrigue. Nor is this all: is it likely that the principal native officers in the Court or the army of Runjeet, will look with a favourable eye upon foreign adventurers? So small, however, are our apprehensions of danger from the increasing power of the nation, and such, on the contrary, our regard for it as an interested ally, most happily situated for our own protection, that we sincerely hope our expectations of dismemberment may not be realized, but that the Sikh nation may continue to improve in vigour, consistency, and strength.

On a former occasion, we laughed at the rumours that were then afloat of a projected invasion from Russia, and endeavoured to point out the insurmountable difficulties attendant on such an enterprise; and we may add, in our present reflections, that we are equally persuaded that there is nothing to be dreaded from the Persians or the Afghans. There are nations, however, which in former ages have swept the earth with the besom of destruction; which have burst from their native plains with the force of an overwhelming torrent, and extended their exterminating ravages to the western shores of Europe. The Tartars of Central Asia, are a people to be feared. Such has invariably been the celerity of their movements, that their history and their power have been equally unknown, until their armies have overrun the world. It is true that, of late years, inquiry has been more alert respecting them; but the knowledge we possess is very scanty. The most accurate and extensive information has been obtained by the Russians, who have latterly had commercial, and, in some measure, political relations with one or more of the Tartar Governments. At present there appears to be no predominating Khan to unite the various tribes for general devasta-

tion; and we hope also that the Tartars of these districts are gradually acquiring more settled and social habits.

In our number for February 1822, we published a rumour, which was at that time circulated in India, respecting a chieftain styled Shah Moorad, who had just established an Usbek empire of no trifling extent immediately on the northern side of the range of Hindoo Coosh. It was stated that he had subdued the following countries within the space of eight months: Budukshan, Balkh, Kertageen Koolab, Inderab, Khoos, the district of the Hazarehs, and the province of Little Kashkar. As this newly-established empire, however, is only separated from the territories of Runjeet Singh by the Hindoo Coosh, we cannot but think it probable that we should have derived subsequent intelligence respecting it through the Lahore Ukbars, if it had really become so formidable as the rumour to which we refer so pompously represented.

On these, and other topics relating to these inland regions, we anxiously look to Mr. Moorcroft for copious and accurate information.

To conclude our remarks; we repeat that the Sikhs and Afghans, from their peculiar institutions, the independence of their character, and the general inhospitability of the districts they respectively inhabit, are the best outworks for the protection of the British territory we could possibly desire. The course of wisdom, on our part, is clearly to allay their jealousy and to cultivate their friendship; studiously avoiding interference in their mutual animosities or internal government; and while we command their respect by our national strength, to set them an example of good government as productive of the blessings of security and peace.

Review of Books.

The Slavery of the British West-India Colonies, delineated as it exists, both in Law and Practice, and compared with the Slavery of other Countries, ancient and modern, Vol. I.; being a Delineation of the State in point of Law. By JAMES STEPHEN, Esq. London. 1823.

WE do not consider it remote from the character of our Journal, or likely to prove uninteresting to the bulk of our readers, to enter upon the subject of Colonial Slavery. Some of our reasons will be collected from the following extract from Mr. Stephen's preface. He is alluding to the vapid and ridiculous menaces latterly held out to the Mother-country, by some of the West-Indian assemblies.

They will assert their independence of us!!! Then I trust they will allow us also to become independent of them; and a rich boon it would be. The people of England would be *punished* by saving two millions a year, which we now pay in the price of sugar, through their monopoly of our markets, after every pretence of reciprocity has ceased. The manufacturers and merchants of England would be further punished, by reaping a copious harvest in every foreign region in which sugar is produced. They would no longer have to abandon to rivals on the European continent, or in the United States, the copious supply of Cuba, and in a great measure of Brazil. By taking returns in sugar, we should nearly monopolize the import trade of both. I am far from recommending, indeed, our so encouraging the agriculture of countries which still adhere to the slave trade; but it is probable that the boon of supplying the British markets might effectually second our instances with them for the renunciation of that commerce. We might also regain, and engross, the very valuable commerce of Hayti, which, in complaisance to Jamaica, we have foolishly renounced. Above all, we should be enabled to cultivate in the East the richest field that ever was opened to a manufacturing and commercial people; to reap the best fruits of our vast Indian empire; and greatly to strengthen its foundations. The looms of England would be in full requisition to clothe the natives of Hindostan, and their willing agricultural industry would give us full freights for our shipping, as well

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as copious supplies for our consumption of sugar, in return. We might soon so far reduce the commodity in price, as not only to extend it, consumption here, to the great increase of our revenue, but to undersell every foreign rival that raises it by slave labour, in all the markets of the continent. We might thus ultimately put an end to slavery in the new world, through the competition of free labour, aided by British enterprise, in the old. Europe and Asia, combining their commercial faculties under the British flag, might deliver Africa from the slave trade, and America from its pestilent fruits. The foulest reproach of commerce might be wiped away by the beneficent hand of commerce herself, and the mistress of the seas might obtain a new title, to be hailed as the benefactress of mankind in every region of the globe.

Certainly we do not go to the same length in our expectations, as the eloquent author of this passage. Our wishes however, are not inferior to his; and we do think, that the present situation of the Western World, the extensive revolutions of which it has latterly been the scene, the improving character of its inhabitants, their progress in knowledge, in strength, and in commercial importance, and more especially the continued depravity, hard-heartedness, and obstinate adherence to antiquated and exploded notions of self-importance, and *white* privileges, which distinguish that small and degraded class, the planters of our colonies, will ere long lead to a crisis in all our West-Indian islands, similar to the revolution in St. Domingo, though, for the sake of their British connexions, we trust it will be widely different in its circumstances.

In such a case, unquestionably, our East-India possessions will assume a still more important character in their political and commercial relations with the Mother-country, than they even now enjoy. And if any apology is thought necessary for the present article, this view of the subject will afford it to us.

What is not very common in a work
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of this didactic character, its title-page affords a correct description of its object. It is strictly a delineation of West-Indian Slavery. The preface informs us that it was commenced many years ago; that it was suspended for a time, and was resumed at the instance of the London Society for the Mitigation and gradual Abolition of Slavery. The great interest lately excited on the subject, has sent it into the world in an imperfect state; only the first volume being at present published.

It is somewhat unusual to attach much importance to a preface; but there is very much in that which is prefixed to this work which deserves serious attention. Before we proceed therefore, to any consideration of the work itself, we shall draw the attention of our readers to some of Mr. Stephen's preliminary observations; and by way of introduction, we beg to quote the following extract from a debate before the House of Assembly at Jamaica of the 15th of last December.

Dec. 15. Mr. Wright adverted to the use made of the public press by the enemies of the colonies, who, previous to the discussion of any momentous question, never failed to prejudice the public by false publications in the newspapers of the Mother-country, and in pamphlets, which are widely circulated; the House had, by its proceedings, thrown down the gauntlet, and now that the battle must be fought for the preservation of our right of legislation; it was but fair to use those means employed by our enemies, and, as they would commence their attack through the press, he considered we should meet them on the same grounds. To do this, it was necessary to vest in Great Britain a sum of money to procure the insertion of articles refuting the calumnies of our enemies. This grant was not unprecedented, as would be seen on reference to the Journals. He then moved that the Receiver-General be directed to remit the sum of 1,000*l.* to the Agent, and that the Commissioners of Correspondence be directed to correspond with the Agent on the subject. The resolution was agreed to *nem. con.*

Mr. Mitchell, in giving his vote, said he hoped the printers would have discretion enough not to notice the grant, as it would be an engine in the hands of our enemies. He recollected, when his friend Sir Simon Taylor, in consideration of Cobbett's ad-

vocating the cause of the colonies, sent him home a present of old rum (*a laugh*). Mr. Cobbett received the present, but requested that no similar thing might again be done, as his enemies might say he was bribed—for these reasons, he hoped the printers would not notice the votes.

We have long known the fact, and so we believe, have most people, that the public journals were regularly and liberally paid for their exertions on behalf of the West-Indian party. It is one illustration of the system of tyranny exercised by the press over the intellects of the inhabitants of this country, that a fact so notorious has never yet been exposed and reprobated as it deserves; but that mischievous *esprit de corps*, which affects to uphold the press as immaculate and uncorruptible, will not permit even the exacerbated feelings of party opposition, or even personal hostility, to tear away the veil that conceals the hypocrisy of an opponent, lest it should be suspected, or rather discovered, that the whole body of periodical writers is governed by the same contemptible inducements. Yet the reflecting reader did not require that evidence of the fact which we have above extracted from the *Colonial Register*, to satisfy him of the system of bribery by which the periodical press has been won over to the adoption of the views of the Colonial party. Will it be believed, that any newspaper will daily or weekly lend its libels to their aid, when it is self-evident that the damages which the libelled parties might recover, would sweep away the earnings of years, unless they were not only indemnified, but liberally paid for their insertion? Is it not self-evident, that the temptation must be great which can induce them, for that party, to publish articles that run counter to all their avowed political principles? True, we do not respect the consistency of the *Times*, nor do we approve of the character or conduct of the *John Bull*: but still we will not believe that the former paper would gratuitously desert its avowed

principles of liberty, and liberality almost radical, to advocate the feelings and interests of the most obstinate abettors of slavery in its worst shape; or that the latter paper would, with equal consistency, without pecuniary temptation, set itself in open hostility to the colonial measures of that government, whose policy and principles it has steadily advocated from its commencement. The grant of the House of Assembly at Jamaica must surely remove the doubts of all, who may hitherto have been sceptical on the subject.

In writing these remarks, we have not lost sight of Mr. Stephen's preface; the early part of which is designed to prove the utility of public discussion, as an operative means in obtaining parliamentary interference, and in working colonial reformation, through the intervention of the colonial assemblies. We are anxious to shew how much importance the anti-abolitionists, themselves, attach to public discussion, by the pains they take to monopolize the periodical press, the principal vehicle of that discussion.

Mr. Stephen proceeds to point out the necessity of direct parliamentary interference, instead of adopting the indecisive and pusillanimous course of leaving it to the colonial assemblies to suggest and enforce the means of reformation; and, with equal force and truth, shews how fruitless every attempt has been to produce any real amelioration in the condition of the slaves, except by the legislative enactments of the Mother-country. In his remarks on this subject we cannot afford room to follow him; but we will, nevertheless, extract one or two most important observations, tending to shew the utter inability of the colonial assemblies to reform the existing system.

The assemblies, in the smaller islands at least, are generally composed of men dependent for their subsistence on the system proposed to be reformed; and to whose hopes in life the immediate correction of it would be fatal. They are, he-

sides, too intimately connected with, and dependent on, the small free communities they represent, to oppose themselves in earnest to their general voice; or to venture on measures so offensive to their white brethren, as all effectual laws would be, the objects of which avowedly were to raise the negroes in the social scale, and by preparing a future abolition of slavery itself, to reduce the proud and gainful ascendancy of the privileged class. Meliorating acts, incapable of being enforced, and known to be framed for the sole purpose of averting parliamentary interference, are easily borne with; but the man who, in one of those petty assemblies, should attempt to realize the benevolent ideas and plans of the British Government, would be a hardy philanthropist indeed. If he did not escape, like the late Barbadoes missionary, by flight, he would probably have to feed the flames of his own mansion kindled by a popular torch.

What I mean is, that the members of these insular assemblies, being on an average, I think, about twenty in number, and in some islands considerably less, are for the most part either planters deeply encumbered with debt, or managers and other dependents of such planters. Now if slavery cannot be lightened, and progressively abolished, without present sacrifices, such as they or their needy employers cannot afford to make; if, for instance, labour must be lessened, and sustenance increased (without which the fatal decrease of plantation slaves by mortality cannot be prevented), at the price of reducing the sugar crops, and augmenting the current expenses on estates that barely now enable their owner to keep down the interest of the incumbrances; upon what principle can it be expected that he or his manager should propose or vote for laws, by which such painful sacrifices would be imposed? Not upon a feeling of humanity, certainly; for that would have led to their voluntary adoption:—not on a provident regard to the future interests of the estate; for it must soon cease to be his.

Well, indeed, may he add,

If it is fit that such a state as is delineated in the following work should remain unmitigated, till the hapless subjects of it perish in their chains, let the House of Commons at once rescind its resolutions, and leave the poor victims to their fate. But if any thing, however small, is to be done for their relief, I trust that Parliament will cease impotently and mischievously to *recommend*, and begin at length to *ordain*.

If, indeed, it is not unbecoming in us to oppose our judgment to that of this eminent writer, we could have

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wished that he had treated with the disdain they justly merit the infamous aspersions and scandalous libels in which the rancorous opponents of abolition measures have indulged against him and his family. Can it be necessary for him, after a long and honourable life, spent in the service and under the eye of the public, to vindicate his claims to public admiration and private esteem? Can it be necessary for him to enter the lists with adversaries, who wear not the insignia, and dare not use the weapons of honourable warfare? Can he suppose that the respect he has obtained, as an advocate, a statesman, and a philanthropist, can be affected by the opprobrious calumnies of ephemeral and obscure publications? We do indeed condemn not only him, but the other illustrious characters, who are equal sufferers with him in this respect, for not administering the proper punishment upon their traducers, by extracting from their pockets the gains of their nefarious traffic, on the same principle that the fine of a convicted gambler is measured by the profits of his offence. But we are proud to think, that the public feeling is not yet so vitiated in this moral country, as to render it necessary for Mr. Stephen, or Mr. Wilberforce, personally to defend themselves against the imputations of the colonists, or their corrupted advocates.

We have, however, too long deferred our examination of the book itself.

It might appear superfluous to many to delineate West-Indian slavery at this time of day. We will, ourselves, acknowledge that we took up the book under the influence of this feeling, and we avow, not without some sense of shame, our surprise at the conviction we soon felt of our extreme ignorance on the subject. To illustrate our meaning, let any of our readers ask himself, before he proceeds farther, what is West-Indian slavery? In what it differs from other states described by a similar name? We doubt if he

can give, even to himself, a satisfactory answer to the question. In this most happy country, such an inquiry is strictly speculative; we know not how to define with accuracy that of which, by experience, we have no knowledge.

"*Slavery*," argues one man, "is inconsistent with natural justice, with humanity, with Christian principles;—it is productive of infinite evils, moral and political;—it is unworthy of being upheld and tolerated by a liberal and generous people."—"Slavery," replies another, "is an ancient and very general state of man; and many enlightened moralists have allowed that it may have, in the rights of war, or in actual compact, a legitimate origin;—considered in its consequences, it may be productive of humane effects;—it is not prohibited by the sacred pages;—it prevailed even among the chosen people of God.—Its tendency, in general, may indeed be bad; the state itself is a subject of regret, but it is a necessary evil; and such as, without the introduction of greater evils, cannot be abolished."

Strange as this may sound, it is, nevertheless, strictly true. After all the eloquence that has been expended in its condemnation, after all the reasoning that has been exerted for its suppression, we verily believe that there is not one man in a thousand, who has spoken or written on the subject, that accurately understands the meaning of the term slavery; and for this obvious reason, that the colonists have studiously concealed its real character; while the abolitionists, that is to say, every Englishman not personally connected with the colonies, have never had the opportunity of satisfying themselves by ocular experience what that character is. One man, therefore, attaches to the phrase little more import than that of a peasant or a menial servant; another pictures to himself the condition of the ancient serf; a third recalls to mind the description of the Spartan helot; while a fourth, perhaps, more nearly approaches the truth, in quoting the somewhat analogous sufferings of the Christian slaves at Algiers or Tunis. Those alone, who can rightly estimate the word, West-Indian planters,

overseers, and managers, purposely assist in corroborating these false impressions.

Let Mr. Stephen give his explanation of the state :

Excessive toil, hunger, pain, imprisonment, exile, and every possible species of human sufferance, with the exceptions of violent death and mutilation, are inflictions within the legal range of the master's authority. He can oppress by deputy, as well as in person; he can transfer his authority when, how, and to whom he pleases. Without his leave, no property whatever can be acquired or held; without his will, no domestic comforts or social connections can be for a moment enjoyed. He is impotent only to secure to his faithful slave those slender advantages with which the loss of liberty has elsewhere been, in some small degree, compensated. The poor negro finds in slavery nothing secure, nothing permanent, but the weight of the chain that galls him. Though bereft of property, he is still the sport of fortune; though a tiller of the soil, he has no share in its produce, or any sure means of support. Though confined to the domain, he has no abiding domicile. Home, wife, subsistence, children, friends, country, are all to him most precarious possessions; all depend, not only on the will, but often also on the life, the prudence, the foresight, or the fortune of his owner. He has no legal means of deliverance from the merciless exercise of that extreme authority to which he is thus subjected. Though this harshest of human relations is so brittle in respect of the superior party, it cannot, without his consent, be severed at the instance, or for the necessary protection of the inferior. The poor negro can rarely be released, but by death, from the yoke of the most inhuman oppressor. To finish the injustice of this sad destiny, it descends upon his offspring. They are slaves to the latest posterity; except that his female descendants may, at the price of pollution, and by submitting to the lusts of their oppressors for three generations, restore freedom to a portion of the fourth.

This is slavery, indeed. Of the planters and the resident colonial interest we despair: but let the British merchant, let the English mortgagee, let the London or Bristol consignee of West-Indian produce peruse this passage, and alas! Mr. Stephen has PROVED it true, and analyze his feelings. This is no exaggerated statement, no zealous enthusiastic representation; not a word is here asserted

that is not borne out by evidence—aye, and evidence of the most conclusive and satisfactory description; for the author, with scrupulous conscientiousness, has uniformly, almost invariably, extracted his proofs from the mouths of *the colonists themselves*, and drawn his description from facts stated by the very parties against whom he argues.

After a preliminary chapter upon the importance of the subject and the plan of the work, which Mr. Stephen divides into the delineation of colonial slavery as a legal institution, and then with reference to its practical nature and effects, he proceeds to consider the origin and authority of the colonial slave laws in general, and points out the ignorance of Parliament on this head. It is really curious, and peculiarly revolting to our British feelings, that near a million of fellow-creatures should be existing in that wretched state which has been described, unsanctioned and undefined by any law, either British or Colonial. It will scarcely be credited that, of all the innumerable Colonial and Parliamentary enactments for the regulation of slavery, there is not to be found a single statute declaratory of its existence. West-Indian slaves are slaves by custom only.

They found a condition of man, called slavery, already established by custom in their own and neighbouring islands; and being all slave-masters in right of that custom, before they became legislators, did not trouble themselves with inquiries into the legitimacy or extent of the private authority, which they already in fact possessed.

What is the legal force of custom in these recently settled countries? Its duration, even in our oldest colonies, is far short of what is necessary to found a prescriptive right. The case may appear still stranger when it is known, that the same assemblies which have left their slave system to rest upon the loose basis of brief usage and popular opinion, have not scrupled to pass declaratory laws, affirming, correspondently to the sense of Westminster Hall, that the law of England is in force there, except where altered by their own acts, or by acts of parliament, expressly binding them; and that all cus-

toms to the contrary are void; and this without any exception as to slavery.

Thus then it appears that, in defence of its legal character, the custom of slavery can alone be quoted; and that even so loose, so vague, and so unintelligible is the prescriptive right, that it is virtually extinguished by the declaratory laws of the Colonial assemblies themselves. We confess our utter inability to understand why any slave throughout the British West-Indian Islands might not walk off his alleged owner's estate, in defiance of resistance, any hour he pleased, with as much propriety as an English parent might reclaim from a gipsy his stolen child. It is ludicrous, if it were possible to indulge a feeling of levity upon such a subject, to observe the awkward dilemmas in which the Colonial assemblies were placed, by the inquiries of Parliament into the nature of their slave laws. In the Privy Council report on the slave trade, Part third, title Grenada and St. Christopher, the agent for those islands says, "*I think that the power which a master has over his slave, is that which a lord had formerly over his villein in this country.*" In the same report, under the title of Antigua, the Council and Assembly state, "that the power which masters have over their slaves *somewhat resembles* the power which lords exercised over their vassals when the tenure of pure villeinage prevailed." With a masterly hand indeed does Mr. Stephen point out the absurdity of the analogy, and the essential difference between the two classes.

The English lord could not delegate to any one his power of arbitrary correction; the West-India planter may, and universally does delegate it, to managers, overseers, and every subordinate agent, as well as to lessees, and all other persons claiming title under him. The charge of a negro's person, or the superintendence of his labours, always implies the right of whipping him at discretion.

Murder and mayhem were punishable by the English law as severely when the villein of the offender, as when a free man was the sufferer; but in some of our colonies, at the time when these answers

were given, the offence of murder itself, if perpetrated on a slave, subjected the murderer only to a small pecuniary fine; and as to mayhem, or mutilation, the late meliorating laws even have, for the most part, treated such enormities, however deliberate and wanton, as mere misdemeanors; though they are, in the same islands, felonies, if the sufferer be a free subject; and have limited within narrow bounds the fines or terms of imprisonment which the courts may in such cases inflict.

What is far more important, when the villein had civil rights, whether against strangers of a free condition, or the lord himself, he also had legal remedies. He might maintain all manner of actions, as fully as a free person, against every man but his lord, even against a man who beat him by the lord's order; and in some cases against the lord himself. He was also a competent prosecutor in criminal cases, and might in some cases appeal to his lord.

But we quote these answers of the Colonial Assemblies for the purpose of shewing their total inability to give any legal authority for the existence of Colonial slavery, and their unwillingness to furnish any correct description of its character.

It is with much regret that we cannot afford room for considerable extracts from the second chapter, treating of the persons who are subject to Colonial slavery; but on one point, that has been much misrepresented, we cannot resist a quotation.

As the African race only can be enslaved, the abject and vicious character known to be commonly produced by the state itself, is naturally associated and confounded, in the imaginations of the superior class, with the disgusting exterior of that enslaved people, as if it were generated rather by their blood, than by their degraded and brutalized condition; though, if we may rely on the best authorities, there is not on earth an uncivilized people chargeable with fewer vices, or possessed of a larger share of amiable qualities, than negroes in their native land.

We now proceed to the author's explanation of the legal relation between master and slave.

He explains this by laying down twelve general rules, or axioms, all of which are, in fact, embraced in the emphatic summary that we have before quoted of the characteristics and effects

of negro slavery. We cannot afford space for more than to shew, by a few instances, how substantially Mr. Stephen has proved the truth of the description he has given of the state. For instance, he supports the proposition that the master is the sole arbiter of the labour and the subsistence of the slave. In evidence of this he quotes the answers of the Councils of Barbadoes, Antigua, Nevis, and Bahamas to the queries proposed by the Committee of Privy Council. They are as follow :

Barbadoes.—The quere is, "Are any days or hours set apart in which the slaves labour for themselves?"

Ans. "There is no law regulating this matter." "The allowance of corn to a negro must depend on the circumstances of his master. If the planter fails in his own crop of corn, he must purchase; should the price be greater than he is able to pay, his negroes must suffer."

Antigua.—"No laws have ever been passed in this island for enforcing due care of the slaves."

Nevis.—"There is no law that gives the slave any allowances of time but Sunday. There is no law which obliges the master to grant provision grounds."

Bahamas.—"They are fed according to the generosity and good-nature of the master. There is no law but practice."—P. 34, 35, 36.

Again—The author is asserting the power of the master to imprison, wound or injure his slaves at discretion. Here again he quotes the official answer of the Assemblies at various islands to the inquiries made by the Privy Council. But, what is yet more satisfactory, he illustrates his position by extracts from the meliorating laws (meliorating, forsooth!) of several islands, which declare more explicitly than any evidence the sense entertained by Colonial legislature of the degree of criminality attached to cruelty towards a slave. Take, for instance, an act of the Assembly of Barbadoes, passed in 1805.

"If any person shall hereafter wilfully, maliciously, wantonly, AND WITHOUT PROVOCATION, kill and murder any slave, whether such slave be the property of the person so killing and murdering, or of any other person, such person so killing and murdering, being duly convicted thereof by the evidence of one or more white person or persons, &c. shall suffer death," &c.

Take again a meliorating act of Dominica :

In Dominica, by its first meliorating Act, to maim, deface, mutilate, or CRUELY torture a slave, was made a crime that subjected the offender to a fine not exceeding 100*l.* current money, and no imprisonment at all; but I find such offences are, by a subsequent Act of 1818, made punishable with imprisonment, not exceeding three months; as the alternative to such fine, at the discretion of the court.

We will offer one more similar act in support of the author's position, but which he has not quoted. It is an act of the Assembly of Antigua.

38 Geo. III. sec. xxxvii.—Laws of Antigua, vol. i. p. 36.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that every owner or director of any female slave within the Leeward Islands, who shall be five months gone with child,* shall keep and detain such female slave upon the estate to which she belongs at all times when the other slaves are at work, but not employ her otherwise than in taking care of the children on the estate, or other light work, &c.; nor shall any such female slave be punished in any other manner than by confinement. And if any owner or director, as aforesaid, shall offend against this clause in any respect, he shall forfeit for the same the sum of five pounds.

Among the most cruel of those characteristics of negro slavery which Mr. Stephen has given, is the liability of the slave to be removed at pleasure from his wife, his family, his connexions and his home. This is well illustrated in the following passages :

The slave in our colonies, at every moment of his life, however long, after any period of services, however faithful, is liable to be torn at once, and for ever, from his home, from his friends, his family, his wife, his children; from all, in a word, that is dear to him upon earth; and to be sent to serve a new master, in a distant

* A curious specimen by the way of West-Indian literature,—"every owner, &c. who shall be five months gone with child!"

island or territory, during the rest of his miserable days. Such, indeed, is the personal restraint incident to this slavery, that distance of removal is not necessary to give to separation its full bitterness. The wife and husband, the parent and child, if sold to different masters, in different counties of Jamaica, or even at the opposite extremities of smaller islands, are effectually divided for life.

Transfers of property, from which such cruel consequences may, and often do, result, may be effected in all the various ways in which lands, or even household goods, may change their owners in this country. The slave passes to a new master by will, by marriage settlement, by gift, sale, demise,—in short, by every species of conveyance.

Nor is it always possible for the new lord of his temporal destiny to save the poor negro, in these cases, from such a sad shipwreck of his happiness. The successors to the property of the deceased may be infants, or otherwise incapable of altering the disposition of the law; or, it may be necessary that the slaves should be sold to pay the debts of their deceased owner; or, a settlement may have indissolubly bound them to some other and distant estate, though the late master, having a life-interest perhaps in both, had continued them till his death upon that domain to which they were originally attached.

We must be satisfied with this hasty description of the manner in which the author treats the subject, and with a still more hurried sketch of the remainder of his book. We fear indeed, that we have already exceeded those limits which on such subjects we prescribe to ourselves.

Mr. Stephen proceeds to the consideration of incidents of Colonial slavery as it respects the civil character of the slave. We need hardly remind our readers, ignorant as we believe most of them are on this interesting subject, that the slave is utterly destitute of all civil rights; in fact, he is not regarded as a sentient being, or in any other light than one of his master's cattle. In the words of the author, "he has no civil character or personality;" and although an injury done to him by any other than his master may be redressed or punished, it is only on the same principle of property as in this country malicious in-

juries to cattle are in some cases capital felonies. The slave can neither be plaintiff or defendant, prosecutor or informer, or even witness against any persons of free condition. The extent of this evil may be conceived, though not described, when it is remembered that his oppressors universally belong to that class; and this reflection will at once prove how utterly hopeless redress is to the slave: for how is a slave to prove the author of his injuries? Nor is the protection afforded by prosecutions at the suit of the crown of a more efficient character; for in point of fact there are no Colonial laws in existence by which protection to the slave against a free man is afforded, unless where the offender is his master; and in that case, says the author,

They relate in general only to one species of injury, that of violence to the person; and so far are the new acts from making all injuries, even of this kind, indictable, that they plainly imply the contrary; since the greater part of them prohibit it only by special and aggravatory descriptions, such as "*wanton and cruel*" beating, wounding, &c.; and they subject the offender, in cases so described, to such punishment only as might by our law, and by their own, have been adjudged for the slightest assault on a free person.

And as respects the common or statute law of England, he well observes that

The law of England, knowing no such state of man as that to which negroes in the West Indies are confessedly reduced, can have settled nothing criminally or civilly, that directly applies to such a state; nor can any rules be derived from our law, through the analogy that their condition bears to any other which that law has recognized: because the state of villeinage, which is the nearest approach to it in one point, differs from it widely and radically in every other.

After specifying many wrongs that may be inflicted by a free man upon a slave, for which he can have no redress, and pointing out the oppressive and cruel effects of rejecting the evidence of the latter, Mr. Stephen pointedly illustrates the hardship of depriving this unhappy being of the only remedy which would appear remaining. A slave, and a slave alone, of all the

living occupants of this wide world, is bereft of the natural right of self-defence from violence.

To offer violence, to strike, attempt to strike, *struggle with, resist, or oppose*, any white person, is, by these acts, declared to be a crime in a slave, which shall subject him, if the white person be wounded or hurt, and in some islands without that condition, to *death, dismemberment*, or other severe penalties: and lest there should be a doubt, whether there be any implied exceptions in relation to lawless outrages, or in favour of self-defence, the allowable excuses are, in the more modern acts, carefully and exactly specified. They are only those of obedience to the master's immediate command, and in the lawful defence of *his (the master's) person or goods*; and negative words even are sometimes (as in the Grenada Act) superadded, viz. "no other cause or pretence." See Jamaica Act of 1788, Sec. 33. Antigua Act of 1702, Sec. 6. St. Christopher's Act of 1711, Sec. 4. Act of the Virgin Islands of 1783, Sec. 24. Grenada Act of 1766, &c.

Thus is the poor slave placed in this monstrous, unparalleled state of degradation. A dog may bite, an ass may kick his master, "a worm will turn when trampled on"—but a slave, a wretched negro may have his person assaulted, his wife outraged, his daughter violated before his eyes, and if *he* turns, may expiate his offence at the gallows.

Merchants of England, again we say, consider this! and palliate the state of slavery!

We dare not trust ourselves to trace its further evils. It would indeed be matter of surprise if this wretched being, called a slave, used merely as the tool of wealth, appropriated to his owner's pleasures, debarred of rights, of property, of protection; exposed to insult, hunger, and outrage; excluded from the pale of civilization, and from the privileges, not only of humanity, but even of the animal creation; cut off from hope and the possibility of change; it would indeed be matter of astonishment, if such a being could be the subject of religious anxiety; or if to him the advantages of education or moral improvement were extended;

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can it be expected that those who deem them unworthy of temporal enjoyments, will be anxious to secure to them spiritual blessings? Can it be supposed that when wealth and property, power and privilege, civil offices and trusts, distinctions and honours, are sedulously placed beyond his reach, the honours and privileges of Christianity will be extended to him? If their value is indeed appreciated by his owner, for consistency's sake he must believe his slave undeserving of every thing else, unworthy also of them; and if the owner values them not, why should he be at the useless trouble of bestowing them on his slave?

However, we will admit that here too we have *meliorating* acts.

There was indeed an act of Jamaica of 1696, which enjoined masters to instruct their slaves, and to have them baptized when fit for it; but without even the pretence of any punishment or remedy for his neglect of this idle injunction; and after near a century of acknowledged uselessness, the same clause was gravely re-enacted in the *meliorating* act of 1788. Dominica, eleven years after, amused us with a like enactment; and the late Curate's Act of Jamaica directs, that the slaves shall be instructed in the doctrines of Christianity, *provided always, that the master's consent shall be first had and obtained*.

But how far such instruction has been afforded, judge from the following evidence.

"Q. What has been, and is now, the situation of the slaves in Jamaica as to religious instruction?

"A. There are a very few properties on which there are Moravian parsons; but in general there is no attention paid to any religious instruction." (John Wedderburn, Esq. Evidence of 1790, Ho. Com. p. 381.)

"Q. Are negro slaves, or their children in general, baptized, and what religious institutions are there for their benefit, in each of the islands of the West-Indies?

"A. It is not uncommon for negro slaves to be baptized by the Romish priests: but this depends entirely on their own inclinations, as there are no religious institutions established by law for the benefit of slaves in the island." (Gov. Seton, P. C. Rep. on Slave Trade, p. 3. St. Vincent, A. N. 18 and 19.)

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"Q. What religious institutions are there for the benefit of negro slaves in each of the islands in the West-Indies? A. By Mr. Robertson. "None established in the Windward or Leeward Islands."

A. By Mr. Laing. "None." (Same Rep. and Pt. title Dominica, A. N. 19.)

"Q. Same as the preceding.

A. By Mr. Fuller, Agent for Jamaica, Mr. Chisholme, and Mr. Long. "We know of none such in Jamaica." (Same Rep. and Pt. title Jamaica, A. N. 19.)

"In the old English islands, and even the ceded islands of St. Vincent and Dominique, the Negroes, in respect to religion, are very shamefully neglected." (James Baillie, Esq. Evidence of 1790, Ho. Com. 201.)

We really, however, must conclude, without venturing to touch upon the latter part of the volume relative to the state of slavery in respect of its commencement and dissolution, and, what we regret still more, without allusion to a valuable Appendix relative to the removal of slaves from one island to another. We cannot, however, answer it to ourselves to omit extracting the following anecdote, given on the authority of a missionary of the name of Gilgras.

A master of slaves, who lived near us in Kingston, Jamaica, exercised his barbarities on a Sabbath morning, while we were worshipping God in the chapel; and the cries of the female sufferers have frequently interrupted us in our devotions. But there was no redress for them, or for us. This man wanted money, and, one of the female slaves having two fine children, he sold one of them, and the child was torn from her maternal affection. In the agony of her feelings, she made a hideous howling, and for that crime was flogged. Soon after he sold the other child. This turned her heart within her, and impelled her into a kind of madness. She howled night and day in the yard; tore her hair; ran up and down the streets and the parade, rending the heavens with her cries, and literally watering the earth with her tears. Her constant cry was, "Da wicked massa Jew, he sell my children. Will no Buckra massa pity negar? What me do? Me no have one child!" As she stood before the window, she said, lifting up her hands towards Heaven, "My massa, do, my massa nister, pity me! My heart do so," (shaking herself violently,) "my heart do so, because me have no child. Me go

"to massa house, in massa yard, and in my hut, and me no see 'em." And then her cry went up to God.

Could the pangs of separation be more forcibly depicted?

And for what purpose is this odious system supported, in defiance alike of law, humanity, and of religion? Merely for the sake of protecting, as it is called, the property of a body who collectively have neither by their conduct nor their loyalty deserved such protection. This is no calumnious assertion; the treasonable character of the late declarations, petitions, and so forth, of the Colonial Assemblies fully bear us out in making it; nor is the empty argument, that colonial property has been purchased under a parliamentary pledge for its security, a make-weight in the balance. No legislature can sanction an outrage upon morality and decency, nor has the legislature of Great Britain ever done so. Its casual and indirect recognition of slavery has been made in ignorance of its character; and even were it otherwise, the legislature that can enact can repeal its enactments. Those who bought West-Indian plantations bought them at this risk, and consequently obtained them on terms proportionably cheap. What right have they now to complain if they are exposed to that danger, the anticipation of which diminished the purchase-money? As well might a man complain at losing an estate which he purchased at a fourth of its value, because he could obtain no marketable title.

Parliament has at length discovered, what indeed it required no great penetration to discover, that sugars the produce of free labour are cheaper than those produced by the labour of slaves. An article is consumed in proportion as it is cheap, and the produce of taxation is in proportion to the quantity consumed of the article taxed. It might have been supposed that this arithmetical truism would much sooner have become apparent to a British Legislature. East-Indian

sugars, in defiance of the prohibitory duty of ten shillings per cwt., do come into the English market, and even at this time command a sale there, though they are imported from a country three times as distant as the West-Indian colonies, and are subject to great waste because stowed away as ballast, and though the manufacturers do not possess the advantage of West-Indian machinery in the manufacture of them. May it not then most reasonably be inferred that, if the protecting duty were removed, East-Indian sugar would expel the West-Indian colonial produce from the market, and that the consumption would be so much extended as to do more than realize the present revenue derived from the article? So conscious indeed are the West-Indians of this inevitable result, that their outcry has been directed against some of the principal abolitionists and interested parties for this very reason.

The average quantity of East-Indian sugar imported into the English market, notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which the importation is made, was, during the five years ending January 5, 1821, to the sugars imported from the West-Indian colonies, in the proportion of one to sixty.*

Surely then, on the ground of political economy, setting aside all the advantage gained by humanity and religion, it ought to become a most serious question with our Parliament, whether, for the sake of protecting the interests of those who are neither entitled to protection nor deserving it, such a national sacrifice should be made. We have not time at present to pursue these reflections further.

The book of Mr. Stephen at the present moment is indeed a most valuable gift to the public. Though it only carries the plan of the author to the conclusion of his delineation of slavery in its legal state, and though we are, therefore, deprived of much of the valuable practical advice that we might have expected, had the author possessed more time for the completion of his work: still it is a point of vast importance to lay before the public at the present moment, and especially before the Legislature, an accurate and well attested exposition of the system of colonial slavery. Hitherto the public have not understood the subject; Parliament has legislated in ignorance; and even abolitionists, we fear, have argued, and planned, and petitioned, with a very partial knowledge of their case. But this is beginning at the beginning; and though it ought to have been done at least twenty years ago, and truly sorry are we that the author was then diverted from his intention, it is not yet too late to produce a powerful and lasting impression. With all the artifice, the manœuvring, the shuffling and evasive tactics of the West-India party, we resolutely defy them any longer to conceal from the British public *what slavery is*. From their own mouths they are condemned. Indeed, it is the grand merit of the work, that while it is at once temperate and firm, clear and judicious, and scarcely open to a single censure on the score of intemperate expression (if we except, perhaps, a single note, that we shall not more pointedly describe); it is elaborate in its research, cautious in its allegations, and most scrupulously conscientious in its reception of evidence, and in its references to authorities. As contrasted with other works of this eminent writer, it is, perhaps, remarkable for its clearness of expression; and, considering the haste with which it has been prepared for the press, of which the numerous clerical errors give too frequent proof, it is

	West-India. East-India.	
* Jan. 5. 1817	Cwts. 3,320,595	33,131
— 1818 . .	4,151,239	27,059
— 1819 . .	2,673,226	24,775
— 1820 . .	3,285,059	22,440
— 1821 . .	3,661,731	23,232
	16,988,550	267,637
Average Cwts.	3,397,770	53,527

exempt from occasional inaccuracies of language that have been sometimes noticed in his former writings. If Mr. Stephen has reason to complain of the neglect with which his abolition labours have been treated, by some far less distinguished than himself, though more ostentatious of their labours in this sacred cause, he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that

he has been the first of all its advocates to open the eyes of the British nation to the real character of colonial slavery, and in this has done more solid good, and will reap more lasting satisfaction, than if he had associated every Quaker and Methodist in the country to summon meetings and string petitions with endless signatures for its suppression.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR LANGLEL.

Louis Mathieu Langlès, the celebrated orientalist, died at Paris on the 23rd Jan. He was born near Montdidier, in the year 1764, of an ancient and reputable family. After finishing a liberal education at Paris, he obtained the consent of his father to study the oriental languages, in order to qualify himself for a diplomatic, or military post in India. He commenced with the Persian and Arabic languages, in which he had made considerable progress, when he was advised to study the Mantchou; and such was his genius and his industry, that in a short time he surmounted all the difficulties which opposed him; and in 1787, he published a memoir on the writings of Mantchous, entitled *Alphabet Mantchou*. It was the first work in this language printed with moveable types, which were engraved and cast by the celebrated Firmin Didot.

Previously to publishing the *Alphabet Mantchou*, M. Langlès translated the Political and Military Institutes of Tamerlane from the original Persian into French. The work had previously appeared in English, but he was never suspected of having had recourse to such aid; and we have reason to believe that, at that time, it was easier for M. Langlès to translate from the Persian than from the English.

In the year 1788, he was enabled to give to the world the first volume of his *Dictionnaire Mantchou-Français*. Three other volumes from his pen, in the same year, afford an astonishing proof of his industry and genius, viz. *Contes, Fables et Sentences*, translated from various Arabian and Persian authors; *Ambassades réciproques d'un Roi des Indes, de la Perse, &c., et d'un Empereur de la Chine*, translated from the Persian of Abdoul-Rizar, of Samarund, with memoirs of those two sovereigns; and *Précis Historique sur les Mahrattes*, translated from the original Persian.

When the revolution broke out in France, M. Langlès relinquished all idea of going

out to India, although he did not on that account abandon his oriental studies. About the same time he published *Fables et Contes Indiens*, with an essay on the literature, religion, and manners of the Hindoos: the first part of the *Hitopaddès*, or prototype of the Fables of Pilpay, appeared in this volume. In the same year the author published the second volume of his *Dictionnaire Mantchou-Français*.

Fortunately for M. Langlès, he survived the storm of revolution, in which millions perished. In 1792 he was appointed to be the keeper of the Oriental MSS. in the National Library, and he was at the same time elected a member of the Committee of the Arts, which was so instrumental in saving the greater part of the objects of art, science, and literature, that had escaped the first burst of revolutionary frenzy. He was appointed to the section of Bibliography, and, in his official capacity, contributed powerfully to preserve the National Library from democratic fury, which was continually directed against this establishment, in order to destroy the cover of every book, if not the book itself, that bore an emblem or vestige of royalty. Some of these M. Langlès concealed from the knowledge of M. Belissent, who, from a strolling player, had become conservator-general of the National Library. An innocent device was adopted, in order to preserve such books as he could not withdraw, by pasting labels over the lettered titles, with the names of such authors as he knew the modern Vandals would respect.

In 1795 he published a new edition of the works of Pallas, with numerous notes; a new edition of the Travels of Norden in Egypt and Nubia, with notes, and several original memoirs on the canal of Suez, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, Alexandria, &c.; he at the same time published the Travels from India to Mecca of Abdoul Keryen, a Mussulman pilgrim, who accompanied Thamas Kooli Khan to India: this volume formed the first part of a work he

afterwards finished, in five volumes, entitled *Collection Portative de Voyages*, translated from different oriental and European languages. He soon afterwards published a new translation, from the Arabic, of the *Travels of Sinbad the Sailor*, with valuable notes on the original text.

On the formation of the French Institute, M. Langlès was chosen Member of the Committee of Literary Labours, when he communicated many valuable articles, among which were,—1. Fragments of the Code of Ghengis Khan, preserved by Myrkoud. 2. A Collection of Letters written in Arabic and Turkish, by different Oriental Princes, between the years 1304 and 1517. 3. Historical Description of the Canal of Suez, taken from the grand work of Egypt, by Almacryzy. 4. Notice on the Manchou Ritual, with ten plates, representing sixty-five instruments of Chamanic worship. 5. A Chronological Table of the Rising of the Nile, containing the most remarkable between the years 614 and 1517. All these articles are accompanied by the original texts in Arabic, Persian, Manchou, &c., as well as his Dissertation on the Paper Monies of the Orientals. He also attempted, in concert with Messrs. Camus and Lalande, to revive the *Journal des Savans*; but the continuation only existed six months.

In addition to these papers, M. Langlès furnished several articles for the *Magazin Encyclopédique*, and published a translation of the catalogue of the Sanscrit MSS. in the then Imperial Library, and a beautiful little volume, which exhibits an exquisite specimen of oriental typography, entitled *Recherches on the Otto of Roses*. In this work, which was originally intended as a note to the French translation of the first two volumes of the *Asiatic Researches*, M. Langlès proves that this celebrated perfume was discovered by accident, no further back than 1612.

M. Langlès was afterwards employed to superintend a new edition of Chardin's *Travels in Persia*, to which he added upwards of two thousand notes, and prefixed a chronological history of Persia, from the earliest period to the year 1806. M. Langlès has been a liberal contributor to most of the literary journals of merit in France for many years. He also furnished the oriental articles for the *Biographie Universelle* of Michaud. His last work was the *Ancient and Modern Monuments of Hindoostan*: it is a treatise of immense labour and research, and was several years in publishing. It was not, however, to oriental languages alone that the acquirements of M. Langlès were confined: he was a perfect master of the dead, and of most of the European languages, particularly German, Italian, and English.

At one of the sittings of the National Institute, M. Langlès read a memoir pro-

ductive of the most important results: this was no less than the expedition of Egypt. M. Langlès demonstrated in such glowing colours the possibility of opening a passage to India through Egypt, and thereby striking a death-blow at British supremacy in the East, that General Buonaparte, who was present, immediately after the sittings, asked the academician for his memoir, pressed him with questions on different points, and from that time turned his whole attention to the conquest of Egypt. He wished M. Langlès to accompany the expedition, and, on his declining it, Buonaparte threatened him with imperative orders from the Directory: M. L. replied, "Citizen general, this threat would alone determine me to refuse. The Directory can deprive me of my place, but no power can compel me to accompany you to Egypt." Buonaparte never forgave this, and, though he felt M. L. was too precious an acquisition to replace him, yet in the abundant showers of imperial favours, not a drop ever lighted on the head of Professor Langlès.

M. Langlès was Knight of the Imperial Order of St. Waldimir, Member of the Royal Institute of France, Honorary Member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, Keeper of the Oriental Manuscripts in the King's Library, Principal of the Royal School of Oriental Living Languages, Persian Professor of the same School, President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of France, Member of the Royal Academies of Gottingen, Munich, &c., and Correspondent of the Royal Institute of the kingdom of the Low Countries.

THE RIVER EUPHRATES.

On Wednesday, February 4th, a very interesting communication was read before the Royal Society of Literature; viz. Observations on the River Euphrates, by Sir Wm. Ouseley. This brief paper must have been the work of much studious labour as well as active inquiry. To trace the "Mighty Euphrates" historically and geographically from its source in Armenia to its mouth in the Persian Gulf, was a task which few writers were competent to accomplish. We are sorry we can only give a rough outline of Sir William's excellent memoir, derived, as it appears to have been, from extensive reading, both of European and Asiatic modern and ancient authorities, and personal observation: connected with the last-mentioned qualification, the details were peculiarly attractive. In journeying from Persia to Constantinople, through Armenia, Sir W. O. stopped on the Euphrates at Satan's Valley (so called from abounding in scorpions and noxious creatures), a spot of verdure and beauty! Here he swam across the river, and found it to be from

three to six feet in depth, broad, winding, and rapid, over a stony and rugged bed.* During his travel along its channel, especially during the last twenty, of seventy miles, he remarked that it flowed between steep rocky banks, finely clothed with wood, and displaying such willow trees as are described in that melancholy strain of the Hebrew captivity, where they paint their griefs in suspending their harps, and weeping while they thought on Jerusalem. In its course the river utters a loud and hollow noise; the effect of which is increased by the silence prevailing around.

The *Euphrates* was styled "great" by ancients authors, and also emphatically, "The River," (Hebrew Book of Joshua, Greek Apocalypse of St. John, Lucan, &c.); and several of its appellations serve to mark it as consisting of several streams, and to have been cut into artificial canals. The etymology of the word *Euphrates* is unknown—especially of the prefix *Eu*. Probably the root is the Hebrew *Frat* or *Perath*,† by some derived from *farrah*, to be, or to render fruitful. This, however, seems fanciful.

Sir W. Ouseley took admirable means to elucidate his subject: he directed his inquiry towards the source of the river in Armenia, and endeavoured to ascertain what name it had borne and continued to bear in that region. The highest period at which he could arrive was the fifth century, when Moses of Chorene, in his history of Armenia, calls it *Ephrat*, or *Efrat*; very slightly differing from the Greek. At the present day, many Armenians and Turks upon its banks, pronounce it as written in Arabic, *Frát*, or *Forát*, sometimes softened into *Forád*, and sometimes with the first letter changed into a mingled sound of M and V. To this corrupt and curious pronunciation may, perhaps, be ascribed the name of *Morád*, bestowed by some modern geographers on a second branch, though Ptolemy has not distinguished one branch from the other by any particular name.

The concluding portion of the essay excited much attention, and charmed both by its erudition and condensed information on a subject of universal interest—the site of the terrestrial paradise, of which

the four rivers were, the Pison, Gihon, Hiddekel, and *Phrath*, of Moses. There are a multitude of hypotheses on this point, of which we instance a few:

1st. The Garden of Eden existed between that place where the Euphrates and Tigris unite their streams, and the spot where now stands the city of Basrah.—[Huet, Bishop of Avranches; Dr. Wells; &c. &c.]

2. In Armenia, among the fountains of the four rivers, Phasis, Araxis, Tigris, and Euphrates.—[Reland's *Dissert. de Parad. Terrest.* &c.]

3. Near a town called Edneissar (in lat 41, and between 72 and 73 long.), at the foot of the mountain on which has been erected the city of Mardin.—[Father Angelo, who travelled in Asia between the years 1664 and 1678, and describes this situation, as being called in Turkish "the thousand fountains;" whence, says he, issue the four rivers, Tigris, Euphrates, Kouksou, or Bluewater, and Nahar-gilics, or Sword-river; which two latter, equivalent to the Gihon and Pison, fall respectively into the two former.]

4. In the territory of Canaan, Palestine, or the Holy-Land.

5. Near Damascus in Syria.

6. On the tract now covered by the Caspian Sea.

7. In Egypt.

8. In the Island of Ceylon, or Seran-dib.

Besides these various conjectures, each of which has had its advocates, it has been maintained by others, that the terrestrial paradise was on the banks of the Ganges, under the Equator in Africa, in Europe, and even in America. And even beyond this, Huet tells us, "There have been some who would place Paradise in the third or fourth heaven; in the heaven of the moon; in the moon itself; in a mountain adjoining the lunar heaven; in the middle region of the air," &c. &c. The Mohammedans confound it with their bowers of bliss; and the Jewish Rabbis have held that it reached to the seventh heaven, where the four rivers were of milk, wine, balsam, and honey. Sir W. Ouseley, with all his intelligence, does not presume to determine which is right.—*Literary Gazette*.

* Lower down towards Babylon and the Plain of Shinar it deposits a deep alluvial soil, and its bottom is mud and slime.

† The famous Persian poet, Firdausi, in his *Sháh-námeh*, where he relates the history of Queen Humai, calls it "*ab i Forát*;" this was nearly 800 years ago. By-the-by, this history strongly resembles that of Moses. Queen Humai, the mother of Darab, and grandmother of the Darius vanquished by Alexander, to avoid a prophecy, that her son would deprive her of the crown, caused the child to be put in a wooden box, or ark, with fine linen, gold, and jewels, and, while he slept, her servants (Firdausi relates) "took away the ark at midnight, not one of them opening his lips to the other,—they took it hastily from the presence of Humai, and cast it into the river Euphrates—*ab i Forát*."

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

A Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at their rooms on Wednesday last, which was attended by the following gentlemen:

President, the Hon. M. Elphinstone.
Vice-President, the Ven. the Archdeacon.
Mr. Wedderbury, Mr. Gordon,
Mr. Henderson, Lt. Col. H. Blair,
Mr. Farish, Mr. Kemball,
Mr. Norris, Mr. McLeod,
Capt. Bruce, Dr. Sproule,

Mr. B. Noton,	Mr. Fawcett,
Mr. Malcolm,	Lt. Col. Snulldham,
Mr. Elliot,	Mr. Hadow,
Lt. Waddington,	Lt. Robinson,
Mr. Ogilvie,	Mr. Prinsep,
Mr. J. R. Stuart,	Dr. Brydon,
Mr. Ritchie,	Mr. G. Noton,
Mr. Bruce,	Mr. Arbuthnot,

Secretary, Major Kennedy.

After the usual business of the Meeting had been gone through, the Honourable the President adverted to the very important benefits which the Society had derived from the well known qualifications and abilities of Mr. Erskine, one of the Vice-Presidents lately returned to England, and from his unwearied attention to promote its prosperity; and proposed that the following letter of thanks should, in consequence, be addressed to Mr. Erskine. The motion having been seconded by the Venerable the Archdeacon, in a short, but impressive speech, it was unanimously resolved that the proposed letter shall be transmitted by the Secretary to Mr. Erskine.

To W. Erskine, Esq., Vice-President of the Bombay Literary Society.

SIR: Your unexpected return to your native country has prevented the Literary Society of Bombay from expressing to you, previous to your departure, the high sense that it entertains of the important benefits which you have conferred on it. One of the original members by whom it was instituted in 1804, you became the secretary; and it is to your unremitting and judicious exertions in that situation, to which the formation and prosperity of the Society must be principally ascribed. The kindness, also, with which you have assisted in preparing its Transactions for the press, and in contributing to them papers so distinguished by their learning, research, and elegance of style, have given to that work an interest and a value which it would not otherwise have possessed: but not in these respects alone has your influence proved beneficial to literature. For your intimate acquaintance with classical, modern, and oriental literature, your sound judgment, and your correct and cultivated taste, have enabled you to afford to others that information which is so often requisite in this country, and to point out to them the studies and pursuits to which their attention might be most advantageously directed. The readiness, at the same time, and indulgence with which such assistance has always been given, can only be equalled by the unassuming manner and the urbanity with which opinions, the most instructive, were invariably communicated.

That the loss of a person distinguished by such eminent qualifications and abilities can ever be replaced is scarcely to be expected. But the regret which the So-

ciety experiences on this occasion, is diminished by the hope that the interests of literature will be materially promoted by your now being relieved from the interruptions of official business. That, then, your constitution may be re-invigorated by your return to your native country, and that you may enjoy undisturbed happiness for many years in the bosom of your family, and in the solace of literary pursuits, are the sincere wishes of a society, by whom you will ever be remembered, with sentiments of the truest respect and esteem.

I have the honour to be, &c.

VANS KENNEDY.

July 30th 1823. Sec. Bombay Lit. Soc.

It was further unanimously resolved, on the motion of the Venerable the Archdeacon, seconded by Mr. J. R. Stuart, that Mr. Erskine shall be requested to sit for his picture on his arrival in England, at the expense of the society, for the purpose of its being placed in the rooms of the society.—[*Bombay Gaz.* Aug. 6.

SIERRA LEONE.

An Agricultural Society has been established at Sierra Leone, and an extensive tract of land, in the province of Hastings, is devoted to experiments, with cotton, ginger, pepper, and indigo, which grow wild. The roads opened into the interior have conducted native traders to Freetown; and, instead of caravans of slaves, caravans of gold merchants now visit that place. One of the richest ever known in the colony lately arrived from Melicouri, and the trade with the interior increases daily. The number of stone houses in Freetown is 107, and twelve more are in progress.—[*British and Colonial Weekly Register.*

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

A meeting of this society was held on the 4th November. Among the presents then on the table, were specimens of eighty-five species of birds sent from India, by Maj. Gen. Hardwicke, F.R.S. and F.L.S., comprising many rare and several new species; and with them was a curious species of musk rat; and also the head of *Antelope Quadricornis*, the *Chikara* of Bengal, a notice of Gen. Hardwicke's description of which was read before the society on the 17th of June last.

At a meeting also held on the 3d December, the following communication was read:—"Descriptions of nine new species of the Genus *Caver*, natives of the Himalaya Alps in Upper Nepal;" by Mr. David Don, librarian to the Linnean Society.

These Cavices were sent to A. B. Lambert, Esq., V.P.L.S., by Dr. Wallich; they bear a greater resemblance to

the European than to the American species. Mr. Don, in describing them, has taken for his model the Bishop of Carlisle's Monograph of the British Species in Vol. XI. of the Linnean Transactions.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of this society, held on the 7th November, a notice was read, containing, "An Analysis of the Alumi-

nate of St. Helena," by Dr. Wilkinson, of Bath; communicated by Colonel Wilks, M.G.S.

At a meeting also held on the 5th December, a paper was read, entitled "Remarks on the Geology of Siam and Cochin-China, and certain Islands in the Indian Archipelago, and Ports of the adjacent Continent," by John Crawford, Esq. M.G.S.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Hindoostanee Interpreter; containing the Rudiments of Hindoostanee Grammar, an extensive Vocabulary, &c. By W. C. Smyth, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

A Treatise on the Circular Zodiac of Tenbyra in Egypt. By Mr. John Cole, Purser in the Royal Navy.

New Vocal Music.—"The East-Indian," a Ballad, by Thos. Moore, price 2s.; and "Ah! would I were in Araby," a Song, composed by Charles Smith, price 1s. 6d.

In the Press.

A Memoir of the Rev. C. Church, Chaplain on the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Establishment. By the Rev. J. Hough; crown 8vo.

Memoirs of India, by R. G. Wallace, Author of "Fifteen Years in India." 8vo.

A new Oriental Poem, entitled *Abdallah*, will shortly appear, descriptive of Arabian Character, Manners, and Scenery, about the time of Mohammed, with numerous Notes and Authorities.

Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy. By the author of "Sketches in India."

Gilchrist's Polyglossal British Atlas, or New Comprehensive View of Literal

Economy, in English and Script type, as a Universal Language and Character, is preparing for the Press, and will be published as soon as a fount of appropriate symbols can be cast.

Sir John Malcolm's Memoir of Central India is about to appear in the French tongue.

FROM THE CALCUTTA PRESS.

A Letter to the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, President of the Board of Control, &c. &c. on the *Latest Resources of India.* By John Wheatley, Esq., of the Calcutta Bar.

The Bengal Civil List, corrected to the latest possible date, including the New Court of Directors, &c.

The British Indian Military Repository, No. IV.

The Companion for the Altar, with suitable Prayers during the Ceremony, reprinted from a scarce English copy. Pocket edition.

A New Portable Map of Hindoostan, compiled from the latest authorities, and engraved on a reduced scale, 8½ by 7½ inches.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ORPHAN FUND COMMITTEES.

Fort William, June 27, 1823.—On the recommendation of the general management of the Orphan Society, two additional stationary committees are authorized for the transaction of the details of the Orphan Fund within their respective districts, under the standing regulations of the society—one at Nagpore, for all the troops stationed south of the Nerbudda, and one at Neemuch. The head-quarters of the western division of the army, to include all the troops and dependencies of that command.

The officers commanding those divisions respectively, will be pleased to effect the

formation of the committees under the existing rules.

Under the 42d article of the Regulations of the Orphan Society, two of the presidency resident managers, out of six, will become representatives of the two additional station or divisional committees, under the direction of the general management, and in the usual mode of election.

MEDICAL BOARD.

Fort William, June 27, 1823.—On the representation of the Medical Board, an augmentation of the Subordinate Medical Servants is authorized for the Presidency General Hospital, to the extent of (3) three Assistant Apothecaries and (2) two Assistant Stewards.

In consequence of a recommendation from the same Board, one large bathing

tub will be supplied to the hospital of each native corps on the establishment, under the orders of the Military Board, and according to the description and dimensions with which they will be furnished by the Medical Board. These bathing tubs are to be surveyed and regularly delivered over to the medical officers of corps at each relief, as a part of the hospital furniture. Whenever reported unserviceable or repairable by the surgeons, Commanding Officers will order a Committee of Survey in the usual manner, and the Commissariat Department will supply deficiencies according to those reports.

ESTATES OF OFFICERS OF H.M. REGIMENTS.

Fort William, July 31, 1823.—1. A question having arisen as to the effect of Article 3, Sect. 19, of the articles of War of 1822, in excluding the estates of officers of his Majesty's regiments serving in the East-Indies from the operation of the Act of Parliament under which the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Judicature is empowered and required to apply for letters of administration of the estates of British subjects dying intestate; the Governor General in Council, with a view to remove any doubt on the subject, directed a reference to be made to the Advocate General, whose opinion is to the following effect, *viz.* That the article and section above quoted cannot be legally held to bar the right of the executor or administrator, within the territorial possessions of the East-India Company, to receive the surplus effects of a deceased officer, after payment of his regimental debts and expenses of interment; and that, it being a part of the public duty of the Registrar of the Supreme Court to apply for letters of administration of all British subjects dying intestate within the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William, the right in question generally devolves on that officer.

2. In order, therefore, to afford the Registrar the most early and authentic information of the state of the assets of British officers dying under such circumstances, the Governor General in Council directs, that the Presidents of the Committees which assemble on the demise of officers dying intestate, whether in his Majesty's or the Honourable Company's service, shall forward directly to the Registrar of the Supreme Court a copy, duly authenticated, of the proceedings of the Committee, as soon as they are closed.

3. For a definition of the words "regimental debts," and what is to be so considered, the Advocate General refers to the Act of the 58th year of the late King, cap. 73, sec. 1, which declares to be such, "all sums of money due in respect of any military clothing, appointments and equipments, or in respect of

any quarters, or of any mess or regimental accounts, and all sums of money due to any agent, or paymaster, or quartermaster, or any other officer on any such account, or on account of any advances made for any such purpose."

4. Adverting to the definition of "regimental debts," given above, any payments made by authority of commanding officers not coming within the intent and meaning of the Act, will be at their own risk.

SITUATION OF BARRACKS AND HOSPITALS.

Fort William, Aug. 8, 1823.—It being essential to the health of the troops that great attention should be paid to the position and aspect of all barracks and hospitals, it is hereby directed that, previous to laying the foundation of such buildings in all future cases, the Superintending Surgeon of the Division, or in his absence the Senior Medical Staff at the station, invariably be consulted on the subject, and that Commanding Officers shall conform to the opinion of such Medical Staff, officially given in writing, or refer the question, should they see cause, with all documents connected with it, through the Military Board, for the decision of Government, as quickly as possible.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LATE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

On Thursday, the 24th July, a special general meeting of the Calcutta diocesan committee was convened, for the purpose of receiving a communication from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, relative to the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

President, Rev. D. Corrie (in the Chair); W. B. Bayley, Esq.; W. Prinsep, Esq.; E. A. Newton, Esq.; W. Leicester, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Parish; Rev. W. H. Mill; Rev. G. T. Crawford; J. H. Alt, Esq.; E. Brightman, Esq.; H. Shakespear, Esq.; W. H. Abbott, Esq.; and Rev. J. Hawtayne, Secretary.

After prayers had been read by the Chairman, the Secretary read the following letter from the Rev. W. Parker, Assistant Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the printed resolutions contained therein.

"To the Rev. J. Hawtayne, Secretary of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee Society, P. C. K.

"Sir:—In transmitting to you a copy of the resolutions adopted at two special general meetings of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, I am desired by the committee therein named to state, that, anxious as the Board are to testify their sense of the zeal and energy with which the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta promoted, in the East, the great ob-

jects of the Society, they yet feel that they would not be justified in appropriating for that purpose any part of those funds which are exclusively applicable to the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.—The Board, therefore, must depend upon the liberality of the individual members of the Society for the completion of their design: and they indulge a hope that, through the cordial co-operation of the diocesan and district committees, their expectation will be fully realized.

I have much satisfaction in acquainting you, that Mr. Chantry has promised to execute the monument intended to be placed in the cathedral church of St. Paul.

"I remain, Sir,

Your most obedient and faithful servant,
(Signed) "WILLIAM PARKER,
Assistant Secretary."

"*Bartlett's Buildings, Dec. 27, 1822.*"

After which, W. B. Bayley, Esq. rose, and addressed the meeting as follows:

"Gentlemen: I have been requested to propose to your acceptance certain resolutions, connected with the special object of our meeting on this occasion. I regret that this honourable duty has not devolved upon some one duly qualified to introduce the subject to your attention in the manner in which it ought to be introduced. I shall leave to others the grateful task of enlarging on the character and high qualifications of our late lamented Bishop, and I shall be pardoned for offering, as an individual honoured by the personal regard of Dr. Middleton, a few brief remarks on this occasion. It has already called forth the voice of our Society at home, and at one of our sister Presidencies, in testimony of the exalted character and the distinguished qualities of the first Bishop of Calcutta; and it would least of all become us, who were ourselves witnesses of the arduous interest taken by Dr. Middleton in the prosperity of this society, if we were to pass a silent vote on this occasion.

"In undertaking the episcopal charge of India, Dr. Middleton resigned, what is generally esteemed most valuable, a situation of present ease and of future distinction in his native land, to engage in an arduous enterprise in a distant and ungenial climate, where the issue of his labours was doubtful, the difficulties to be encountered numerous, and the reward at all events distant. It was on his part a sacrifice, the extent of which can scarcely be appreciated, but by those whose habits have been similarly formed; it was the loss of learned leisure, and of literary society; it was the voluntary exchange of these advantages for a situation, where he could meet with few with whom he could freely communicate on the subjects which had hitherto chiefly occupied his mind, and exercised his ascetic and powerful understanding. We have seen him pursuing

with steadfast perseverance the arduous course of duty he had marked out for himself, and executing with firmness and moderation what he had decided in his own judgment to be best; having at heart the honour of his office rather than his own, and making it his conscientious duty to transmit that office to his successors unimpaired; and to lay a foundation, on which those successors might best build a lasting and useful fabric. To his moderation and prudence, amidst the arduous duties to which his life was devoted in this country, the most honourable testimony has been borne by the Supreme Government; and the members of this committee will be proud to bear witness to his zeal for religion, and his anxious care for the interest of that society, whose chief concern it is now to record his virtues. In this grateful work we are called on to co-operate, and I shall therefore beg leave to propose the following resolutions.

"1st. That this committee do respectfully acknowledge the receipt of the communication from the Society, and the satisfaction which they have derived from the intention therein expressed to erect a monument in St. Paul's cathedral to the memory of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

"2d. That this Meeting does fully participate in the sentiments of respect and veneration entertained by the Society towards the character of this lamented prelate, having for a period of several years witnessed his eminent zeal for the church, and more especially for the Society's interests committed to his care.

"3d. That, therefore, in compliance with the Society's suggestion, this meeting do cordially contribute their aid, individually, towards enabling the Society to erect the proposed monument, as a tribute to the exalted character of our late diocesan, and request the secretary to invite the absent members of the committee to concur in this mark of respect designed by the Society.

"4th. That contributions be limited to the amount of one year's subscription to the funds of this committee, and to be paid into the hands of the secretary or treasurer.—Agreed.

"Resolved further, That if sufficient funds shall have been raised for the erection of the monument in the manner proposed, so as to render the additions made from this committee unnecessary, the Society be requested to return the surplus, with a view to founding an additional Scholarship in Bishop's College, to be denominated Bishop Middleton's Scholarship."—[*Cal. John Bull, July 36.*]

ROPE BRIDGE OF SUSPENSION DIRECTED TO BE CONSTRUCTED BY A NATIVE.

We are most happy to learn that Mr. Shakespear has been solicited by an opulent

and public-spirited native of rank, Rajah Shebe Chundar Roy, to direct the construction of one of his rope bridges, to be thrown over the Caramnassa River, which intersects the great north-west road about forty or fifty miles on this side of Benares, and that Government has cheerfully sanctioned and encouraged this highly creditable and praiseworthy mark of generosity on the part of the Rajah, in thus promoting, at his own personal expense, the convenience and comfort of his countrymen. Mr. Shakespear has accordingly been authorized to afford his aid in giving effect to this laudable intention; and the eminent success which has hitherto attended his singularly curious bridge over the Berai torrent, in so remarkable a season as the present, when the whole country is inundated, and multitudes resort to it as their only succour in passing the torrent, affords sanguine hopes of similar success in his present spirited undertaking, though the span will be little short of three hundred feet!*

The Hindoo, therefore, who saves his sect from pollution, by giving a free passage over this dreaded stream, cannot fail to be highly applauded, and considered as a public benefactor.

The Caramnassa, or more correctly Karma-nâsâ, is one of the rivers of India which have rather unaccountably incurred popular odium. The name implies the destroyer of pious acts, and in a memorial verse, common amongst the natives, the mere contact of its water is said to counteract all merit previously acquired by attention to the observances of the Hindoo religion. The real motive for pronouncing such a character upon the waters of this stream is utterly unknown, and even the legend professing to explain it is not very familiar to the Pundits. The late Colonel Wilford has introduced it in his first essay on the ancient Geography of India (*Asiatic Researches*, vol. xiv), the commencement of a series which, although believed to be considerably advanced in manuscript, is now, we apprehend, little likely to be given to the public.

The story, as it appears in the account now cited, is this. The waters of this *Maulee* (the same as the Caramnassa), were originally as pure as those of other rivers, until contaminated by an impure admixture, which gave to the stream its present character and appellation.

Frisanku, an ancient King of Oude, aspired to elevate himself by pious aus-

terities to a seat amongst the Gods, and by the aid of Visvâmitra effected his object. Indra threw him down again; but the friendly sage arrested his fall in the mid-heavens, and the matter was compromised by the king's being left suspended in the air with his head downwards. In this awkward position, the saliva from his mouth falls upon the Vindhya mountains, where the Karina-nâsâ rises, and mingling with its waters, renders them impure throughout their course.

Whatever may be the cause, however, the popular superstition is not the less earnest, and, what is worse, practical. A Brahmin who has to cross the river, is in terrible alarm lest he should be sprinkled by the water, and in no case will he ford it. During the greater part of the year the Caramnassa is forbade even at its mouth; but travellers by land are carried across it in the arms of a ferryman. In the rains, it of course requires a more reputable conveyance, and passengers are ferried over in boats. Luckily for the people who dwell upon its banks, the river is not impure for them, and they are permitted to use and touch its waters with impunity.

The Caramnassa has other claims to consideration, and its identification with ancient appellations is the theme of learned controversy; Major Rennell considering it as the same with the *Commenages* of Arrian, and Colonel Wilford regarding it, in its ancient name of *Maulee*, as the *Omalis* of the same writer.

The source of this river has never yet been laid down. Colonel Wilford states it to rise in that part of the Vindhya hills called Vindhya Maukka. It separates the provinces of Behar and Benares, and is but a few miles west of Buxar; running into the Ganges between two villages, Perper and Barra, the latter of considerable extent, with several mosques of modern erection.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz. Aug. 21.*

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY OF CALCUTTA.

(Letter addressed to the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.)

While we are ready to point out nuisances for correction, and so prompt in discovering inconveniences and disagreeables, it is our duty to be no less so in bringing to notice any improvement or addition to the comfort of the good people of this city. Calcutta is a place that is making a very rapid progress in every thing, and her mental improvement seems to me to be keeping pace with the improved appearance which she has assumed. Perhaps so much has not been done in any city in a long period of years, as has been done in this within the last three or four. To take a review of the whole of them would be impossible; but I will mention

* There are stone pier-heads built by a Mahattria which project considerably into the Caramnassa River on both sides, in a line with the military road; these reduce the span to about 230 feet, besides intermediate piers; all available for the purpose of an iron chain bridge, which might, therefore, easily be constructed similar to Captain Browne's Trinity Pier-head of Suspension at Newhaven, near Edinburgh.

two or three of them, which reflect the highest credit on the Lottery Committee, who have the management of these things. And, first and foremost, is the quay on the river side, which continues to advance daily, and which is, at the same time, a work of ornament as well as of utility. It affords facility in landing goods, furnishes a safe and commodious road, and secures the banks of the river from falling down or being injured, the reparation of which is so expensive and tedious an operation. The building of ghauts, too, affords a safe landing place at all times: an object of the very greatest utility. The jetties which have been constructed for the landing of goods, preserve these ghauts from being injured by blows from heavy or hard bodies, while they are safer for lifting heavy weights than any power which could be brought to act at the ghauts. Few cities possess so many facilities and advantages in this way as Calcutta now does; and I trust that I shall see them continue to advance, until they are introduced into every department connected with her trade and commerce.

Another great improvement is the widening and draining the streets, which has now been so generally adopted. The neighbourhood of Wellington Square bears ample testimony to this fact; for on that spot stood, not many years ago, an assemblage of the most filthy huts which any where disgraced Calcutta. These were principally inhabited by lascars, a race of men who are notorious for their filth when on shore in their houses; and this now elegant place was, at the time to which I allude, the sink of all the filth which such a set of men could collect. This has all been happily removed, and in its place stands one of the finest ornaments of Calcutta. Then again in the neighbourhood of the burying-ground, what an improvement has been made by demolishing the bazar which once stood there, and the spot is now being studded with handsome houses. The stopping up of the Mahratta ditch is another of those improvements for which we are indebted to the exertions of the Lottery Committee, while the general excellent state of the circular road affords a safe and delightful drive to the inhabitants of the city. There is one road leading from Calcutta which now requires some attention, namely, that leading to Barrackpore. The Chitpore road, as it is called, is so narrow, that it is surprising more accidents do not happen in it, and in this state it continues until after you have passed the bridge at the end of the Bagh Bazar, where it begins to get better. From thence to Barrackpore, the road is excellent, and is as smooth as almost any in England, and does the greatest credit to those who had the superintendence and execution of it.—*13th Aug. 1823.*

THE DIANA STEAM PACKET.

We are most happy to learn that the Diana steam packet succeeds to admiration, stemming the rapid freshes of the river with a velocity perfectly astonishing. She left Chandpaul Ghaut at 11 A.M. of Saturday, in charge of Mr. Anderson, the engineer, and piloted by Mr. Branch, Pilot Bason for Serampore, to take on board his Excellency Colonel Krefting, the Governor; she manœuvred off the town for some time until his Excellency and suite embarked, when she proceeded up to Chinsurah. The whole time occupied in running the distance from Calcutta to Chinsurah was between six and seven hours. There was no flood, but, on the contrary, the freshes were very strong, running at the rate of at least six or seven knots per hour; yet the steam boat moved up the river against this extraordinary current, at the rate of four or five knots; a proof of her speed that must be satisfactory to the most sceptical, we should think. In the afternoon the vessel returned to Serampore, where his Excellency and suite, with the rest of the party on board, landed, and partook of an elegant entertainment prepared for the occasion. The party returned to Calcutta on Sunday morning.

As the vessel passed up, the banks of the river were crowded with natives, gazing with stupid wonder on this novel scene. To behold a vessel thus stemming a furious tide, without the aid of oar or sail, and sending forth from a black column, standing in the usual place of a mast, a volume of smoke, was indeed a sight well calculated not only to excite the curiosity, but to work on the superstitious fears of the natives; they gazed on it with silent amazement, or with loud expressions of astonishment, as the feelings of fear or curiosity predominated, utterly unable to divine the power by which the vessel was impelled with such velocity. Such was the effect of this specimen of the triumph of science over the elements, on some of the more ignorant natives, that several of them, it is said, actually leaped out of their boats into the river through fear. We do not vouch for this: but it is by no means improbable. Be this as it may, the passing of the steam-boat occasioned a complete native holiday. Nor were the natives the only beholders of the interesting spectacle, for every window in every house in Serampore, Chandernagore, and Chinsurah, that commands a view of the river, was filled with eager spectators.

There is every reason to believe that this first trip up the river on the steam-boat will be succeeded by many others, for all the party speak with rapture of the delight they experienced in the trip, and declare they never passed a pleasanter day in India. To those who have only one day

in the week in which they can, either for recreation or the renovation of health, take a trip up the river to Chandernagore or Chinsurah, the steam-boat presents the only eligible opportunity of indulging their inclination during the freshes, for by any other water conveyance, when they prevail, the day would be half gone ere they could reach the length of Serampore even. The present party was planned by Mr. John Hunter, and composed partly of some of the officers of H.M.S. Jupiter, and several resident gentlemen of Calcutta. They are unanimous in recommending the steam-boat to the patronage of the public. The hire of her for a day is 200 rupees: but when it is considered how numerous a party she will accommodate, and that the division of expense will reduce it to a mere trifle for individuals, it will not, we think, be deemed extravagant, more particularly when her very superior accommodations, and the velocity and certainty with which the trip may be performed in her, are taken into account. We ardently hope that the public spirit of Calcutta will never suffer the first steam-boat that ever glided over the waters of the Hooghly to become a losing concern to the individuals interested in the property of her, for want of their patronage. Forbid it, all ye on whom fortune has bestowed the means of averting a result so discouraging to all future efforts to promote the cause of science and the arts, and add to the sum of human enjoyment. —[*Cal. Journ.*, Aug. 12.

SUTTEE AT MEERUT.

(Letter from Meerut, dated 3d July 1823.)

"Between three and four o'clock in the afternoon a tremendous uproar was heard in the bazar adjoining the lines of the battalion of Native Infantry, and the rumour of a suttee was soon spread on all sides. I hastened out, and passing through an immense crowd of people with gay and holiday faces, reached the spot, scarce two hundred yards distant from our bungalows, where a few Brahmins were rejoicing over their willing victim, and whispering encouragement in her ears.

"She was seated close to a small pile of wood prepared for sacrifice; her father, brother, and a few other near relatives were with her, waiting with Hindoo patience and indifference for the event. The Brahmins, as well as herself, appeared to be inspired with that which the indulgent commentators of Hafiz piously interpret into divine love: but with how much justice I am not competent to determine.

"She was not one of those simple looking little girls that one imagines may be easily persuaded to any thing; nor was she exactly what an Englishman would have called a beauty; but a fine full-formed woman of two-and-twenty, with large

expressive eyes, and as sensible a countenance as Lavater could have wished to see; and such as a Hindoo would not have deemed unworthy of a place at the heavenly court of Indra.

"She was neatly dressed, in garments of deep red, the festive colour of the fortunate, and was literally loaded with ornaments of gold and silver; she held a cocoa-nut in her hand, which she was continually tossing up and catching, singing all the while "Sut dehee," "Ramchundra sut de," "Seeta Ram kee jas":—"Strengthen me, oh goddess!" "Divine Ramchandra, give me firmness!" "All hail to Seeta, and glory be to Ram!" and other sentences of a similar nature.

"She appeared distressed if any of us spoke to her; and to an offer of money replied, 'What would be the use of heaps of gold to me, who am determined to follow my husband? Why do you interfere with our ancient customs, that have been for ever, and for ever shall be? I am determined to burn myself, whether I have your permission or not.' And then, looking upwards with a smile, she continued, 'Oh, Ramchundra! give me firmness, that I may burn.'

"It was about five o'clock when permission came from the judge for her to burn herself; but it was not to take place in the cantonment. This was scarcely communicated to her when she started up, and rather flew than ran forwards, the crowd making way for her. A Brahmin and her brother-in-law took hold of her arms, hastened with her for about a mile to the Soorjkoond (a beautiful tank to the eastward of the town of Meerut), and on the banks of which are groves, rendered sacred by a number of Hindoo temples, and tombs of Fakeers.

"In one of these groves a pile was immediately raised; it was hollow like a cradle in the middle; into this the poor woman was assisted, and without shewing the least alarm or hesitation sat down, and taking off all her ornaments, gave them to her brother-in-law; he gave her a mouthful of something to eat, and a draught from his lota; after which she reclined her head on a log of wood, and, I believe, neither moved or spoke after.

"Not a moment was now lost; several large vessels of ghee were emptied on her head, and a shower of wood fell on her from all sides, till the pile rose several feet above her head, so that it was quite impossible for her to have moved, and a quantity of dry straw and reeds was thrown over it.

"It was then set fire to, and the whole was immediately in a blaze. A few of the people near the pile began to run round it, shouting all the while, but not so loud as to have prevented my hearing if the woman had screamed at all, for I was not

then above two yards from her. In about a minute the straw was burnt out, and there was a horrid pause, during which it was thought the pile would require to be re-lighted. Still there was no sound from it, and the wood at last taking fire, all was again in flames, and it burnt away. The figure of the woman was seen exactly as she had at first seated herself.

"What feelings, Mr. Editor, can these Hindoos have in common with us, who can thus calmly see their children or sisters put to death, and who can look on, not merely with indifference, but delight; for I sought in vain for a sorrowful countenance, even among her female relatives; and as for the crowd, you would have imagined from their faces that they had assembled to laugh at the tricks of their mimics or jugglers. Habit cannot have reconciled them to it, for it is twenty-four years since a suttee was known at this place.

"Among the many thousands that were present, the only persons that were at all interested in it were her brother-in-law, who robbed her of her ornaments, and a Brahmin, who was paid for the occasion. And I really believe that all the rest would have been much more delighted to have seen these two worthies get a sound beating, than they were at the burning of the poor girl.

"The brother-in-law has thrown his chuppur over the spot, now sacred, and is hourly growing rich from the contributions of numberless pilgrims, who go to pray at the shrine of their departed saint."
—*Bengal Hurk., Aug. 25.*

AFFECTING INCIDENTS.

(Letter addressed to the Editor of the Bengal Hurkaru.)

"As a party were proceeding up the river on Sunday, in passing Isharah, their attention was attracted by the cries of a child, and on drawing near the shore they were redoubled. Near her there was lying a heap of ashes, not quite extinguished, and which appeared like the remains of a recent cremation. A number of children were standing near her, and at a little distance three or four grown-up people looking on very contentedly. An inquiry was made by a humane individual of the party from whence the cause of her distress proceeded, and it was some time before an answer could be obtained. At length it was ascertained that the ashes were those of the funeral pile on which the mother of this unfortunate child had immolated herself along with the dead body of her husband, and that the lamentations of the child were occasioned by this cause. This circumstance certainly is a singular one; but I have no doubt that it is true, for the account of it was given me by one of the party, and by the individual who in-

terested himself in the manner I have just described.

"In the course of conversation on the subject, the following circumstance was mentioned as a proof of the good effects of the friendly interference of Europeans in preventing the immolation of human victims. A bearer who had lived for a long time in a family was taken ill, and was on the point of being carried to the banks of the river, for the purpose of being given over to the friendly care of the Ganges to be conveyed to heaven: before he was conveyed there, however, he requested to be allowed to speak to his old mistress; and on being taken to her, he begged her to interfere to procure for him a respite of three days. On her interfering, some remarks were made by his friends as to the expense which would be incurred if they were to comply with this request. His mistress promised to pay all the expenses that might be incurred, and the result is, that the man, who was so near death five or six years ago, is now alive in Calcutta, in the daily execution of his business.

"These circumstances are thus narrated, to prove that the friendly interposition of individuals is of infinitely more value than all the official interposition of magistrates;* and that the prejudices of the natives, although they may be eradicated by kindness, can never be forcibly rooted out with any prospect of success."—*Calcutta, Aug. 11, 1823.*

SUPREME COURT.

Robbery in a Hindu Temple.

Calcutta, June 28, 1823.

The King on the prosecution of Gopal Doss, *versus* Kaleekapersaud Thakore, Radamohun Chowdry, Mohun Doss, Ramanund Doss, and Muji Ram.

Mr. Turtton stated that the indictment charged the defendants with a riot and robbery in a Hindu temple. The first count was for a riot and disturbance; the second for the riot only; the third for taking away goods from the temple; the fourth for breaking into a dwelling house; the fifth for an assault; the sixth for a forcible entry into the temple; and the seventh for a forcible entry into the dwelling house.

Mr. Money described the prosecutors as Hindu priests, worshipping an idol in a temple near the Burrâ Bazar. Of the defendants, Kaleekapersaud Thakore, he said, was a member of the famous Thakore family, and he had every reason to believe that what had been done was at his instigation; but, he that as it may, the perpetrators of it must bear the consequences of their crime. How it came into the heads

* The half-measures adopted several years ago, are certainly more than dubious. *Ed.*

of the defendants to do as they had done he was at a loss to conceive, but he left it to the Jury to determine after they had heard the evidence. About fifty years ago, the ancestor of Kaleekapersaud Thakore gave the land on which the temple is built to Ram Gossain, who after having retained possession of it for twenty or twenty-five years, died, and left it to Hurree Doss. This individual maintained public worship in it up to 1820, and in that year he died. The property then succeeded to Goverkund Doss, his adopted son; and he understood that the pretence for now turning the plaintiff out was, that as the first possessor under the original gift had died without a will, the land ought to revert to the Thakore family; but if the learned counsel could prove possession to the Jury for the time he had stated, that would be quite sufficient to entitle him to their verdict. But the whole of the land had not been presented by the Thakore family, and consequently could not revert to them, for part of it had been given by the Raja of Moorshedabad.

The facts of the case were thus described by the learned counsel. On the 27th Dec. 1822, the defendants came with an European bailiff to the temple, and ordered him to seal some of the doors. While he was there no harm had been done, but as soon as he had gone away the defendants went to the acting priest, asked for the key of the door, where the god and god's property were, and on his refusal to give it up, beat him and others violently, and threw them down stairs. They then went down stairs themselves, and made a forcible entry into the priest's house. The defendant thakore was not satisfied with all this, but at the time of the evening puja he thought he had a right to be priest, and accordingly performed the office to the other prisoners. The riot continued for some time, and until some man more sensible than the others waited upon Mr. Stacey, and brought him there to induce them to leave off. The learned counsel said that he should prove the riot, the assault, and the forcible entry, and if he did so, he should have a right to the verdict of the Jury on all the counts.

Hurree Doss, Pujari, stated that he is worshipping Bramin at Ram Sita's thakorebari in the Burra Bazar; that on the 27th Dec. the defendants, with a number of byragies and brujabassies, came to that place with an European serjeant. They knocked at the door, and when it was not opened, they showed it, and the bolt flew out, and they went up. The serjeant after a little time sealed up two doors, and went away leaving two peadus behind him. The doors thus sealed were those of the Bramin's houses. When the serjeant went away, the defendants went up to the place where the idols were, and called to the pujari to give them the keys of the place, which he could not do

without permission of the proprietor. On his refusal Kaleekapersaud Thakore seized him by the neck, struck him, and told the brujabassies to beat him also. They did beat him; upon which Loll Doss and Tholl Doss asked them why they did so. Radamohun Chowdree then told the brujabassies to beat them, and Kaleekapersaud desired three of the defendants to break the lock of the place where the idol was. Kaleekapersaud told them to beat witness well, and if it cost a thousand or two he would pay it. After they had thus been beaten they were thrust down stairs, and Tholl Doss got his head cut against the wall, and it bled. In all, thirty or forty people were present, and they made a great noise. After they were thrust down, some men came with a basket containing some vessels and cups. He then detailed who were the bearers of the articles taken from the temple. Witness called "dewai," upon which Radamohun made as though he would beat him again, and told him to be quiet. As witness had been beaten once, he did not wish to risk another beating, and for that reason allowed them to pass. Some time after some of the defendants came back again, and performed the ceremony of worship, beating the gongs, &c. People were waiting there to prevent witness from performing the ceremony, and he did not attempt to do so. Hurree Doss first appointed witness to perform the worship, and he was continued in his place by Gopal Doss. The defendants remained until Mr. Stacey came, about 10 or 11 o'clock, and sent them away. When they were gone, he examined the goods of the idol, and found that the ghurra, the pitara, the tallas, and other vessels were missing. He saw the contents of the box about four months before this time, at the feast of the Dole Jatra, when it contained several ornaments of gold and precious stones belonging to the idol, which Hurree Doss got made for it. Formerly Hurree Doss was proprietor of them, but Gopal Doss now was. When defendants broke into the temple they made a great noise, and beat the tom-toms.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fergusson.—He had on his usual clothes on this occasion; the defendants beat his body, seized him by the hair and throat, and beat him with their fists. He did not go to complain at the Thannah because he was senseless, and was lying in that state from candle-light until 10 or 11 o'clock. The moment he was thrust down he became senseless. The river where he was lying is very close to the temple. He fell down stairs, went to the river, drank some water, and returned to the choubutra, where he fell down senseless. He did so because he was so much excited. He is quite certain he was not asleep, he did not dream; his sides were broken with being shoved

all down stairs, and he sat at the bottom of the stairs until they had taken away the things, when he tried to go up again. Kithnarain Thakore went to the Thannah while he was senseless, and brought the Thanadar. When Mr. Stacey came, Kithnarain Thakore took witness to see him; no complaint was then made against the two first defendants, but only against the other three. Witness does not know Ramkissen Sain; he was examined by a gentleman, and not by a man who was pointed out to him by Mr. Fergusson. The keys and all the things not taken away are with Omer Ram Thakoor, and the thakorebarri is in his possession; Hurri had had possession for five years to his knowledge, he had heard for twenty.

In answer to Ram Mohun Doss: The box was taken away by daylight. There were thirty-six persons engaged in the riot altogether, but he only knew Loll Doss, Tholl Doss, and Govind Thakore Ghose. He was asked to examine the premises to see what had been taken, but he declined doing so. He made a list produced in Court.

In answer to the Bench:—No complaint was made against Kaleekapersaud Thakore and Radamohun Chowdri; he knew this because they had performed puja and gone away; the complaint was made against the other three who were there; these and three more, whose names he did not know, were complained of.

Re-examined by Mr. Turton:—No complaint was made at the police; but a report. Plaintiffs did not wish it to come on at the police, but at the Supreme Court.

In answer to prisoners:—Radamohun Doss is dead: he is gone to Heaven.

Loll Doss offers fruits, flowers, and tulsī leaf at the thakorebarri of Ram Sita, in the Burra bazar. He confirmed what had been deposed by the former witnesses relative to the beating and forcible expulsion by the defendants and their burjabassies. He deposed to the presence of Kaleekapersaud. He and Tohill Doss were much beaten; this was by order of Kaleekapersaud. Witness's health had been materially affected by it. He saw the things being taken away. Witness lost his senses when he was down, and was not in his senses during the night: he saw Tohill Doss going about the next day. Was senseless at the conclusion of the transaction.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fergusson:—The beating took place about a quarter of an hour after the serjeant went away; and as he lay senseless all the time, he could only depose to his own beating. He did not know where he lay, but was told by a boy it was amongst the bricks; he was senseless all night, and when he came to himself he was in bed.

Nothing particular was elicited from

him besides this, and the other witnesses said little to the purpose, except that they confirmed generally the testimony of the foregoing witnesses. Three other witnesses were examined in the course of this day, whose evidence did not in any material degree differ from the account of those we have given. The Court adjourned at half past three o'clock, until Tuesday the 1st instant.

The Jury having been assembled on that day, Mr. Money proceeded to call his remaining witnesses. These were five in number, who had seen the different stages of the disturbance, and deposed to nearly the same facts as those examined on the former day. One or two of them denied having seen Kaleekapersaud Thakore at the place, and another to the fact of the articles taken away having been conveyed to a neighbouring temple by the defendants, where they were refused admission.

A petition was then put in by some of the prisoners, stating that they were the real managers of the temple, and that they were quite ignorant of the transaction referred to.

Mr. Fergusson then called William Brown; who deposed that he made the distress about four o'clock. That he first went to Kaleekapersaud's house, who sent the chowdree along with him, but remained at home himself; and that witness, after having sealed up the doors, went home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Money.—He staid at Kaleekapersaud's house about a quarter of an hour, and saw a number of natives there armed with sticks, to the amount of twenty, eight or nine of whom went along with him. Kaleekapersaud told him that the two people who were along with him were not enough, and that he would send his people to guard the premises after they were left by him. Some of the people who went with him went up stairs, but came down again immediately. He was quite positive he did not see Kaleekapersaud. Did not know where the people went, who came with him from the house—he left the chowdree there. He heard a noise down stairs, and saw one blow struck.

Mr. Fergusson called several other witnesses, who all deposed to the fact of Kaleekapersaud being absent at the time the outrage was stated to have been committed. One of them deposed to the title of the Thakore family to the premises in question, and another to the manner in which Kaleekapersaud spent the whole of the evening. More than one of them said that some disturbance had occurred at the temple; but they all denied that Kaleekapersaud had any share in it. The difference in their evidence was so very immaterial, that it appears to us to be quite unnecessary to point it out in this place by going through the whole of it.

The counsel having respectively ad-

ressed the Court, Sir A. Buller summed up; but as our reporter was obliged to leave the court, we are unable to give an account of his speech on this occasion.

The Jury retired for some time, and returned with a verdict against all the defendants on the 5th count, that of an assault, and acquitted them on the others.

The Court then directed that Kaleekapersaud Thakore should pay a fine to the King of 200 rupees, and the other defendants of 20 rupees each; which they immediately did, and were discharged.—

[*Ben. Hurk.*, July 4.

Calcutta, July 7, 1823.

Singular Case of Hindu Widows.

A curious case resting upon a point of Hindu law, occupied the Court for a considerable time to-day. A Hindu, named Luckinarian, having died and left three widows (the third of whom was pregnant at the time of his death), without any children, a dispute arose about the purport of the will. He, by his will, directed that a son should be adopted, who was to be adopted by the three widows; but in the event of the three not all agreeing, the first and second were to nominate a child; and in case they could not agree, the second and third were to make the selection. In consequence of this direction, the first and second widows did propose one child, and the third another. They did not agree for some time; but at last the third concurred in the choice of the other two.

The question for the Court to decide was, whether or not, by the dissention of the widows, the third was deprived of the benefit of a sum of money to be paid by the Accountant General from the estate of the devisor to the adopting parties. Mr. Money contended that such was the case, and that the third widow, in consequence of her dissention, was to have nothing to do with the will, and was thus excluded from the benefit of it.

Mr. Fergusson, on the other hand, contended that, so far from being excluded from the benefit of the will, the third widow was not only entitled to all the advantages of it, if she concurred with the other two any time before the ceremonies of the adoption were gone through; but as she was the only one who had borne a child, that she was the proper person to be the receiving mother of the adopted child.

The Court thought, with Mr. Fergusson, that as the third widow had concurred prior to the performance of the ceremonies, she was entitled to the full benefit of the will. The pundit was called, and the case referred to him: when he stated that the Court was quite correct. He added, that three could not perform the ceremonies of adoption, but that one person must act for the whole, and that, in such case, the child would be the adopted child of the

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three. On being asked which of the three widows it was proper to appoint receiving mother, in consonance with the Hindu law, he said that he did not know of any shastra which decided this point, but he thought that the woman who had borne the child should have the preference.

After a very long and desultory conversation between counsel, the Court came to the following decision:

That the three women were the adopting mothers, they all concurring in the choice; that it be referred to the Master which of the three is to be the receiving mother in behalf of the whole, who is to receive the money; and what sum will be necessary for the purposes of the adoption.—[*Ben. Hurk.*, July 9.

Calcutta, Aug. 21, 1823.

Roychund Paul, v. Sibnarain Paul.

This was an issue to try the genuineness of a will, and we merely mention it for the purpose of recording an instance of native pertinacity which we have seldom seen equalled. A man named Suwar was put into the box; and upon water of the Ganges being tendered to him, he refused to be sworn. It was pointed out to him, both by the Court and counsel, that if he still persevered in his refusal, he would be imprisoned, and that it was probable that this imprisonment would be for life. To all this he very determinedly answered, that he preferred going to gaol, for "he was an old man, and did not know how long he might have to live," and for these reasons he would not swear by the water of the holy Ganges. Instances were related to him of individuals, one of whom had been in prison for ten years; and others for two, three, and four years, but all was in vain, and the Court was ultimately compelled to commit him. Mr. Money begged that he might not be sent immediately to gaol, but that the pundit might be allowed to speak to him, and endeavour to remove his religious doubts on the subject, if such were the cause of his refusal. To this the Court agreed, and on the arrival of the pundit he recapitulated the whole of the preceding arguments; but even this was in vain, and the Court at length was compelled to commit him, observing at the same time that it had no option, but was obliged to do so, and was sorry that the obligation was imposed on them of committing any man for religious prejudices.—[*Ben. Hurk.*, Aug. 25.

We understand that A. G. da Silveira, jun., Esq. has been appointed Interpreter and Translator of European languages to the Supreme Court.—[*John Bull*, Aug. 21.

TOUR OF THE DISTRICT OF CHERTURGHUR.

Mr. Jenkins, the resident at Nagpore, is now on a tour of the district of Chertur-

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ghur. He has already visited Shaway, the source of the Maha Nuddea, and is now in progress from Rypore to the source of the Soane and Nerbudda at Oomerkuntuck. He is accompanied by a professional gentleman, furnished with the necessary instruments for measuring the heights of mountains. Kokair, or Konkair, was visited by him on his route to Shawah.—[*Ben. Hurk.*, April 5.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES.

Lieut.-Col. F. M. Miller, C.B., late of H.M. 87th regt., deceased; James Weir Hogg, Esq.

William Mann, Esq., late of the firm of Buchanan, Mann and Co., of Calcutta, deceased; Messrs. William Smith Boyd and William Thomas Beeby.

Assist. Surg. John Park Barnett, late of Calcutta, deceased; James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Doctor James McGregor, late of Dinapore, deceased; James Weir Hogg, Esq.

John Pearson, late of Calcutta, Mariner, and Commander of the ship Ogle Castle, deceased; John Storm, Esq., of the firm of McIntyre and Co.

James Jennings, Esq., late of Dinapore, deceased; James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Doctor Charles Daw, late of Bombay, deceased; James Weir Hogg, Esq.

SHIPPING.

Loss of the Matilda.—Information has been received in town, from a respectable house in Bombay, of the loss of the ship Matilda of this port, belonging to Messrs. Lackersteen and Co. She left this in December last, on a trading voyage to Mozambique, and was totally lost on a rock at the entrance of that port, in April; particulars not yet ascertained. The crew, however, were all saved; but the Commander and the Supercargo, Mr. Lackersteen, were suffering from the deleterious effect of the climate, when the ship that brought the intelligence to Bombay left the port.—[*Cal. Jour.*, July 8.

Arrivals.

Sept. 4. *Asia*, Pope, from Bombay and London.—5. *Madras*, Clark, from Madras and London.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

At a meeting of the Madras District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held at St. George's Church, Choultry Plain, on Saturday, the 28th June 1823, to consider of the best means of co-operating with the Society in the measures resolved upon by them on the occasion of the lamented death of the Lord Bishop of Calcutta:

Present, The Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan, President; the Hon. H. S. Græme; the Hon. Sir C. Grey, Kt.; H. Byrne, Esq.; J. L. Grant, Esq.; J. Gwatkin, Esq.; J. Goldingham, sen., Esq.; Major Cadell; J. M. Strachan, Esq.; W. Hudleston, Esq.; Capt. Mountford; J. F. Thomas, Esq.; S. Nicholls, Esq.; Rev. W. Thomas; Rev. M. Thompson; and Richard Clarke, Esq.

The Venerable the Chairman having opened the purpose of the Meeting, the Secretary read a letter from the Rev. W. Parker, Assistant Secretary to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and the printed resolutions transmitted therein.

After which the Hon. Sir Charles Grey addressed the meeting as follows:

Gentlemen: The honour has been offered to me of proposing the resolutions which presently will be read, and I cannot decline it: but it would have fallen, perhaps, more appropriately upon some other. For this is a fit opportunity to bring into recollection, not merely those characteristics of the late Bishop of Calcutta, of which the world is already informed; but those less prominent, yet more interesting ones, which a friend only can know or relate.

Ten years ago Dr. Middleton was in the quiet enjoyment of all, if not of more than all, that to ordinary minds appears desirable. Placed in the metropolis of England, he had a fortune which surpassed any wishes he entertained for himself; he had employment suited to his inclinations; he had the reputation of talents, of learning, and of piety. But a field was opened to him, in which, at the risk of every thing but that which was inherent in his mind, it was possible to apply to ampler uses the faculties with which he had been sent into the world. He did not long hesitate. In the early part of the last century, Berkeley formed that benevolent plan which involved the devotion of his own life, his labours, and his pure intellect, to the task of enlightening the aboriginal inhabitants of North America. It failed, because it was deemed by others romantic and impracticable; yet, in the present day, plans similar in their objects and means, but of wider scope, are on foot, and in a course of success. If there are any who doubt of the propriety or importance of such plans, I would suggest for their consideration the consequences which probably would have ensued, if Berkeley had been assisted with hearty good-will by the people and the government of England. If our arts, our language, our knowledge, our religion and institutions had been freely, but gradually imparted; if a fabric of native society had been so built up as to ensure, to those included in it, any good which they possessed, and an equal share of future bene-

fits, we should not have, now, to bear the shame and the regret of having obtained an extension of the sphere of civilization, at the deplorable price of the extirpation of the North American race; the monstrous system of negro slavery might have perished in its infancy, with the necessities which gave it birth; Great Britain and America might still have been one people, or, if we had parted, it would have been on better terms; and the hatred of England, which is entertained by the descendants of England, would not have existed in that intensity and singleness which threatens future calamities. England, perhaps, has not yet paid the full penalty of having permitted the destruction of one of the tribes of man. But I had not intended to say more of the plans of Berkeley, than that I will not estimate at any lower rate the similar motives of the first Bishop of Calcutta: all circumstances considered, I doubt whether the sacrifice contemplated by the one was greater than that which was made by the other; who, at a greater distance from his country, and in the burning climate of Bengal, persevered so long in the dedication of his fortune, his time, and his whole powers, to the ungrateful task which he had set before him; and, seeking no common reward, has at last died poor.

We are invited to assist in building up his monument, and we shall all, I believe, join cheerfully in this last office, not from any indistinct and foolish notion that the tomb is to be raised as a reward to him whose name will be written on it; but regarding it as a natural result of his meritorious life, and an obvious mode of giving expression to the feelings which have arisen at his death. If we must look for some utility in the measure, let it be found in its excitement of others; even of those who are engaged in the service of the church. I indulge in the belief that, to the public expression of grief and admiration which the death of the late Bishop called forth in England, it may in some degree be owing, that we are to have a successor, who is not inferior to him in any great or good qualities. I must speak cautiously of the feelings of one who is entering upon solemn and arduous duties: but thus much I will venture to say of the excellent person to whom I allude, that, whatever higher and more holy motives may have supervened, twenty years cannot have so deadened his warm feelings, and obliterated his early character, that he will hear with insensibility of the honours paid to his predecessor. I think, with satisfaction, that a part of the support of which he will feel the want, may be derived from the hope now held out to him, that in after-times his name also may be read upon the national sepulchres of his country.

The following Resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

That this meeting have learned with the most lively satisfaction, from the resolutions of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which have now been read, that a monument is to be erected to the memory of the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta, in the cathedral church of St. Paul's.

That this meeting are grateful for the opportunity now offered them of adding their names to those of the Society in England, in record of their veneration for the memory of their first Bishop, the founder of diocesan and district committees in India, to whose valuable counsel, and generous assistance this committee are indebted for the most important effects of their institution.

That, in conformity with the resolution of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which limits the contributions towards the monument "to the amount of each member's annual subscription to the Society," the contributions of the members of the Madras District Committee, be limited to the sum which, at the exchange of the day, will give one guinea in England, that sum being equivalent to the proportion of the local subscription which is appropriated as a donation by the Society.

That subscriptions be received by the treasurer, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and by the secretary; and that the amount, when collected, be transmitted, with a copy of these resolutions, to the Board in London.

That these resolutions be communicated to the members of the committee resident in the provinces, and to those at the Presidency who have not attended this meeting.

At the motion of the Hon. H. S. Grame, Agreed unanimously, that the thanks of the meeting be given to Sir Charles Grey, for the excellent address delivered by him.

Agreed unanimously, that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Venerable the Archdeacon for having convened the meeting, and for his obliging conduct in the chair.

EDWARD VAUGHAN, Chairman.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MADRAS.

(Extract of a Letter addressed to the Editor of the Madras Courier.)

In taking a retrospective view of Madras for the last twenty years, it is very gratifying to behold how greatly it is improved. Indeed, Sir, after an absence of ten years, I was much pleased with a view of the country on re-landing at the beach; the appearance so much improved. St. George's and St. Andrew's churches, besides chapels, added to St. Mary's; the British fair increased in number; European articles and foreign wines flowing in abundance at Messrs. Griffiths', Laird's, Cox, and

Franks' in succession to Mr. Hope; wise laws continuing to suppress vice; newspapers in daily circulation; public as well as private places established for cultivating the minds of our offspring. But my hopes centered in the welfare of two daughters. I had cause for grief when I perceived they had been deprived of (I may add) all education; for the demand of thirty pags, a month at Mrs. Balfour's school, being much beyond the power of a poor old subaltern to pay, a negligent education at the Female Asylum was all they had for nearly eight years. I do not mention this as a disparagement to that laudable institution, where upwards of 300 children are supported on charity; but I would propose an amendment, that a regular master or teacher (a married man), one known at the settlement, be engaged for that institution, on any small salary, that the children may have the advantage of the early education intended them, and thereby make it convenient to those poor officers of the army, who prefer placing their children there, rather than at a boarding-school. I found Madras possessed with masters also for all accomplishments; and with the assistance of Messrs. Zscharpel for music, Harvey for schooling, Raynaud for dancing, and Ignatio for drawing, my daughters are now able to make a pretty good figure in company and conversations, and much to their credit did these persons acquit this charge. I shall not encroach longer on your time, but merely add, the country bears an improved appearance.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MEDICAL STORE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, May 1, 1823.—The following revised scale of public establishments proposed for the Medical Store Department is directed to be adopted.

For the Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency.

One head assistant and general superintendent, with the rank, pay and privileges of an apothecary	Rs. 100
Two assistants and writers, with the rank, pay and privileges of an assistant apothecary, 48 rupees each.	96
Two inferior assistants and writers, with the rank, pay and privileges of 2d-native assistants, 20 rupees each.	40
Two compounders, at 15 rupees each, with the pay and privileges of head compounders.....	30
Seven packers or store servants, six rupees each	42
Two peons, six rupees each.....	12
One hallalcore and sweeper	2

Total 322

For the Deputy Medical Storekeepers of the Poona, Surat and Northern Divisions.

One head assistant, with the rank, pay and privileges of an assistant apothecary.....	Rs. 44
One second ditto as writer, with the rank, pay and privileges of a 2d native assistant.....	20
Two packers and store servants, at six rupees each.....	12
One peon, at ditto.	6
Stationery, petty stores, sicklagur, &c.	16

Total 98

BADGES OF HONORARY DISTINCTION TO REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, May 20, 1823.—In order to perpetuate the remembrance of the acknowledged bravery and discipline of the Bombay army, when engaged with the enemy in the field, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following regiments and battalions shall bear on their colours and appointments the badges of honorary distinction hereafter specified, in addition to any honorary badges already bestowed on them.

Regiment of Artillery.—The two companies which were commanded by Captains Bailie and Torriano at the siege and capture of Seringapatam, in 1799, to bear on their appointments the word "Seringapatam." The two companies which were commanded in Egypt in 1802 by Captains Powell and Smith, to bear on their appointments the emblem of the sphynx, and the word "Egypt." The third company, a detachment of which was engaged in the battle of Assye, on the 23d September 1803, the word "Assye" on their appointments; and Captain Hardy's company, a detachment of which was engaged in the battle of Kirkee on the 5th November 1817, the word "Kirkee" on its appointments; in testimony of their services on those memorable occasions.

The Bombay European Regiment, which served at the siege and capture of Seringapatam, and were engaged in the battle of Kirkee, to bear the words "Seringapatam and Kirkee" upon its regimental colours and appointments.

The 1st battalian 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to bear the word "Mangalore" upon its regimental colours and appointments, in consideration of its distinguished valour and discipline at the siege of that place in 1782.

The 1st bat. 2d regt. N.1.

2d do. 2d do.
1st do. 3d do.
2d do. 3d do.
1st dn. 4th dn.
1st do. 5th do.

having served at the siege and capture of Seringapatam, to bear the word "Serin-

gapatam" upon their respective regimental colours and appointments.

The 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I.

1st do. 3d do.

1st do. 4th do.

to bear on their regimental colours and appointments the further honorary distinction of "Sedaseer," in commemoration of their brilliant success when opposed by the largest body of Tippoo Sultan's principal troops, commanded by himself in person, on the 6th March 1799, and sustaining for the greater part of the day the repeated warm attacks of the enemy's army, after they had surrounded them on all sides.

The 2d bat. 1st (or Gr. Regt.) N.I.

2d do. 6th regt. .. do.

1st do. 7th .. do.

which fought at Kirkee 5th November 1817, to bear the word "Kirkee" upon their regimental colours and appointments.

It being the intention of Government to confer medals or other appropriate distinctions on small detachments, and on individuals who may signalize themselves in action, the Governor in Council directs that commanding officers will be careful to point out all such instances to his notice, in reporting any services on which they may be engaged.

EFFECTS OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, July 19, 1823.—The Governor in Council, considering the trouble and inconvenience to which the commanding officers of European and native corps are occasionally subject, in collecting the full amount for which the effects of a deceased officer may have been sold, when taken charge of by them according to the articles of war, is pleased to declare that all officers who have or may hereafter purchase the effects of deceased officers, at public sales in camp, or at military stations, and are or may be prevented from paying for the same according to the terms of sale, by unforeseen circumstances, shall be liable to be called upon for such debts by the divisional paymaster within whose range they may happen to be serving, or by the regimental paymaster, according to the following scale:

For Debts under 1,000 Rupees.

Colonels of regts., per month...	Rs. 250
Lieutenant Colonels...do.....	200
Majorsdo.....	153
Captainsdo.....	75
Subalternsdo.....	45
Conductorsdo.....	20
Serjeantsdo.....	5
Corporals or Drummers do.....	3
Privatesdo.....	2
Natives: One-fourth of the pay of the respective ranks per month.	

The stoppages from field officers and captains, where the purchases may exceed one thousand rupees each, to be at the following rate per month.

Colonels of regiments Rs. 300

Lieutenant-colonels 250

Majors 200

Captains 150

The rule is considered only to apply where the responsible officer deems such a mode of proceeding expedient for the recovery of money for which he is rendered answerable by the articles of war and rules of the service, and not to be resorted to upon every occasion of the sale of such property when the purchasers continue upon the spot.

ADJUTANT APPOINTMENTS

Bombay Castle, Aug. 4, 1823.—The Hon. the Governor in Council having been led to a consideration of the allowances to officers of his Majesty's and the Honourable Company's service below the rank of Lieutenant, holding the appointment of Adjutant of a regiment or battalion, is pleased to permit second-lieutenants, cornets, or ensigns, when thus situated, to draw the batta and gratuity of a lieutenant in lieu of their regimental rank. To have effect from the 4th Jan. 1823.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jun. 27, 1823.

Messrs. Wm. Dougall Cruikshanks and John Corrie Bowater admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

9th Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. Sinclair Jameson to act as Adjutant to 2d bat. during absence of Lieut. H. N. Corsellis, on furlough to Broach.—Ens. James Harvy to be Lieut. vice Hughes, deceased; date of rank, June 19, 1823.

Lieut. Stephen Clements, 1st bat. 11th N.I., at his own request, placed on Invalid Pension List.

Lieut. Othniel Gidley, 11th regt., tendered his resignation of Hon. Company's service.

July 11, 1823.

Lieut. Thomas Henry Ottley, 2d regt. N.I., to be brought upon effective strength, vice Lieut. John G. Birds, deceased on 2d inst.

July 14, 1823.

Ordnance Department. Sub-Conduct. John Kilkenny to be Conductor, vice Hannah, deceased.—Serj. Maj. John Porter to be a Conductor, in room of Wilson, pensioned.

7th Regt. N.I. Ensign Alfred Bradford to be Lieut., vice Thackthwaite, deceased.

11th Regt. N.I. Supernum. Lieut. John Attencurrow to be brought upon effective strength, vice Othniel Gidley, resigned.—Ens. W. Paul Phipps to be Lieut., vice S. H. Clements, placed on Invalid Pension List.

July 19, 1823.

Messrs. J. Brownrigg Belassis, George Wilson, John Jackson, Thos. Gamble Fraser, George Johnson, and Edward Samuel Thompson, admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to rank of Ensign.

Messrs. Samuel Love and David Forbes admitted on the establishment as Assist. Surgeons.

July 21, 1823.

Lieut. Wilson, Quart. Mast. and Interp., 2d Light Cav., to superintend repairs authorized to be made in public buildings at Deesa.

Lieut. Thomas Leighton, 7th N. I., a Cadet of season 1807, to have brevet rank of Capt. from 4th June last.

Medical Estab.—Surg. James Dow to take rank vice G. Colquhoun, retired; date of rank Oct. 1, 1821.—Surg. Edm. C. Harrison to take rank vice Baird, deceased; ditto Nov. 6, 1821.—Surg. Chas. Daw, deceased, to take rank vice Jukes, deceased; ditto Nov. 11, 1821.—Surg. Rich. Sharpe to take rank vice Taylor, deceased; ditto Dec. 7, 1821.—Surg. Thos. P. Weeks to take rank vice Mitchell, retired; ditto Jan. 3, 1822.—Surg. Andrew Gibson, M.D., to take rank vice W. Aitkin, deceased; ditto April 16, 1822.—Surg. James McAdam to take rank vice W. Hall, deceased; ditto Aug. 16, 1822.—Surg. Rich. Hartley Kennedy, M.D., to take rank, vice C. Dawc, deceased; ditto Dec. 12, 1822.—Surg. John Warner to take rank vice Patton, deceased; ditto Dec. 22, 1822.—Surg. George A. Stuart to take rank vice Maxwell, promoted; ditto Feb. 13, 1823.—Sen. Assist. Surg. Howell Powell to be Surg. vice Strachan, promoted to Superint. Surgeon; ditto May 11, 1823.

July 26, 1823.

Ens. A. Burns to perform duties of Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat. 11th N. I.

Lieut. Bartlett, 1st bat. 9th N. I., to act as Adjutant to Field Detachment of Guicawar Subsidiary Force under Capt. Garraway, from 11th June.

June 31, 1823.

Assist. Surg. J. A. Sinclair to act, during absence to Presidency of Mr. Dalgarins, as Civil Surgeon in Candeish.

Aug. 4, 1823.

Invalid Bat.—Lieut. W. Pouget, 2d bat. 5th N. I., to be Adjutant vice Robson, promoted; date of rank, Aug. 1, 1823.

5th Regt. Lieut. J. Farquharson to be Adjutant to 2d bat. vice Pouget, appointed to Invalid Bat.; Aug. 1, 1823.

Aug. 7, 1823.

Lieut. A. F. Johnson, 1st bat. 9th regt., to act as Assist. to Capt. Cruickshank, Superintending Revenue and Topographical Surveys in Guzerat, during absence of Lieut. Dunarcq, on sick certificate.

Aug. 8, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Pringle to assume charge of medical duties of Garrison of Broach, on departure of Assist. Surg. Fraser to Presidency, on sick certificate.

Lieut. Froward, 7th N. I. to act as Adjut. to 1st bat.

Aug. 12, 1823.

Assist. Surg. Anderson, H. C.'s ship *Discovery*, relieved from marine duty; and Mr. Mackell, now in the *Psyche*, transferred to the *Discovery*.

Sub. Assist. Surg. Vaughan, at present in medical charge of the *Aurora*, will join the *Psyche* in room of Mr. Mackell.

Aug. 21, 1823.

1st Bat. 5th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Teasdale, 1st bat. 1st or Grenad. Regt. N. I. to officiate as Interp. during suspension of Lieut. Meldrum; date of appoint. April 26, 1823.—Lieut. Cathcart, to perform duties of Quart. Mast.; ditto.

2d Bat. 8th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Bernard McMahon to act as Adjut. during absence of Lieut. and Adjut. Collis, on sick certificate; date of appoint. Aug. 5, 1823.

Aug. 23, 1823.

Lieut. Col. Mackonochie confirmed in command of Troops in Cutch from date of his assuming charge.

Aug. 25, 1823.

Ordnance Depart. Sub-Conduct. Nicholas Hughes to be Conductor vice Wilkinson dismissed from situation by sentence of Gen. Court-martial; date of appoint. Aug. 6, 1823.

MARINE APPOINTMENTS.

Pombay Castle, June 26, 1823.

E. W. Harris to be 1st Lieut. vice Grubb, deceased; date of rank, May 9, 1823.

Aug. 1, 1823.

2d Lieut. Robert Cogan to be 1st Lieut., vice Barnes, deceased; date of rank, May 9, 1823.

2d Lieut. John Sawyer to be 1st Lieut. ditto ditto.

2d Lieut. Wm. Rose to be 1st Lieut. vice Watson, deceased; date of rank, July 10, 1823.

Sen. Midshipman C. Barnard, to be 2d Lieut., vice Cogan, promoted; date of rank, May 4, 1823.

Sen. Midshipman Robert Lowe to be 2d Lieut. vice Harris, promoted; date of rank, May 9, 1823.

Sen. Midshipman Oliph Spencer to be 2d Lieut. vice Sawyer, promoted; ditto ditto.

Sen. Midshipman Charles Wells to be 2d Lieut. vice Rose, promoted; date of rank, July 10, 1823.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.

July 11. P. Y. Waugh, 1st Bengal Nat. Cavalry, for his health.

Aug. 2. Lieut. D. Liddell, 5th N. I.
25. Assist. Surg. John Granville Griffith, for one year, on his private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.

June 23. Capt. Joseph Walker, of Artillery, for ten months, on sick certificate.

Cancelled.

June 21. Major Litchfield, 2d L.C., to Europe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE INDIA-BUILT SHIP SWALLOW,

*Lost in the river Hooghly, 16th June, 1823.**

The Swallow was built in Bombay dock-yard, by Manackjee Lowjee, the head builder, uncle to the late Jamsetjee Bomanjee. She was laid down in 1777, and launched on 2d April 1778. She was first employed as a Company's packet, and made several trips to England; she was then taken into the Bombay marine, and after a short time returned to the packet service, in which she continued for many years.

She was commanded by the following persons, *viz.* Captains Bendy, Hall, Penny (while in the Marine), Anderson, Curtis, Clifton, and Suard; and, during the period she was employed as a packet, the following public characters were passengers on board her: Lord Macartney, returning to England from his government of Madras; Lord Cornwallis, on his appointment to India as Governor General. She conveyed the same nobleman back to England from Calcutta; Sir John Shore, from his supreme government; Mr. Petrie, from the council at Madras; and various other functionaries of rank.

About the year 1803, the Swallow not being required as a packet, was sold to the Danes; fitted in London, and went to Copenhagen; whence she is supposed to have proceeded to the West-Indies: but while there, was seized by a British man of war for a breach of treaty, and condemned as a prize. She was cut out from her anchorage by a sloop of war, after a severe action, in which the British lost a number of her crew.

She was then purchased into the King's service, became the Silly sloop of war, and was latterly commanded by Capt. Sheriff; after serving some time in the West-Indies, she was, on her passage home, dismasted, and received other damage, in a violent gale of wind.

On her return to England, she was sold out of the King's service, and bought by some merchants in London; made three voyages to this her parent port as a free trader, and was lost in Bengal, on her fourth voyage outward.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, July 30.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE FORT AND TOWN OF BOMBAY.

We understand that the Government, with that peculiar attention which ever marks its regard for the comfort of the native inhabitants, has sanctioned the opening, at a considerable expense, of a new sally-port, and a bridge across the ditch, to facilitate the communication with the wells on the Esplanade: it being understood that the late garrison regulations about the church gate, which prohibit persons from passing with water after nine o'clock in the morning, bear hard on the lower order of natives within the town, particularly during the hot weather.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, July 9.

In consequence of the late alarming and destructive fire, which broke out among the cotton bales on the Green, our readers will learn, with pleasure, that a committee, composed of public officers of Government and gentlemen belonging to the leading mercantile houses at the Presidency, has been appointed to consider the best means of obviating a similar danger to the town from placing cotton on the Green, and to report on the possibility of removing the cotton to some safer place, without occasioning an unnecessary loss to individuals.

The plan suggested by the committee, which we are happy to understand has met with the concurrence of Government, is to appropriate a part of the Esplanade, near the Apollo pier, now occupied by timber, for the reception of cotton; to widen the pier, so as to admit of the erection of conveniences for landing the cotton on it; and the stones used in the work to be taken from the beach adjoining the pier, in order to make a smooth channel for boats to take the ground at low water.

The great danger from fire, whether from accident or design, to the whole property within the fort, cannot fail to cause this arrangement to be viewed with the greatest satisfaction by all classes of the society.

Although but a secondary consideration, there is also some room for congratulation on the score of appearance. The huge piles of cotton which have hitherto covered the Green, are no doubt indicative of the commercial importance of Bombay, but can scarcely be considered as ornamental appendages to the great square of the fort; a space of ground which we hope, on some future day, to see surrounded with buildings worthy of the good taste and public spirit of the people. At the same time, this extensive area will be always available for the exercise of the troops in garrison, the purpose for which it was originally intended.—*Ibid.*

A great many improvements have been lately made, within the last few months, in

* Vide our Number for January last, p. 96.

the fort and on the esplanade, mention of which would very much interest your readers at out-station, particularly the military portion of them. Very few know that the town-hall has risen above its foundation; that the Company are building an elegant mess-room for the regiment stationed in Fort George; and that an extensive hospital is nearly completed inside that fort, for the sick of the regiment which may be stationed there. Nor do they in general know that a substantial range of tiled pendals or barracks have been built for the Sepoys of two battalions on the esplanade, on the ground formerly occupied by tents, that disfigured it. That the fish market has been removed from their immediate neighbourhood, as well as the butchers' shambles, which latter are now on a building erected on pillars in the sea. Government are also, for the convenience of the Sepoys, repairing a large tank near the Bazar gate, and surrounding it with flagstones, for them to wash their clothes on.—[*Bom. Cour. July 19.*]

On reference to the proceedings in the Recorder's court, it will be observed, that Government have sanctioned the erection of a penitentiary at that place, capable of containing 175 prisoners. The avowed object of this building is the necessity of dividing persons merely confined for trial from those who are under sentence for crimes of which they have already been found guilty. Such a regulation is one of the highest importance, and appears to us to be intimately connected with the state of the people. We rejoice to see that all the improvements and refinements of Europe are being daily introduced into this country, and we hope, ere long, to have to announce the erection of a similar building here.—*Aug. 7.*

CASUALTIES, &c.

Early on the morning of the 1st instant the body of an old man, a Parsee, was discovered lying in a shed at Mazogon, near Belvidere, where, we are given to understand, he kept a small shop for the sale of toddy. He had obviously been murdered, a large heavy stone having been found on his breast, and his neck exhibiting marks of violent strangulation. It is supposed that the object of the murderers was to obtain possession of a small sum of money which the poor man was known to have accumulated, and which the villains succeeded in carrying off, leaving no clue to trace them. A reward of three hundred rupees has, however, we are happy to find, been offered for the discovery of the perpetrators of this outrage, and we sincerely hope it will lead to their apprehension.—[*Bom. Gaz. July 9.*]

The late springs, although not attended by any very severe weather, appear to have

done considerable damage along the beach surrounding Back Bay, and the sea, we are informed, has made great encroachment on the property situated in that neighbourhood. The walls and railings of several Bungalows are injured. The house formerly occupied by the late Mr. Milburn has suffered materially, and a considerable part of the garden wall has been thrown down; the Mussulmans' burial-ground is said to be half washed away, and the general damage amongst the cocoa-nut trees, oarts, &c. is stated to be very extensive. The monsoon, as yet, however, has not been by any means unusually boisterous, and the rain has fallen in such quantity as, we trust, will produce a plentiful crop of grain along the coast.—[*Bom. Cour. July 19.*]

We learn that a robbery and murder, of the most aggravated nature, had been committed on Tuesday last, near Bear Hill, in Salsette. The story is thus told. Two men had been employed by a shroff, in Bombay, to carry a quantity of money and jewels to Poonah; while on their journey they were attacked at the above-mentioned place, about six o'clock in the evening, robbed of the whole of the property, to the extent of between four and 5,000 rupees, and their bodies cut in a shocking manner; one of them is stated to have been alive when found, but the head of the other was absolutely severed from the body.

The murderers made their escape; but we are happy to learn that, through the activity of the police, several people have been apprehended upon strong grounds of suspicion; and we sincerely hope that the perpetrators of so desperate an outrage will not escape the hands of justice.—[*Bom. Cour. Aug. 2.*]

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF STEPHEN BABINGTON, ESQ.

It will probably be in the recollection of most of our readers that it was our painful duty to announce in our obituary of the 8th June 1822, the melancholy decrease of a much-respected member of our society, Mr. Stephen Babington, of the Civil Service; and we are sure it will be satisfactory to all who were acquainted with that lamented individual, to know that a subscription for the erection of a monument to his memory, in St. Thomas's church, set on foot by a few of his most intimate friends at this place, has received such cordial support from his fellow servants, and other friends at the presidency and subordinates, as to have enabled the gentlemen who undertook the management of the subscription to realize the sum of thirteen thousand five hundred rupees; and after reserving sufficient funds to meet the expense of erecting the monument on arrival, to remit through the liberality of

Government, who have been pleased to grant them a favourable rate of exchange, bills on the Hon. the Court of Directors for £1,425, in favour of Mr. Benjamin Babington, of Aldermanbury, the brother of the deceased, who has been requested to employ a sculptor of the first eminence in the execution of the work.—*[Bom. Cour. June 7.]*

BOMBAY SESSIONS.

July 14, 1823.—The Sessions of Oyer and Terminer commenced this day. After the usual preliminary forms, the Recorder addressed the Grand Jury nearly as follows: "Though the calendar, I am sorry to say, is rather a heavy one, both as to the number and quality of offences; yet it will require but few remarks from me, as it consists almost entirely of burglaries and larceny cases, which must have constantly come before you, gentlemen, when sitting on former Grand Juries, and with the law relating to which, therefore, you must be thoroughly acquainted. I have one or two cases, however, on which I shall presently trouble you with a few words. At present, I must request your attention to another subject, which equally falls within the line of your duties: I mean the gaol.

"As many of the gentlemen who are now present were members of the last Grand Jury, they must be aware that many alterations were recommended by them, all of them, in my opinion, most judicious. This recommendation was immediately handed by me to the Government; in answer to which, a communication has been made to the Court, that the Hon. the Governor in Council had ordered the improvements suggested to be carried into immediate effect.

"I am happy also to inform you, that another object, which, though it formed no part of the recommendation of the last Grand Jury, had yet excited its attention, as well as that of former Grand Juries, as well as that of myself when I visited the gaol, is now likely to be effected. You are, I do not doubt, aware that at present there is no classification of the criminal prisoners; those who are committed to gaol merely, or separation for safe custody till trial, and whom therefore the law considers as innocent, are usually with those who have been found guilty by a verdict of a Jury, and are confined there for punishment.

"Again, a party committed for a petty theft, or any trivial offence, is associated with those who have been convicted of the most heinous crimes, even murder: this was most improper; but, from the want of space in the old gaol, it was not easy to find a remedy. The foreman of the Jury and myself paid this subject considerable attention. We examined the gaol, and a

plan of it; but could not devise any very possible plan for remedying this abuse.—I am happy, however, to say, that a remedy is now in the course of being applied, as the Court has received a communication from Government, stating that the Hon. the Governor in Council had given directions for the erection of a penitentiary, capable of containing 175 persons. This certainly is a measure of the greatest utility; for you must be perfectly aware, that in many cases of the most heinous offence, imprisonment is the only punishment short of death which the Court can inflict. I allude, principally, to offences committed by the European soldiery. Their transportation to New South Wales is no punishment; on the contrary, the expectation of such sentence has frequently operated as a motive to the commission of crimes. It is notorious, that the hope of being sent by the judgment of the Court to a better climate than this, has actually, in many cases, prompted European soldiers to commit the most dreadful crimes; and in other instances to confess crimes which they had never perpetrated. This measure of erecting a penitentiary, which can give the Court the means of consigning convicts to imprisonment, and to an imprisonment which, for the regulations to be adopted, will operate as a punishment.

"Gentlemen, I will make a few observations also with respect to the debtor side of the gaol. Since my arrival here I have paid this subject considerable attention, in the hopes of being able to effect a diminution in the number of prisoners confined for debt, without any injury to the public. On looking to the list of debtors, I could not but be struck with some degree of astonishment at the long period for which some of the debtors tried had been imprisoned. It appears that the first debtor on the list has been in gaol since the 4th of June, in the year 1814, a period of just nine years. With respect to this injustice, if it be one, the Court has no power to remedy it, but application must be made to the Legislature. The only insolvent act which is extended to this settlement is what is commonly called the Lord's act, by which prisoners confined for debts may apply to be discharged; but on the creditors undertaking to make the debtor a certain weekly allowance, such application is to be refused; and if the creditor pays such allowance, the debtor may be confined in gaol for life. I cannot but think that it would be desirable to have an insolvent act, which should, in some degree, limit the period of imprisonment extended to this country. I am fully aware of the objections which exist to the insolvent laws as they are established in England, and that those objections would apply even more strongly to such laws in this country. I am quite

aware that the present insolvent act has been the source of the greatest possible frauds; that many persons, in the expectation of being discharged after a very short imprisonment, by the operation of the insolvent act, from all personal responsibility for their debts, have, without any prospect of being able to discharge them, contracted debts to a large amount; and that others, who have had property sufficient to pay their debts, have fraudulently assigned that property to others, and have gone to gaol for the mere purpose of obtaining a personal exemption from legal process. Of all this I am fully aware; but those objections go not to the principle of the insolvent laws, but to the period of imprisonment required before a debtor can apply to be discharged. Under the present insolvent act in England, a debtor may apply to be discharged after a few days, or a few weeks' imprisonment. Such a provision would be more unfit for this country than for England, inasmuch as there is here much less moral feeling, much less reliance to be placed upon oaths, much greater prevalence of fraud, and much more difficulty in the detection of it. Any insolvent act which should be extended to this country, would require a considerable period of imprisonment before the debtor should be entitled to his discharge; but I think some insolvent act, to prevent incarceration for life, would be desirable. I make these observations for the purpose of your consideration, with a view to some future measure, and not for the purpose of asking you for any present decision. I will make but one more observation on this subject, and that is, that the only ground on which imprisonment for debt can be justified at all, is either as a means of compelling payment where a party has property, or as a punishment for some fraud of the debtor."

His Lordship then made some remarks on the writ of *Capias*, and adverting to the constitution of the Court of Requests, observed that it did not fall within the province of the Court to alter the existing regulations, which were sanctioned by long usage; he was mainly anxious to see that those regulations were acted upon; not, as we understood his Lordship to say, that he considered the regulations of that Court faultless, but he doubted whether any improvement could be effected, constituted as that Court was.

The Grand Jury then retired.—[*Bom. Cour.* July 19.]

SHIPPING.

Departures.

Aug. 5. *Scalby Castle*, Newall, for China.—6. *Asia*, Pope, for Madras and Calcutta.—7. *Elva*, Woodhead, for Calcutta.—20. *Charles Forbes*, Bryden, for

China.—21. *Glenelg*, Weddell, for Madras and Bengal.—28. *Bridgewater*, Mitchell, for China.—27. *Royal George*, Eilerby, for London.—30. *Ernaad*, Jones, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 30. At Surat, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Fyvie, of a son.

Aug. 9. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Capt. Laurie, of the Artillery, of a son.

12. At Belleville, the lady of Major Tucker, Dep.-Adjutant-General of the Army, of a son.

20. The lady of John Wedderburn, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

21. At Tannah, Mrs. Horne, of a daughter.

24. At Sattarah, the lady of Capt. Hen. Adams, of a boy.

26. The lady of Capt. Barr, of a daughter.

Sept. 1. The lady of Chas. Keys, Esq., Master Attendant of the Hon. Company's Marine, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

July 26. At Baroda, Lieut. Duncan Wm. Shaw, commanding the Resident's Escort, to Miss Ann Thompson, niece to Col. Prother, C. B.

27. At Broach, Mr. Joseph Borges, to Elna Texeira, widow of the late Carlos Texeira.

Sept. 2. Lieut. Houghton, of the Hon. Company's Marine, to Miss S. Henshaw.

DEATHS.

July 2. At Sattara, of a bilious fever, Lieut. John Gilbert Bird, of 1st bat. 2d regt., aged 20.

Aug. 8. At Malligaum, in Candeish, Chas. Casey, infant son of Edw. C. Casey, Serjt.-Major 1st bat. 4th N. I.

10. Of lock-jaw and malignant fever, Luzia, the wife of J. C. Monteiro, an assistant to the Marshal of the Bombay gaol.

11. Mrs. Begzada Stephanus, *alias* Khanumjee, relict of the late Mr. Stephanus Minas, aged 98 years. She was a native of Ispahan, and was the first Armenian of her sex that originally settled at Surat.

13. Master James Purefoy, son of Mr. E. C. Anderson, aged seven years.

— At Grigon, Caroline, daughter of A. D. Souza, Esq., aged one year.

14. Ragoonath Pillajee, a respectable Hindoo of this place, and formerly a clerk in the Courier office.

15. Mrs. Mary R. M'Kenzie, aged 21 years.

— At Poona, Katherine Frederica, the infant daughter of Capt. Frankland, of H. M. 20th Foot, aged nine months.

16. Colin F. S. McKenzie, infant son of Mr. G. C. McKenzie.

18. The infant son of Conductor John Kilkenny, Ordnance Department.

22. At Belvidere, S. H. Jones, Esq., of the Civil Service on this establishment, aged 21 years.

23. Eliza Sophia, wife of Capt. W. G. Graham, of the Country Merchant Service, aged 22 years.

Lately, at Asseergurh, the infant son of Capt. C. J. C. Davidson, Bengal Engineers.

CEYLON.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION.

A. D. 1823.—REGULATION NO. 11.

For extending the Period within which the Provisions of the Twenty-sixth Regulation of the year 1822 shall be complied with in the District of Batticaloa, till the thirty-first day of December 1823.

1. Whereas it is represented to Government, that from local causes, the enclosing with walls the wells in the district of Batticaloa, as required by the twenty-sixth Regulation of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, could not be completed within the period by the said Regulation directed:

2. It is therefore enacted by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, that the period within which it shall be incumbent on the proprietors or occupiers of land in the district of Batticaloa, in which there may be any well or wells, to secure the same in manner in and by the twenty-sixth Regulation of the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, required and enacted, shall be extended till the thirty-first day of December next ensuing, and no penalty shall have effect for any breach of the said Regulation in the district of Batticaloa, until after the said thirty-first day of December next.

Given at Columbo, this third day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three.

By order of the Council.

(Signed) GEORGE LUSIGNAN, Secretary to Council.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THUNDER STORM AND INUNDATIONS.

We have received accounts from Matura of the most alarming effects having been occasioned by a thunder storm on the night of Saturday, the 24th May. By a letter dated the 26th inst., we learn that the river had swollen to an unusual height, and that, between the hours of eight and nine on the night of the 25th, the great bridge had given way, and all the timbers had been swept down the stream, with the exception of three arches on the side of

the Star-redoubt. Report speaks of several of the houses having been washed away; and several of the bridges in the interior having come down the river piecemeal. Some lives are said to have been lost, and property damaged to a considerable amount. The rapidity of the current was too strong to admit of a boat passing to the opposite shore, on which the town and fort are situated; and our correspondent was therefore prevented the possibility of ascertaining the extent of damage that had been sustained on that side the river. Trees and dead cattle of all descriptions have been washed down from the interior, and we fear that we shall receive accounts of this storm having been very generally felt throughout the district.

By a letter dated a day later, we learn that a thunder storm, accompanied by several showers of rain, had been again felt on the morning of the 27th: but that the river had, notwithstanding, fallen eighteen inches. At the mouth of the Matura river the flood is stated to have occasioned great damages. An attempt was made, through the Modliar of the Morwa Corle, to open another passage to the river by the former canal, which leads from the Moorish temple parallel with the front of the fort to the sea; this attempt proved abortive, the sea having a higher swell there than at the mouth of the river. —(*Ceylon Gaz.*, May 31.)

We have learnt since our last, that the country in the neighbourhood of Ratnapoora has suffered materially by the late inundations, which did so much mischief at Matura: whence, however, we have received no further particulars, and hope the loss of lives and property has not been great. At Ratnapoora, many buildings situated much above the usual level of the rise of the river (the Kaloo Gangha) were for many hours several feet under water; amongst the number were the cutcherry and hospital of the station. The water began to subside on Monday the 26th. Six human lives are said to have been lost; a mother and three young children were carried away by the current, together with the hut in which they resided: of the other deaths we have received no particulars. The loss in cattle and grain, and the destruction of habitations, are stated to be of an unprecedented nature.—*Ibid.*

June 7.

We learn from Galle, that the same cause which produced the inundations in the Saffragam and Matura provinces, operated there, the Gendura river having been swelled unprecedentedly, and done very considerable damage. The poorer classes in the Galle and Matura districts have suffered severely from the loss of property; and the Collectors have, on the part of Government, afforded such relief as was necessary.—*Ibid.* June 14.

CASUALTIES.

Jeremiah Lodge, a private in His Majesty's 83d regiment, belonging to the garrison of Ratnapoora, was accidentally drowned in the Kalu Ganga, while bathing on the evening of the 18th instant; upon the body being discovered on the morning of the 20th, a coroner's inquest was held, after which the corpse was interred.

We have also received an account of the death of four persons who had taken refuge in a hut in the neighbourhood of the rest-house, at Nacandelle, in Saffragam, reported to have been struck by lightning during a thunder storm at about 4 p.m. on the 19th instant.—[*Ceylon Gaz.* April 26.

We regret having to record a very melancholy accident which occurred in these roads yesterday. As a boat belonging to the ship Speke was, in the afternoon, coming on shore with some of the passengers, in charge of the first mate, on the bar, the surf running very high, a sea struck her, and she upset instantly. The mate and seamen succeeded in saving themselves, and exerted themselves as much as possible to preserve the passengers, who were Mrs. Morgan, wife of Mr. Morgan, hospital assistant to the forces, and three children and an European servant woman: but only succeeded in respect to two of the children, who, though much exhausted when brought on shore, were by the exertion of proper means restored to life. The bodies of the third child and the servant maid were brought on shore lifeless, and the efforts used to restore animation were fruitless; the body of Mrs. Morgan has not yet been found. The unfortunate husband was standing on the flag staff bastion when the boat upset; and though not certain his family were on board, had reason to believe it possible; his grief on learning the actual loss he has sustained may easily be imagined.—[*Ceylon Gaz.* June 28.

We learn from Batticaloa, that the boat Mohamadoe Meera Madeth, No. 68, of that port, and which had sailed from thence to Trincomalee on the morning of the 23d ultimo, with a cargo of paddy, foundered at sea a few hours after leaving the river. This unfortunate event is said to have been occasioned by the starting of a plank in the boat's bottom; she filled and sunk so rapidly, that the crew were unable to launch the small canoe that was on board; fortunately however she floated, and was the means of saving all the lives that were on board, with the exception of two women and one man, who we regret to say perished; those who clung to the canoe were picked up by a cutter that was at anchor near the spot where the dhoney foundered.—[*Ceylon Gaz.* July 5.

MARRIAGE.

July 10. At Trincomalee, T. H. Twy-

nam, Esq., harbour-master, to Mrs. Hawkins, widow of Lieut. Hawkins, R. N.

BIRMAN EMPIRE.

New Viceroy at Rangoon.—The new Viceroy, or minister as he is more generally called, is said to be much disliked. An instance of his cruelty occurred within the last two months, which is without a parallel in the modern history of any country, however despotic. Two men had been overheard to speak disrespectfully of the Government, and information of their offence was instantly conveyed to the Minister. The men were seized; and, after enduring solitary confinement for a month, were at the expiration of that time brought out to be shot. A bull's eye was painted on each of their breasts, and they were then bound to a stake, and fired at by twenty men; who, either accidentally or designedly, missed them. After this agonizing ordeal, they were then remanded to the place of their confinement; and again brought out on the following day, and fired at in the same manner: but with a different result, for on this occasion they were killed, being pierced by many balls.

Until the appointment of this last Viceroy, who succeeded to the office about two years ago, executions had become much more rare than formerly; but this man, it is said, seems determined to revive the frequency of these scenes of bloodshed. Some ten years ago, or more, the punishment of crucifixion was common amongst these people; and its cruelty was, if possible, increased by either placing the cross near to the banks of the river, to tempt the alligator to spring at its prey, the cross being of very moderate height; or, in other cases, the cross was taken down with the suffering wretch on it, and set afloat in the river, that the miserable victim of sanguinary laws might, while the vital spark yet lingered, be devoured by the alligators. Another punishment, which an European residing there actually witnessed some fifteen years ago, is the pouring melted lead down the throat of the criminal; indeed this diabolical punishment was sometimes awarded for very trifling offences. These revolting evidences of savage barbarity appear to have given way to laws less abominably cruel; but the present Minister seems to think no more of decapitating his fellow creatures than he would think of cutting off the head of a fowl; and, indeed, the people themselves seem to regard these executions with equal indifference, not even excepting the victims themselves. Several of these bloody exhibitions occurred within these last three months; and the criminals, after being brought to the place of execution, sat down as is usual, each with an executioner behind him, smoking cheroots, and conversing ap-

parently with the utmost *sang froid*. Their hair is first cut short; and the instrument with which they are decapitated is a long sharp knife, with which the executioner seldom fails to sever the head from the body at one blow; but if he does fail, he is severely flogged for his want of dexterity.

The Birmans are a very fine, athletic, and most intelligent race of men; and there is not, perhaps, in the world a finer country than that which they inhabit; but, under such a government as that which rules over it, neither the capabilities of the inhabitants nor of the soil can ever be sufficiently developed. Towards Europeans the conduct, both of the King of Ava, and of his Viceroy at Rangoon, has generally been mild and conciliatory; although they have occasionally been subjected to the most degrading treatment; instances of which have very recently occurred. It is believed, however, that the King would never sanction such proceedings, as he has shewn the most marked attention to the Europeans who have visited his capital, and evinced the greatest readiness to hear their complaints; but the fact is, the interpreters they employ dare not truly interpret what they say. It is a curious fact, that he is anxious to understand the contents of the Calcutta newspapers; and the Calcutta Journal, we understand, is regularly taken up to Ava to be translated to him: but the translators, it is said, very courteously suppress any passage that they suppose might be offensive to the "golden ears." But, notwithstanding this timidity of the interpreters the editors of our papers here, when communicating any fact that may reflect on the King of Ava, or on the Birmah Government, should be somewhat guarded; as by any reference to the informant, they may endanger even his life, should he ever return to Pegue, and the circumstance be made known to the Viceroy, who has the power of life and death without reference to the King. In cases of common disputes or misunderstandings arising between foreigners and the natives, the Shalhundar, a Mr. Lansago, by birth a Spaniard, was not long since appointed the Judge; and the Viceroy could not interfere with his decisions. It was said, however, that those resorting there, the Europeans in particular, had little cause to rejoice at this. — [*Bengal Hurk. May 23.*]

Ship Launch at Rangoon. — On Saturday, the 26th of April 1823, at half-past five p.m., was launched from the yard of Mr. John Turner, builder in Rangoon, a ship of the burthen of 344 tons. All the Europeans there, and an immense concourse of Birmahs, attended the interesting ceremony. She was named the Penang Merchant, and is the property of Catchatour Gallastein, Esq., Armenian merchant at Penang. — [*Cal. Jour. May 20.*]

PENANG.

CONTRIBUTION TO THE DISTRESSED IRISH.

To the Hon. Sir Francis Macnaghten, &c. &c. Chairman of the Calcutta Committee for the Distressed Irish.

P. W. Island, April 29, 1823.

Honourable Sir:—Nothing but the want of an opportunity for communicating with Calcutta has prevented my soliciting permission, at an earlier date, to enclose to your address the present, first of a set of Government bills of exchange, for Sicca Rupees 3,061 10 9, which amount the community of Prince of Wales' Island have subscribed, according to the accompanying list, in behalf of the distressed poor in Ireland, and which it affords me much personal gratification to become the channel of remitting for disposal to you, and the Committee at Calcutta, whose generous and patriotic labours you have directed with so much zeal and true benevolence. I have the honour to remain,

Yours, &c. W. E. PHILLIPS.

JAVA.

MARKETS, STATE OF EXCHANGE, &c.

Accounts from Batavia have been received to the 24th September. By these we learn that the coffee market remained in an unsettled state, and prices were nominal. At the eastward, however, for two or three weeks previous, there had been a considerable decline. At Sourabaya, where the quantity was very considerable, the last quotation was thirty rupees per picul, or 13 dollars 63 cents. currency on shore, and a further decline was expected. The quantity of coffee on hand is stated to be unusually large for the season, and it was thought the holders must give way. The amount of the stock at Batavia, in the hands of Government and private individuals, was about 140,000 piculs, and as much more remained to be brought forward. The market, at the date of these advices, was very favourable for imports, but it was expected in three or four months an advance would take place in almost every article. The opium farms had been sold the beginning of September, and had been purchased by several companies, which would produce a competition in the market, and very probably affect the price of the drug, as heretofore the farms were held by one company. The exchange at Batavia was, on England, at thirty days, $4\frac{1}{2}$ dollars currency; on Holland, at three months, 51 to 52 st. do. On Bengal, at thirty days, 187 sicca rupees per 100 dollars. Spanish dollars, 10 to 11 per cent. slow sale; and doubloons, $16\frac{1}{2}$ to $16\frac{3}{4}$.

Letters from Batavia of the 16th September last, bring the news of the death of his Highness the Soesochoenan of Soerakarta, Pakoebaneana-Senopatti-Ingo-

logo-Abdul-Rachman-Sahidan-Panatogomo V., which happened on the 5th of that month. This Prince succeeded his father in October 1820. He has not left any legitimate descendants. Till the Supreme Government shall have come to a decision respecting the succession to the throne, our resident at Socarakata has taken possession of the seals of Government, and fixed his abode in the palace.—[*Dutch Paper*.]

TONQUIN.

Rome, Jan. 22.—According to the accounts of the Missionaries in the eastern kingdom of Tonquin, Christianity makes great progress there. The Mandarins of the 1st and 2d class favour the labours of the Missionaries, and protect them in the exercise of their religion, the disturbers of which are rigorously punished. The learned men in particular are easily instructed, and break their idols to pieces after a few conferences with the Missionaries. In June 1821, a whole district sent deputies to ask to be instructed in the Christian faith.—[*German Paper*.]

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

We have received a series of Gazettes from Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, to the end of August. The progress of improvement of this fine colony appears to be extremely rapid, of which, perhaps, the most striking instance is afforded in the projected establishment of passage-vessels, constructed after the manner of the Leith and Berwick smacks, to sail regularly between Hobart Town and Sidney, for the conveyance of passengers. A company had been formed for this purpose at Hobart Town, to which the sum of £2,500 had been subscribed, the whole amount required for the undertaking being £6,000. The Berwick, a passage-vessel for Van Dieman's Land, had brought out a supply of merino, the greater part of which arrived safe; but of 24 head of horned cattle shipped on board the same vessel, the whole unfortunately perished. These cattle were of the approved breed, and in consequence of the very serious loss sustained, as well to the colony as to the individuals concerned, a legal investigation was likely to take place on the subject. We are glad to perceive that proper protection is given to the passengers on their voyage to this colony, by giving them damages in the law courts in cases of neglect or ill-treatment by the Captain. Three actions for such conduct were brought in the Lieutenant Governor's Court against the Captain of the Berwick, in all of which verdicts were given for the plaintiffs. It was in contemplation to establish a bank at Hobart Town.

Hobart Town Gazettes of the 1st Sept. have been received at the New England

Coffee-house. They mention the arrival, from England, of the ship Commodore Hayes, Capt. Moncrief, with 216 male convicts. She had on board the headquarters and staff of the 3d regiment of infantry (or buffs). There had been a General Meeting at Hobart Town of the merchants, landholders, and respectable inhabitants, when an abstract of a regulation for the bank was agreed to, and a large portion of the shares subscribed for. The Chairman of the Meeting, with a deputation of twelve gentlemen, had afterwards an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor, for the purpose of requesting him to obtain a charter from his Excellency the Governor-in-Chief, which his honour promised immediately to solicit.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

P. S. Businnee, Esq., found guilty at the Cape of embezzling the public money, has been sentenced to transportation from the colony for seven years.

TRISTAN DE ACUNHA.

Falmouth, Feb. 14.—We have been favoured by a respectable passenger of the ship Berwick, which called off the island of Tristan de Acunha, on her voyage to this port, with the following particulars, to which we give publicity, trusting they may be useful to voyagers bound to India and New Holland:—

"March 25, 1823, the ship Berwick called off the island of Tristan de Acunha, found seventeen people, ten of whom constantly reside there, who had for disposal 25 tons of potatoes, vegetables, milk and butter. They have two good whale-boats, with which they are always ready to afford assistance in watering any vessel requiring their aid. The water is easily got by rolling the casks a short distance (30 yards) from the boats; or with a long hose, in moderate weather, the casks could be filled in the boats. In payment for their assistance, or supplies of potatoes, &c. they gave preference to clothes, salt beef, pork, and rum; and their demands were not exorbitant for either potatoes, milk, or assistance."

Postscript.

As we have nothing important to offer in the way of postscript, in addition to the intelligence communicated in the foregoing pages, we shall content ourselves with observing, that they contain the latest that has hitherto reached this country, from any of the three Presidencies. We have reason to believe, indeed, that our last number contained later information from Calcutta than has yet been received in any other quarter.

and allow the Company to administer them as trustees, till all his debts were paid, receiving in the interim a yearly sum for him for his maintenance. When the several creditors were called upon to prove their debts, the house of Palmer and Co. produced an acknowledgment signed by His Highness for the amount of £700,000, which was the sum stipulated at first to be lent; an inquiry, however, it turned out that of this sum only £350,000 had been paid; and that the remaining £350,000 was merely a fraudulent trick to be played against the Government, who, without this inquiry instituted by Mr. Adam, would have been obliged to pay to Messrs. Palmer and Co. nothing less than £350,000 more, as a just debt contracted by the Nizam with their house."

As connected with this affair, so far at least as affects the character of the Marquess of Hastings, a discussion took place at the last General Court of Proprietors at the India House, a copious report of which will be found in a subsequent page. It would be premature to offer any observations at present, more particularly as a Court of Proprietors will be specially held on the 3d March, "for taking into consideration the services of the late Governor-General the Marquess of Hastings."

It is reported that Prince Frederick is to be sent out by the Netherlands Government as Viceroy of the Dutch possessions in the Eastern Archipelago.

A body of individuals have lately formed an association for promoting emigration to New Zealand. The address which they have circulated is tolerably correct in the information it communicates, but certainly holds out too sanguine prospects. We shall rejoice exceedingly to hear of an industrious and thriving colony of Europeans established in the islands of New Zealand; but we think it right to observe that the first settlers will undoubtedly have to contend with many difficulties, and to submit to numerous privations. The natives are too uncivilized at present to be always courteous and willing to assist. Moreover, any material offence given to them by a single individual may cause a general massacre of the colonists. For further information respecting these islands and their inhabitants, we beg to refer to an article in our last number.

The singular leniency of the confederates who chastized the Algerines several years ago, has emboldened that unprincipled race to recommence their piracies. Why a single battery should have been allowed to remain we never could understand. England has again declared war against these public robbers. We are bound to treat them to a certain extent according to the laws of nations; but we sincerely hope that we shall exact, on the termination of the contest, such rigid terms as may for ever after oblige them to respect the persons and the property of unoffending nations.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has just given notice of a very important alteration in the revenue laws in regard to raw and manufactured silks. The latter are from July next to be admitted for home-consumption on a duty of 20 per cent. if plain, and 30 per cent. if figured. To obviate any sudden injury that might accrue to our silk weavers from this arrangement, the duty on raw silk, the produce of the British territories, is to be reduced from four shillings to three pence per pound. We expect, nevertheless, that a great outcry will be raised by the manufacturers. As the question appears to us, we highly approve of the measure. We do not expect that there will at present be any great influx of manufactured silks beyond the contraband importations which are now made. The immediate effect, therefore, will be to benefit the British manufacturer, who will obtain the raw material at a lower rate. It is probable, however, that the ultimate result will be a considerable increase of fair trade, and diminution of crime. All parties will feel their way; and we think it likely that the coarser articles will shortly be manufactured in one country, and the more costly in another. We greatly approve the general principle of abolishing such prohibitory laws, and ardently hope that East-India sugars will not be much longer regarded as *politic* exception.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

- Feb. 6. Gravesend. *Royal George*, Ellorby, from Bombay.
- 12. Off Portsmouth. *Skellon*, Dixon, from Van Dieman's Land, 5th Sept.
- 14. Cowes. *George Home*, Young, from Batavia.

Departures.

Jan. 29. Deal. *Prince Regent*, Lamb, for Van Dieman's Land and New South Wales.

Feb. 13. Gravesend. *Thanes*, Litson, for Ceylon.

15. Portsmouth. *Alfred*, Laughton, to Van Dieman's Land, and New South Wales.

18. Gravesend. *William Money*, Jackson, for Madras and Bengal; and *Orpheus*, Finlay, for Mauritius and Ceylon.

19. Ditto. *Sir David Scott*, Tween, for Bengal and China.

— Deal. *Caroline*, Harris, for Batavia, Singapore, and Penang.

22 Portsmouth. *Duke of Bedford*, Conyngham, for Madras and Bengal.

23. Gravesend. *Canning*, Head, for Bengal and China.

— The H. C.'s ships *Dunira*, Hamilton, for Bombay and China; and *Earl of Balcarras*, Cameron, for Bengal and China, are under dispatch.

List of Passengers.

Per Orpheus, for the Mauritius: Lieut. Vickers, Royal Engineers; Mrs. Vickers; Ensign Westmacott, Staff Corps; Lieut. Stalker, H. M. 82d regt.; Dr. Montgomery; Mr. John Davy; Mr. Dolland, and Mr. Wilson.

Per Sir David Scott, for Bengal: Messrs. Egerton, Fullow, Gibb, Daniell, and Paxton, Cadets.

Per Caroline, for Batavia: Capt. Stavers, and Messrs. Lodge and Crane.

Per Duke of Bedford, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Miss Yates, Miss Snow, G. Pearee, M.D.; Mrs. Pearee; John Ord, Esq., Madras Civil Service; Lieut. Lang; Messrs. Hughes, Reid, Bates, Rawlinson, White, Chinnery, Campbell, Bales, Hoffman, Munsey, Rose, Vybart, Stubbs, Hopper, Bloog, two McKenzies, Ramsey, and McKay, Cadets; and Mr. Burt, returning to India.

Per Dunira, for Bombay: Mr., Mrs., and two Miss Elphinstones; Mrs. Snodgrass, Misses Evans and Freasure, Capt. and Mrs. Little; Mr. Phillips; Messrs.

Binny, Malcolm, and Burnett, Writers; Messrs. Ramsay, Colquhoun, Trevely, Fitzroy, Rind, Smith, Foulerton, Styles, Purvis, Ottley, and Molory, Cadets; Messrs. Arnot and Gibbs, Assist. Surgeons.

Per Canning, for Bengal: Mr. and Mrs. Law and two servants; Mr. Brownrigg and one servant; Messrs. Lawrell, Begbie, Dickson, and Gibson, Cadets.

Per Earl of Balcarras, for Bengal: Capt. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Belhatchett, Miss Graham, Miss E. Graham, Mr. Walker, Writer; Mr. McGaviston, Assistant-Surgeon; Messrs. Higginson, Milner, Hutchinson, Stewart, Lyon, Reid, and Brown, Cadets.

Vessels spoken with.

Potton, Welbank, London to Bengal, 30th Aug.

Providence, Remington, London to Bengal, 11th Dec., lat. 6 20 N. long. 22 30 W.

Bengal Merebant, Brown, London to Bengal, 11th Dec., lat. 4 N. long. 22 W.

Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, London to Bengal, 40th Feb., lat. 48. N. long 10 2 W.

Miscellaneous.

Bordeaux, Jan. 27.—“The Neptune, Cormeer, is wrecked on Cochin China; a small part of the cargo that was on board saved.”

Cape of Good Hope, Nov. 27.—“The Brailsford, Spring, arrived here yesterday from Bombay, bound to London, in a leaky state, having experienced bad weather off Algoa Bay. The leak continues at the rate of thirteen inches per hour, and it is apprehended it will be necessary to discharge part of the cargo.”

Batavia, Oct. 13.—“The Woodman, Ford, arrived here 10th inst. from Port Jackson, leaky; has been surveyed, and must proceed to Sourabaya, to be holed down and repaired.”

The Jamima, Watt, from London, has arrived at Batavia.

The H. C.'s Ship Bridgewater, from Bombay, had arrived at Singapore, and was to sail for China the 20th Sept.

Debates at the East-India House.

East-India House, Feb. 11.

A special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq.) said, “I have to acquaint you that this Court is specially summoned, in consequence of a requisition signed by more than nine Proprietors, which shall now be read.”

Asiatic Journ.—No. 99.

The requisition was then read as follows.—

“To the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Directors of the East-India Company.

“*London*, January 16, 1824.

“Gentlemen: We, the undersigned Proprietors of East-India Stock, request you will summon a Court of Proprietors, for the purpose of submitting to them the following Resolution, namely,

“That application be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session for the Re-

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Home Intelligence.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 11. A Court of Directors was held when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, *viz.*: Capt. Head, Canning, for Bengal and China; Capt. Sotheby, London, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China; Capt. Hamilton, Dunira, and Capt. Larkins, Marquis Camden, for Bomhay and China.

18. A Court of Directors was held, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court, previous to departing for their respective destinations, *viz.*: Capt. Clifford, Lady Melville, and Capt. Smith, William Fairlie, for Madras and China. The following Commanders were sworn, *viz.*, Capt. Balderston, Asia; Capt. Fraser, Marquis of Huntly; and Capt. Williams, Princess Amelia; for China direct.

20. The despatches for Bengal and China, by the ship Sir David Scott, were closed, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

21. The despatches were closed, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, *viz.*: Canning, Capt. Head; Balcarras, Capt. Cameron, for Bengal and China; and Dunira, Capt. Hamilton, for Bombay and China.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Right Hon. Robert Viscount Melville, Sir Wm. Johnstone Hope, Sir Geo. Cockburn, Sir George Clerk, and William Robert Keith Douglas, Esq., to be his Majesty's Commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the dominions, islands, and territories thereunto belonging.

George R. Chinnery, Esq., to be Commissioner on the part of his Majesty, to reside in Spain, for the settlement of the claims of British and Spanish subjects.

Daniel Molloy Hamilton, Esq., to be his Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration, in the room of Edward Fitz Gerald, Esq., deceased, to the several Mixed Commissions established at Sierra Leone, for the prevention of illegal traffic in slaves.

James Woods, Esq., in the room of Daniel Molloy Hamilton, Esq., to be Registrar to the Commissions aforesaid.

Brevet-Col. Hon. Frederick Caveudish Ponsonby, from half-pay 22d Lt. Drags., to be Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in the Ionian Islands, *vice* John Thomas Fane, who exchanges.

Capt. Lord Edward Hay, from half-pay,

to be Sub-Inspector of Militia in the Ionian Islands, *vice* Krumm, resigned.

General George Lord Harris, G.C.B., to be Governor of Dumbarton Castle, *vice* General Dundas, deceased.

William Mark, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul for the province of Granada, to reside at Malaga.

James Wallace, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul for the state of Georgia, to reside at Savannah.

The Marquis of Hastings to be Governor of Malta, *vice* Sir Thomas Maitland, deceased.

Major-Gen. Sir Fred. Adam, K.C.B., to be Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, and to have the local rank of Lieut.-General.

Brev.-Major William George Moore, 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, to be Deputy Quartermaster-General to the Forces serving in the Windward and Leeward Islands (with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Army), *vice* Popham, deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A rule has been granted by the Court of King's Bench to shew cause why a criminal prosecution should not issue against William White, printer and publisher of a weekly newspaper, for a libel on Sir William Rumbold, to the following effect:—Sir William Rumbold was stated to have been turned out of India by Mr. Adam, during the interregnum between the departure of the Marquess of Hastings and the arrival of Lord Amherst, for a gross fraud.—“The Nizam, who is the Prince at Hyderabad, wished to borrow from the house of Palmer and Co. in which Sir W. Rumbold was a partner, fifty lacks of rupees, or £700,000 at the very moderate interest of 25 per cent. As Messrs. Palmer and Co. were not worth so much, they thought it prudent to borrow as much money as they could from the natives at 12½ per cent., and by the force of English bayonets commanded by English officers, levy their interest of 25 per cent. for all the sums which they had advanced to the Nizam. This excellent speculation went on for some time; in the mean time the East-India Company had engaged to pay the Nizam's debts, under the condition that he should place his estate under the protection of the English Government,

peal of the 46th clause of the Act of the 53d George III. cap. 155, by which the Court of Directors is prohibited from sending to India, in the capacity of a Writer, any person who shall not have resided during four terms at the Haileybury College; and for introducing into the said Act a Clause, appointing a Public Examination, at such times, and under such regulations, as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Control, may direct; to which examination all persons shall submit their acquirements and qualifications for approval, previous to their being permitted to proceed in the capacity of Writers to either of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay.

“DOUG. KINNAIRD, JOSEPH HUME,
WM. MORGAN, JOHN MORGAN,
CHAS. WRIGHT, RICHD. WILLIAMS,
RANDLE JACKSON, JOHN ADDINELL,
R. F. BEAUCHAMPE, SAMUEL DIXON.”

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

Sir John Doyle.—“Mr. Chairman, before you commence the business of the day, will you permit me to solicit your attention to—”

The *Chairman*.—The Court will allow me to rise to a point of order. This Court, it must be observed, is specially met in consequence of a requisition signed by more than nine Proprietors. That requisition having been read, I think the business of the day has already commenced; and therefore the gentleman whose name stands at the head of it is in possession of the Court. It would, under these circumstances, be extremely irregular to entertain any other question save that which the Court is assembled to consider; I hope, therefore, the Hon. Bart. will allow the regular business to go on.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—“I beg leave to speak to the order of our proceedings. Permit me to suggest that this is the first time I have ever known, in an assembly of gentlemen met for the consideration of their own affairs, an individual to be denied the privilege of asking a question. That question may, for aught the Chairman knows, be very intimately connected with the business regularly announced as the subject of discussion for this day; and, unless it shall appear that the question about to be asked has no reference to the interests of the gentlemen assembled here, I think my gallant friend has a right to put it, and to demand an answer. I submit, that it is rather premature to decide whether the question shall be heard or not; and I must contend that we are assembled in this Court under no law, though undoubtedly we are met for a specific purpose, that will not allow us to postpone that purpose, if it seem fit that we should do so. (*Hear!*) As a matter of courtesy we ought to hear

my gallant friend; and I take leave to say that, in doing so, we act in perfect unison with the practice of all other assemblies, whether dignified or not, which never refuse to hear a question when propounded in respectful terms. (*Hear!*) Let the Court hear what the question is, and then decide whether it is proper that it shall be entertained (which is the just and regular course); instead of at once proceeding to the business of the day, and meeting the request of my gallant friend with a direct negative. (*Hear!*)”

The *Chairman*.—“The Hon. Proprietor having stated his view of the case, I hope I shall be permitted to say a few words in explanation of my conduct. I consider it my duty to state to the Proprietors what appears to me to be the regular order of our proceedings. The Court is summoned to consider a motion which the Hon. Proprietor himself is to bring forward. The Hon. Baronet stated, plainly and distinctly, that he wished, ‘before we proceeded to the order of the day, to address me.’ (*Hear!*) On this I thought it necessary to state, that we were met *specially* here, and that the business of the day had commenced, inasmuch as the requisition had been read. I laid down no rule or order to guide the Proprietors, but I think they must see that it would not be proper to proceed to other business this day, until that which they are assembled to consider is disposed of.” (*Hear!*)

Mr. Hume.—“I believe what has fallen from the Hon. Chairman, as to the law of this Court, is strictly correct. But we have been all long enough here to know that the practice of the Court was to allow questions to be asked, which, in courtesy, were generally answered (I have certainly known some to be asked to which no answer was returned); although such questions did not relate to the business immediately before the Court, circumstances may occur which would render both the question and the answer imperatively and irresistibly necessary. This respectable Court always paid attention to the honour and character of their servants—to the honest fame of those who had earned and received their thanks and approbation. If it were in their power to rescue the character of an honourable and zealous servant from a most vile and malicious calumny that had gone abroad, were they not bound, at the earliest period, to effect that object? (*Hear!*) If, for instance (I will suppose a case) it were asserted in a public newspaper that the Marquess of Hastings was about to be impeached—if it were publicly stated, that, while filling the dignified situation of Governor-general, a deficit of 3 or £400,000 had, through his instrumentality, taken place in an establishment over which the Court of Directors have the responsible controul—if such

were the fact—if such a charge were sent abroad—if it were asserted, that a threatened impeachment hung over the head of that eminent individual—ought this Court to remain a moment without demanding information on the subject? (*Hear, hear!*) If this charge were altogether false and calumnious, as I firmly believe it to be, ought it not to receive a prompt and decisive contradiction? (*Hear!*) I appeal to you, sir, not as Chairman, but as a man of honour and feeling, whether, in a case of such a nature, it was not proper that questions should be asked, and that they should be immediately answered? (*Hear!*) There are no other means under Heaven by which the reputation of this much injured nobleman can be rescued from the obloquy which has been levelled at it, and placed in its true light before his country and the world. (*Hear, hear!*) Though, on a former occasion, when the grant to the Noble Marquis was before the Court, I took a hostile part against the proposition, and stated my reasons openly and boldly for pursuing that course; but, sir, I should be deeply ashamed of myself if, when the character of the Noble Marquis is assailed, I did not assist, by every means in my power, to do him justice. Sincerely should I lament the day I first entered this Court, if I became a member of a body who could obstinately adhere to a technical rule, and thus prevent a simple question from being put to the Chair—that question having for its object the attainment of a declaration most important to the Proprietors, and infinitely interesting to the Noble Marquess. Is it, or is it not a fact, that the Court of Directors meditate an impeachment against the Marquis of Hastings? That question is easily answered—and the friends of the Noble Marquis have an undoubted, a sacred right, to know how the matter stands. (*Hear!*) Sir, the question ought to be met either by a direct and explicit denial, or by a clear and positive admission. (*Hear!*) If the assertion be true, I shall call for an immediate special Court to investigate the whole of the business. (*Hear!*) If it be false, we are called upon by every feeling of honour, of justice, and of humanity, instantly to put an end to the slander. (*Hear, hear!*) We are bound not to let the character of an individual suffer, even for a moment, under such a load of calumny, when we have it in our power at once to dispel and suppress it. (*Hear!*) We ought not, by any delay, to allow the poison to circulate; and sure I am that every man in the Court must now perceive the propriety of an immediate explanation. (*Hear!*) No point of form should be interposed so as to retard the attainment of substantial justice. I have, I believe, stated my sentiments intelligibly, and let me tell the Hon Directors that

we, the Proprietors, are masters of our own proceedings. It is our duty to use our own discretion, and to suggest whatever course of proceeding we may think proper. I say that, to let this business rest in silence, to refuse answering a question of so much delicacy and importance, merely on account of a point of form, would be most cruel and unjust towards the Marquess of Hastings. It would be the only illiberal act, on the part of the Proprietors, which I have ever known or heard of; their conduct on all other occasions has been the very reverse of illiberal: it has been uniformly kind and considerate. As I have already said, let us know the truth or falsehood of this accusation. If, sir, it be an unfounded calumny, we owe it to the Noble Marquess, we owe it to ourselves, and we owe it to justice, to contradict it promptly and decidedly." (*Hear!*)

Mr. S. Dixon.—“This Court is assembled for an especial purpose, and I think the Hon. Chairman has a right to stop any proceeding which appears likely to lead to debate on a different subject. But if the Hon. Bart., or any other Proprietor, says, ‘I have a matter to which I wish to draw the attention of the Court,’—and if the Chairman agrees, before the Court breaks up, . . . to introduce the . . . : sufficient. I hope the Hon. Bart. will be satisfied with having an opportunity to make his statement, or ask his question, in the course of this day.”

Sir John Doyle.—“If, Sir, you had permitted me the honour of addressing you as I proposed—if you had been pleased to hear what I was about to say—I have no doubt, from my knowledge of your character, as a man of honour and urbanity, that, as soon as you had understood the nature of my application, you would not have deemed it necessary to interfere; because I am sure that, in appealing to your honour and justice, the appeal would not have been made in vain. I am satisfied, Sir, that I shall carry along with me the feelings of every gentleman present, in my desire to do justice, in his absence, to the distinguished person who lately filled the highest executive office of this great Company. If this had been an ordinary or common circumstance, labouring as I am under the pressure of long and severe illness, I should not have trespassed on the time and attention of the Court; had it been the mere assertion of an anonymous writer speaking his own opinion, I should have treated it with the contempt it deserved. But this is not the case. It purports to be an account of what has passed in the Court of Directors, as well as of what is further contemplated by that respectable body. I therefore did feel that

I was justified in calling on the Chairman of the Court of Directors, as the best authority I could find (inasmuch as no proceeding can take place in the Court of Directors of which he is not cognizant) to declare whether the charge publicly made against the Marquess of Hastings was true or false. I wished, before the Court proceeded to other business, to have stated that accusation which my Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume) has laid before the Court with such proper feeling and emphasis. The charge, as the Court will perceive, resolves itself into this, namely, that an embezzlement of £300,000 has been discovered by the Court of Directors, which embezzlement is the act of the late Governor-general of India. This has been publicly stated: therefore I feel justified in asking of the Hon. Chairman the following questions:—1st. Whether any embezzlement or deficit by the Marquis of Hastings of £300,000, or any other sum, had been discovered by the Court of Directors? 2d. Whether the Court of Directors, in consequence of such discovery, had already negated a grant to him of £5,000 per annum? And, 3d. Whether the Court of Directors, in consequence of such discovery, had any purpose of procuring the impeachment of the Marquess of Hastings? Such are the points of the libel; and, in the face of this Court, and in the name of our common country, I call upon the Hon. Chairman for a plain and distinct answer, confident that when I appeal to his honour and his justice, the application will not, cannot be made in vain.” (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes rose amidst cries of “order.” He declared that he came to the Court for the purpose of canvassing this business of the £300,000. (The noise increasing, the Hon. Proprietor was compelled to sit down.)

The Chairman.—“With every disposition to answer any question which may be propounded to me as Chairman of the Court of Directors, still I must say that on this occasion I feel it impossible for me to do so, as I have received no instructions from the Court of Directors; and without such instructions I cannot answer the questions of the Hon. Baronet.”

Sir John Doyle.—“If I had called on the Hon. Chairman to speak the sentiments of the Court of Directors, or to give his opinion, or theirs, on any point of policy or conduct, I would readily admit that he was right in refusing to answer so comprehensive a question. But this is not a question of opinion—I ask for an answer to a plain matter of fact. (*Hear, hear!*) Either it is true that these discoveries have been made, and that certain consequences arising therefrom have been contemplated by the Court of Directors, or it is not true. If

it be not true, then it becomes the Hon. Chairman, as a man of honour, as a gentleman, as one worthy of filling the high situation he holds, to say distinctly, “No!” (*Hear, hear!*) If, on the other hand, any such embezzlement has been discovered, let it be brought forward fairly, boldly, and openly. (*Hear, hear!*) Let us not have to contend with the affected tenderness of the *male Candours* of the day, who, while whispering away character, and nodding away reputation, pretend to lament those reports and rumours, which have emanated from their own base and covert malignity. (*Hear, hear!*) I impute not such conduct to any person who hears me; but, I would ask, what corollary will be drawn from this refusal to answer so plain a question? The corollary which, of necessity, must be drawn by indifferent persons is this, that he who can, if he please, give an answer, which would remove a weight of slander and calumny from the character of an honourable man, and refuses to do so, must either be himself the libeller, or must have some reason for giving a tacit countenance to the libel. (*Hear, hear!*) Let it be observed, that I guard myself most particularly from the idea, that I mean to cast any insinuation against the Hon. Chairman or his colleagues: I impute nothing to them. But I again say that such is the corollary which indifferent persons would be inclined to draw, from conduct of so ambiguous a character. (*Hear, hear!*) They will be led to believe, that the refusal to answer arises from a desire to assist and abet this foul calumny.” (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes rose, but the uproar was so great that he could not proceed.

The Chairman.—“There is no motion now before the Court, and it is necessary that we should observe regularity in our proceedings.”

Mr. Lowndes again rose, amidst great confusion. He observed that he had seen the statement relative to the discovery of the embezzlement of £300,000, but no name was mentioned; and, where no name appeared, there could be no calumny.

The Hon. D. Kinnaid.—“Sir, I apprehend you have now called on me to discharge the duty which I have undertaken, by proceeding to call the attention of the Court to the question which they are specially assembled to consider. But, prepared as I am to enter into that discussion, and certainly it is a most important one, I do not think it advisable to proceed at the present moment. I trust that no heated feeling will be excited, that no angry passions will be roused, but that cool and temperate reason alone shall govern the Court, whenever the discussion of that question takes place. But I confess that

what has just occurred in the Court has excited my feelings to such a degree, as to render me quite incompetent to go on with that subject. Before I sit down I hope I shall be able to convince the Court, that it would be utterly disgraceful to a body of Englishmen sitting in that room, if they suffered any other discussion to take place, until the subject of the atrocious libel on the Marquess of Hastings was brought under their serious consideration. (*Hear, hear !*) It ought to be taken up at once; it ought not for a moment to be lost sight of. I cannot believe, Sir, that you acted on your own well-considered and deliberate opinion, in refusing to answer the plain question which was put to you—a question which affected in the most direct manner the character of a high-minded man, who had served this Company long and meritoriously. (*Hear !*) I hope you will yet concede an answer to that question—that you will not suffer this base calumny to remain uncontradicted—but that, as you have the power to put down the efforts of a malignant slanderer, you will immediately exert that power, and relieve the minds of the Noble Marquess's friends from the weight of anxiety which oppresses them. You have, Sir, heard it stated in this Court, that a calumny of the most malicious, and, I will add, the most unfounded description, has been published against the late Governor-general of India—a man who has served the Company sedulously—a man whose services have been but ill-requited by the Company—but whom public opinion will yet compel them to requite as his merits deserved. (*Hear !*) Yes, Sir, we ought to feel big with gratitude, for the successful efforts which that distinguished person has made to consolidate our empire, and to secure our dearest interests; we ought not to allow a whisper to go forth against his character, much less should we suffer a statement of fact, a statement which directly impugned his honour, to remain without refutation. Is it possible, when such an assertion has been made, that any man can tamely stand by and not do the Noble Marquess the common justice—that justice which is due to the humblest individual—to say plainly whether the assertion be true or false? (*Hear !*) I do not believe, when the public papers of to-morrow give to the world the proceedings of this day, that Englishmen will suppose it possible that an attempt was made to get over this question in silence. (*Hear, hear !*) They will not believe that a charge imputing the highest delinquency, nothing short of high treason to your interests, having been advanced against a nobleman, on whose honour the breath of suspicion had never before lighted—they will not believe that the question, as to the truth or falsehood of the allegation, had been met by a cold appeal to technical form. I cannot

think of proceeding to discuss the question of the education of our young gentlemen intended for India, while a charge, imputing to the Noble Marquess, an utter disregard of honour, a deliberate sacrifice of our interests in that country, with the government of which he was entrusted, remains unanswered. I call for an answer to the calumny; it is due to the Marquis of Hastings—it is due to the country; (*Hear, hear !*) and I shall, if this silence is to be preserved, feel it necessary to move an adjournment of the Court. (*Hear !*) I will tell the Hon. Chairman that there are no tricks, no subterfuges, no evasions, by which public discussion can be prevented in this country; no point of form will be allowed to impede the course of justice. (*Hear !*) I am addressing Englishmen, who well know the value of character, in public and in private life; and there is not one of them who, if appealed to by a person placed in the situation of the Marquess of Hastings at this moment—accused of having been guilty of acts, which, if true, must consign his name to infamy—there is not, I say, one of them, if the accused party, in the honest confidence of innocence, called on him to say “Yes” or “No” to the accusation, who would dare to refuse the application. (*Hear !*) Is it then to be endured, that one of your highest, your most esteemed, and most efficient servants, is charged with betraying his trust—and when the question as to the fact “*is this so or is it not?*” is distinctly put—I say is it to be endured that you shall remain silent?—is it to be tolerated that you will not condescend to answer?—that you will not utter the healing expression? (*Hear !*) I put it to you whether, in domestic life, such conduct would be permitted? Suppose a servant, not a long-trying and an approved one but a servant of six months' standing, were accused by you of embezzling your property, and that he dared you to the proof, could you, in such a case, remain silent? No, Sir, you must answer: otherwise you would be liable to an action, and to the penalties attendant on it, as a party to the slander. (*Hear, hear !*) What, then, is the justification for keeping silent on this occasion? In the face of the Court I dare the Chairman to say “yes” to these interrogatories. (*Hear, hear !*) He is perfectly aware that no such discoveries have been made; that no such impeachment was ever contemplated. I shall act the prophet as well as the historian on this occasion, and I foretell, that the Court of Directors never will have an opportunity to charge the Marquess of Hastings with any offence whatsoever. (*Hear, hear !*) If, Sir, feelings of justice, if sentiments of humanity do not prompt you to speak, will you not listen to the dictates of prudence? Is the character of the Marquess of Hastings no part

of the property of the Court of Proprietors? A fig for our own character, if we do not protect him. If we do not shew that we are sensitively alive to his honour, who will hereafter be faithful to us? Who will encounter the obloquy which too often attends the career of those whose duties are of a difficult and delicate nature, if we manifest no anxiety to relieve a high-minded individual, falsely accused, from the pain and embarrassment which must necessarily attend such an accusation? (*Hear!*) We represent all England in this Court on the present occasion; and by our conduct this day will our fellow-countrymen judge of us hereafter. We are the legitimate protectors of the character of our servants; we ought to be the strenuous protectors and supporters of the fame of the Marquess of Hastings, who for so long a period, and with such glorious success, directed the affairs of the Company in India. (*Hear!*) I contend, Sir, that it is most unjust, when the character of that nobleman is foully attacked, to refuse to answer the question put by a Proprietor, although you have no pretence for that refusal; although the question can be answered without inconvenience; although it is admitted by all that that question is reasonable and proper. (*Hear!*) What, Sir, is it right that such a question should be met with contemptuous silence on the part of the Court of Directors? It is an insult on our feelings and understandings; and I think it absolutely necessary that an answer should be obtained." (*Hear, hear!*)

The Hon. W. F. Elphinstone.—"I feel it necessary, as the Hon. Chairman has declined answering the question, to say that I, as an individual Director, have no hesitation in giving a direct and explicit answer. (*Hear!*) I most distinctly declare that I am ready to stake my reputation and honour on the truth of what I am about to say. (*Hear, hear!*) It is, in the first place, demanded whether any embezzlement or deficit by the Marquess of Hastings of £300,000, or any other sum, has been discovered by the Court of Directors? I declare for myself (and all the gentlemen of whom I have inquired near me, give the same answer) distinctly and positively 'no.' Such a thing was never thought of in the Court of Directors. (*Cheers.*) In the second place, I am asked, whether the Marquess of Hastings was ever suspected of making away with a single shilling—instead of £300,000—of the Company's money? To this also I answer positively "no." It is, altogether, a wicked, unfounded, and villainous untruth. (*Cheers.*) With respect to an impeachment, as no such charges existed against the Marquess of Hastings, there could, of course, be no proceeding of that kind contemplated." (*Hear, hear!*)

Sir J. Doyle.—"Having thought it my duty, as the friend of the Marquess of Hastings, to put those questions to you, Sir, and not having been able to obtain from you a plain answer to a plain matter of fact, I have now, on the part of my Noble Friend, to say, that I feel perfectly satisfied with the answers which have been given by the honourable, high-minded, and venerable Director near you, who, on his own responsibility, has fairly met, and distinctly answered my interrogatories. But why the Hon. Chairman, who is the organ of the Court, should refuse to make such a statement, is to me, and I believe to every one else, matter of surprise. It is a circumstance which, for his sake, I cannot but regret. If I had asked you, Sir, an abstruse question, if I had introduced a controverted point of Indian policy, and demanded your opinion on it, your silence would have been excusable; a sufficient reason could be adduced for it: but, when the question related to a plain matter of fact, in which a distinguished individual felt his honour most deeply interested—so deeply, indeed, that I felt it necessary to break through the regular order of your proceedings, that I might promptly restore his good name—when such was the case, I certainly was astonished to see a gentleman of acknowledged integrity sheltering himself behind a mere point of form, resolutely refusing to answer, and obstinately barring himself out from doing justice to a much-calumniated nobleman, under the paltry, shabby pretence of a contemptible technicality. (*Hear, hear!*) Since I have been an infant I have always been taught to believe, and I have always cherished the feeling, that the character of the British merchant was one of the highest and most perfect kind; but if such conduct as I have observed to-day is to be encouraged, if commercial men are imbued with such a spirit as I have here seen manifested, then I must say with Buonaparte, that our merchants have ceased to be an honourable and high-minded race, and have degenerated into a set of grovelling shopkeepers." (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman.—"The Hon. Baronet who has just down, and the Hon. Proprietor who preceded him, have chosen to address themselves personally to me. I, however, present myself here, not as an individual, but as Chairman of the Court of Directors. In that point of view I stated, not as a matter of form (for the question was clearly put to me), that I had no answer to give, as I had received no instructions from the Court of Directors. And why did I state this? Because it appeared to me, that it was not my opinion the Hon. Baronet wanted, but, through me, the opinion of the Court of Directors. It is not for me to make any observations on what has fallen from the

Hon. Director (Mr. Elphinstone); but I think the questions which he has answered were not those which were asked."

Sir John Doyle.—"If by accident the Hon. Chairman has misconceived me, I hope he will allow me to set him right. So far from putting those questions to him as Chairman *ex officio*, I did not allude to, much less employ that or any similar term. It was in his individual capacity as a Director, and not as Chairman of the Court of Directors, that I asked him for an answer to my questions. I explicitly gave my reason for putting those questions to him as a Director; that reason was, because he must, from his official character, have cognizance of every subject which came under the consideration of the Court of Directors, and was, therefore, the person above all others most likely to be possessed of the necessary information. I would not be so unreasonable as to ask him to answer questions in his capacity of Chairman. He will be good enough, also, to recollect that I did not call for an opinion; I requested information on a mere matter of fact. The question was simple as if I had asked a man, 'Were you in Hyde Park yesterday?' and was just as easily answered. In asking the question, and in enforcing the propriety of an answer, I hope I did nothing unworthy of my character, or inconsistent with the respect which is due to the Court." (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman.—"The Hon. Baronet says that, he put those questions to me as an individual Director. Now, I beg leave to say, that he has no right to put questions to me individually. I sit here as Chairman, and whatever I state while I hold the situation, is in my capacity of Chairman of the Court of Directors, and not as an individual Director."

Mr. Lowndes rose amidst cries of "order." The Hon. Proprietor, exclaimed, "Mr. Chairman, I insist on my right to address the Court. Has a fraud been committed? (*Order.*) I attended this meeting in consequence of seeing in the papers that there had been an embezzlement of £300,000. I am a great Proprietor, a very great Proprietor of East-India Stock, and I have a right to ask whether a fraud has been committed? (*Order.*) If it has not been committed, I wish to have the statement contradicted." (*Order.*)

Mr. Trant rose; but gave way to

Mr. Pattison, who said, "I was going to speak to order, to prevent the time of the Proprietors being unnecessarily taken up. From what has fallen from the Hon. Baronet, and from what has been stated by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird), it appears that the whole Court of Directors might be implicated in the conduct of the Chairman; I beg leave, for one, to

say that I am no party to his silence on this occasion." (*Loud cries of hear!*)

The Deputy Chairman (Wm. Astell, Esq.).—"What has occurred in the course of this day requires a few words from me. It is quite evident, from the circumstances which have taken place, that departure from ordinary and usual practice is extremely inconvenient. Not only has a question been irregularly put, but an answer has been given to it; and the consequence of the whole proceeding has been, a debate, carried on amidst confusion and disorder, and nothing else. (*No, no!*) Mr. Pattison says, 'I am no party to the silence of the Chairman.' That Hon. Director may have his own view of the case, which doubtless he will disclose at a proper opportunity: but I must contend that the Hon. Chairman could take no other course than that which he has adopted, for he was called on as Chairman to answer those questions. (*No, no!*) The Hon. Baronet (Sir John Doyle) says 'no; I addressed him as an individual Director.' If so, with all respect to that Hon. Baronet, I must beg to ask what right he has to call on my Hon. Friend, or any other Director, for an individual opinion; and certainly these questions relate to matter of opinion, not of fact. The most convenient practice is that which the Hon. Chairman has adopted. He remained silent, as the Court of Directors could not have authorized him to answer questions, which it was only now for the first time known to him and to the Court that it was intended by the Hon. Baronet to put. What my Hon. Friend on the right (Mr. Elphinstone) has said, is no answer to them. (*Hear, hear!*) One question is such, as to render it impossible for any man, or set of men, to answer. The Hon. Baronet had spoken of matter of fact; but when it was asked 'Is an impeachment contemplated?' who could answer so vague an interrogatory? Who could speak to the intention of any person or persons, or to what may have influenced their conduct in past transactions? In this state of difficulty, it is our business to adhere to the usual practice of the Court, and to pursue that particular purpose for which we are summoned." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Pattison again rose.—"I mean (said the Hon. Director) to state, as an honest, straight-forward man, my opinion on this subject. I consider the question put to the Chairman to be as direct, as simple, and as easy as any of these—does the sun shine? is this a man? is that a stool? is this a desk? (*Hear!*) These are positive questions, capable of being answered, 'Yes' or 'No,'—the opinion of the Court was not asked. Now, let us examine a little those questions, the answer to which by the Hon. Director near him the Hon. Deputy Chairman has endeav-

voured to invalidate. The questions are these:—First, ‘Whether any embezzlement or deficit by the Marquess of Hastings, of £300,000, or any other sum, has been discovered by the Court of Directors?’ On this question I shall take the liberty of commenting a little. The question is, whether any ‘embezzlement or deficit has been discovered?’ Observe, gentlemen, the strength of this word ‘embezzlement.’ It means, the taking of money dishonestly from the public purse, and putting it into your own pocket. If there has been no *embezzlement*, the querist next asks, whether there has been discovered by the Court of Directors a deficit to the amount of £300,000, or of any other sum, even down to a rupee, if you please, which the Marquess of Hastings has appropriated to his own use? I as a Director, taking the responsibility of the answer on myself, say, ‘No’ to the whole of this question.—(Cheers.) And here I must say, that if I were in the situation of the Hon. Baronet who brought forward these questions, I should desire to have the answer, not *individually*, but *collectively*. (Hear, hear!) If I could not get it collectively, I should not be satisfied. I would have the collective sense of the Court of Directors on this point—whether the Marquess of Hastings had, or had not, robbed us? Such is the plain question, stripped of all ambiguity, and to that question I answer distinctly and explicitly ‘No’.—(Cheers.) Would to God the Hon. Chairman had overcome his deep sense of the value and importance of form, and had in the same distinct manner answered ‘No.’—(Hear, hear!) It is not the question whether the Marquess of Hastings has or has not committed mistakes, or innocently fallen into errors. It is not the question whether he has or has not added millions to our revenues—or whether his career entitles him to be placed on an equality with the most distinguished of our Governors-General? The simple question resolves itself into this—is the Marquess of Hastings a thief and a pick-pocket?—(Hear, hear!) Shall we, gentlemen, after having witnessed, and being so largely benefited by the achievements of the noble Marquess, go away from this Court with a doubt on our minds whether he is or is not—a thief—a pilferer?—(Hear, hear!) Shall we depart from this place with the most remote idea of the dishonesty of such a character?—(Hear, hear!)—No: let the calumny be boldly met, and promptly refuted.—(Hear, hear!) The second question is, ‘whether the Court of Directors in consequence of such discovery, had already negated a grant to the Marquess of Hastings of £5,000 per annum.’ Leaving the words ‘in consequence’ out of the question, it is the truth that the Court of Directors have negated

the grant; but when you insert ‘*in consequence of this discovery*,’ the mind naturally reverts to the reason on which the negative is said to have been founded—and what is it? why because the Marquess of Hastings has robbed you to so large an extent, that he deserves nothing at the hands of the Company but reprobation. This is, gentlemen, the fair inference to be drawn from these two paragraphs. Then I would distinctly say, in the same decisive tone that I used before, if asked, ‘have the Court of Directors, in consequence of such discovery, already negated a grant to the Marquess of Hastings of £5,000 per annum?’—No! they have not!—(Hear, hear!) The third question is, ‘Whether the Court of Directors in consequence of such discovery—here comes the *in consequence* again—it is the burden of the song, the *tol-de-rol-lol* of the chorus—(a laugh)—whether the Court of Directors, in consequence of such discovery, had any purpose of procuring the impeachment of the Marquess of Hastings?’ Now, if I had the honour of sitting in the chair of this Court, and this question was put to me, I should immediately say that such a proceeding was never mentioned—that such a thing never was in contemplation—(Hear, hear!)—that an impeachment was just as much thought of by the Court of Directors, as a visit from the comet which is now wandering about—(Cheers)—the subject was never hinted at—was never glanced at—was never *inuendod* at—(Hear, hear!) The last, said Mr. Pattison, is a new verb.—I believe it was never used before; but I am glad to have coined an apt, though extraordinary word, to meet such an extraordinary occasion—(Hear! and laughter.)—I repeat, that an impeachment never was *inuendod* at—I would therefore, to this question also distinctly say, ‘No!’—(Cheers.) Such is the answer which, as an honest man, I am bound in honour and in justice to give to those questions—(Hear, hear!) From long and intimate knowledge I am perfectly convinced of the high character, of the entire honour and integrity of the gentleman who fills the chair;—(Hear, hear!) but I must be permitted to say, that I think he labours on this occasion under a mistaken sense of his duty.”—(Cheers.)

Mr. Lowndes—“Whether there is or is not a defalcation?” (Order, order.)

Mr. Trant—“As several gentlemen on this side of the bar have been allowed to give their opinion on this subject, I will take the liberty, Mr. Chairman, of stating mine. The gentlemen who have spoken came to this decision, that the Chairman ought to have answered the questions that had been put to him. Now I think, most conscientiously, that he did right, under all the circumstances, in declining to answer. (Hear!) I trust I shall be

allowed to say a very few words in defence of my opinion. My Hon. Friend who propounded those questions says that he put them to the gentleman sitting in the chair merely as an individual, and not as Chairman: I, however, cannot allow the correctness of this distinction. I think that, sitting at the head of those by whom he is surrounded, clothed as he is with particular authority, he can only be addressed as Chairman, he cannot be appealed to in his individual capacity. I know it may be said that it is the practice of the House of Commons to permit questions to be asked, which questions are generally answered; but there is a wide distinction between the situation of individuals here and there. The Secretary of State is completely master of his own particular business; it is a matter of discretion with him whether he will give or withhold an answer: he is accountable to no one. But this is not the case with the Chairman of the Court of Directors; and I must say, that if the Chairman were obliged to answer all questions put to him on a sudden, without the possibility of consulting with his colleagues, very great inconvenience would arise from the practice. I admit that the propounder of these questions, or any other member of this Court, has a right to make inquiries tending to maintain the honour of those who have served us, and who have served us well; but, when I reflect on the questions now before the Court, as they have been asked, and as they have been discussed, I would, if sitting in the chair, have demanded time to consider them. It would undoubtedly be well, if those allegations were unfounded, that they should be met with a denial; and it would certainly have been inconvenient to have waited for that denial until the next General Court. But the Hon. Proprietor might have avoided that difficulty by calling a Special General Court at an early day.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—“I beg to congratulate the Hon. Proprietor who has just sat down on the opinion which he has been pleased to express; and I hope that he will not abate the active canvass for a seat in the direction in which he is at present engaged. How much must he conciliate the favourable feelings of his constituents, when he tells them, that, should some future Governor-General—some great public officer who had served the Company effectually—he publicly accuse him on his return from India of fraud and robbery, he, as future Chairman, if called on to state whether there was any truth in the charge, whether any proceedings had been instituted against that officer, would wrap himself up in all the dignity of form, in all the mystery of silence, and refuse to give his important testimony to the innocence of the accused party.—(Hear, hear!) I

have no doubt of the many cordial shakes of the hand which the Hon. Proprietor will receive, and which he will cheerfully return, amongst those who participate in his pure feelings and gentle sympathies;—(Laugh)—feelings and sympathies which will, I suppose, be considered in some quarters as a very high recommendation. But, let me turn from the Hon. Proprietor's speech to matter more important. I wish to ask of the Proprietors, whether any doubt can remain on their minds as to the questions having been answered, after the specific monosyllabic replies of the Hon. Director (Mr. Pattison), who had answered distinctly and emphatically to the three questions, ‘No! No! No!’ I ask this, because I understood the Hon. Chairman to have made this extraordinary remark, namely, that the Hon. Director near him (Mr. Elphinstone) had not replied to the questions which were put to him by Sir John Doyle. I now take it as granted, that those questions have been positively answered; and I should wish to ask of the Hon. Chairman, whether he must not now completely coincide in the fact, that plain and distinct answers have been given by the Hon. Director (Mr. Pattison)?”

Mr. Trant rose to explain.

Mr. Lowndes insisted on his right to address the Court. “With respect to the efforts of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) to get into the direction, I can safely say that he has been no sycophant to me. I have three votes, and he has not asked me for my interest.—(Order, order!) As other gentlemen have spoken, I hope I also will be allowed to speak.—(Order!) So much opposition is manifested towards me, that I am almost afraid you intend to impeach me.—(Laughter)—that there is some great charge hanging over my head.—(Laughter.) I am sometimes accused of wandering from the question—but I will stick to it on this occasion. For the honour of the Proprietors, it is fit that the dark cloud which hangs over the Company should disappear. An attack has been made on this noble Marquess, whose high-minded and honourable character is totally inconsistent with the commission of that pitiful fraud of which he is accused.—(Hear, hear!) You never knew a high-minded man to be guilty of fraud. I saw this attack to-day; but, as it did not contain any name, I was ignorant of the person to whom it referred. This case appears to me to be like that of Lord Melville. If any fraud has been committed, it must be by one of the Company's clerks, or inferior officers; I am certain that the Marquess himself is guiltless of it. The noble Marquess comes from a country, where, I must say, though they are ready enough to meet their friends with a case of pistols, yet their high-minded notions of

character are wholly inconsistent with paltry fraud. (*Hear!*) Fraud is only to be found amongst those grovelling characters that dare not look a man boldly in the face. I hope this charge, which seems to be without foundation, will pass away like a light cloud on a summer's day, never to be seen again. I ask, has there been—I don't say fraud—but any error discovered? Because, in mercantile matters 'errors excepted' was a very common phrase. It is highly necessary to know that fact; and I think silence might have been preserved on the subject, until it was ascertained whether any fraud had been actually committed."

Mr. Trant again rose to explain.

Mr. Lowndes interrupted him: "Gentlemen, this is the third time the Hon. Proprietor has addressed the Court. This is the third time of asking. (*Laughter.*) If any of you know any just cause or impediment why the Hon. Proprietor should not make a speech, let him state it." (*Laughter.*)

Mr. Trant.—"As the Hon. Gent. opposite (Mr. Kinnaird) has chosen to be so personal as to allude to me, in a character never, I believe, before heard of in this Court, I wish to say a very few words in answer. The Hon. Proprietor has censured me for delivering my sentiments; but I must say that I do not, in the slightest degree, regret any expression that has fallen from me. There is not a man in this Court, not even the Hon. Proprietor himself, who is more anxious than I am to give a fair, honest, and conscientious opinion; and such an opinion I gave on this occasion. When I stated that I meant to become a candidate for the direction, some of my friends told me—(*Loud cries of order*) I will conclude by saying, that I thought it my duty, inconsiderable as my powers are, to state my view of the conduct of the Chairman on this occasion."

Mr. Lowndes again started up and said, "Bless me, what is the necessity for all this? We have nothing to do with these two gentlemen's differences!

* Strange that such difference should be
Twixt Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee."

(*Loud laughing.*)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—"Certainly the difference between the speech of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) and his explanation is very much like that between Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee. I know not which of the Tweedles the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Lowndes) assigns to me; but I shall be quite content to take the *dee*, if the Hon. Proprietor will be good enough to act the *dum* for a short time. (*Laughter.*) Having stated that the Hon. Director (Mr. Elphinstone) coincides completely in the negative given to those questions by another Hon. Director (Mr. Pattison), I

feel it unnecessary to ask from the Chairman any explanation of what he meant, when, as I thought, he stated that the first-mentioned Hon. Director had not answered the questions. I shall now, Sir, allude to the speech of the Hon. Deputy Chairman. That Hon. Gent. said the Chairman had acted most properly in withholding an answer to the questions put to him; and he had farther observed, that it was very hard the Chairman should be asked to answer questions which were suddenly propounded to him. Now I ask, whether the communication between the Hon. Chairman and Deputy Chairman is of so extraordinary a kind, that, when the Chairman receives a letter, and returns an answer to it by the Secretary of the Company, that answer being that it is not expedient to investigate a given subject, the Deputy Chairman is so much unacquainted with the fact, that when the matter is brought before this Court, he feels himself justified in saying that it is hastily and suddenly introduced? Now the fact is, that, so far back as the 30th of January, a letter was written to the Chairman by a respected friend of the Marquess, and a relative of the gallant General (Sir John Doyle), in which these questions were stated in almost the same terms that they were couched in to-day. The letter was as follows:

"Montague Square, Jan. 30th.

"Sir: I beg leave to call your attention to a paragraph which appeared in the *Sunday Times* of the 25th inst., a copy of which I enclose. You will perceive that it contains, in substance, a direct charge against Lord Hastings, of having embezzled £300,000 of the monies of the Honourable Company, or of having been party to an embezzlement by which a deficit to that amount has been incurred. It further states that, in consequence of such malversation, which had been recently discovered, the Court of Directors had negatived a proposed grant to him of a pension of £5,000 per annum; and, finally, that it is in the contemplation of that body to effect his impeachment.

"The general slanders of an anonymous libeller it may be well to treat with contempt; but a particular charge, deeply affecting the public character of an individual, however distinguished, must be specifically repelled. Under this impression, I have the honour of addressing myself to you, as Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the full confidence that you will enable me at once to give that distinct and authoritative contradiction to these falsehoods, which the form they have assumed demands, and which it is so important to the honour of the Noble Lord should no longer be delayed. With this view, as every question that arises in the Court of Directors must be officially known to

you in your capacity of Chairman, I have to request that you would be good enough to give me answers to the following queries:

"1st. Whether the Court of Directors have made any discovery, or have received any information, or have reason to suspect that the Marquess of Hastings has embezzled, or been party or privy to the embezzlement of any monies, or to the creation of any deficit, to the amount of £300,000, or of any other sum?

"2d. Whether the Court of Directors have threatened, or intend to impeach the Marquess of Hastings for embezzlement, or for any supposed deficit of money or otherwise?

"3d. Whether the Court of Directors have, in consequence of any such supposed embezzlement or deficit, already negatived a motion to grant a pension of £5,000 per annum to the Marquess of Hastings?

"I am persuaded that your own high sense of what is due to the honour and character of a public man, will sufficiently account to you for the anxiety of the Noble Lord's friends to lose no time in vindicating him from these foul charges, which have already obtained extraordinary circulation, and be my apology, at the same time, for pressing the subject upon you as a matter of immediate importance; and as it is by you alone, from your official situation, that, without injurious delay, the means of effective contradiction can be furnished. In preferring, therefore, the above request, I feel assured that I shall be only meeting your desire of doing the earliest justice to the character of the Marquess of Hastings, which, in the paragraph in question, has been so wantonly assailed; and that I shall be favoured with an answer to the queries at your earliest convenience.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

"FRANCIS HASTINGS DOYLE"

"William Wigram, Esq., &c. &c. &c."

To this very temperate letter, written by the nearest friend of the Marquess of Hastings; by a gentleman who was frequently in communication with his Majesty on the subject of the Noble Marquess's affairs, who was known to be the Marquess of Hastings's other self in this country, an answer was, in the course of a few days, returned. A more respectful, a more quiet letter, or one in which the expression of the agonizing feelings of a man convinced of his friend's innocence, and endeavouring to do his character justice, was more compressed—could not be penned, could not be imagined. The following answer was returned to this letter on the 5th of February:

"East-India House, 5th Feb. 1824.

"Sir:—I am commanded by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company to acquaint you, that the Chairman has laid

before them your letter of the 30th January, addressed to him upon the subject of a paragraph, of which you enclose a copy, which is stated to have appeared on the 25th of that month, in a newspaper called the *Sunday Times*, assailing the character of the Marquess of Hastings, and with reference to which you have framed certain interrogatories, which you request the Chairman, as the organ of the Court of Directors, to answer."

There is (observed Mr. Kinnaird) a minuteess in this part of the answer that is quite admirable! Every word is weighed with the most scrupulous caution! The whole is arranged in the most business-like manner! The letter proceeded thus.—

"The Court deeply regret the attack which has been thus made upon the character of that distinguished nobleman; they cannot, however, but feel that it would be highly inexpedient for them to engage in any correspondence arising out of the vague charges of anonymous writers; and they are persuaded that you will yourself perceive, on a review of your letter, the inconvenience of putting to a collective body, and the impossibility of their answering, questions of the nature proposed by you.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"J. DART, Sec."

"Col. Francis Hastings Doyle, &c."

The public (continued Mr. Kinnaird) will scarcely believe that such an answer was returned to such a letter. I pity the man from my heart, who, in his official situation, was obliged to sign a document like this; and who would be exposed to the belief that he was the writer of it. But I am really astonished when I hear the Hon. Deputy Chairman state, in the face of this correspondence, that these questions came, for the first time, unawares on the Hon. Chairman. (*Hear, hear!*) I will state to the Court the difference between a question put in the form of a letter and a question put here *viva voce*. I admit that you might, in the exercise of your public functions, refuse a proper answer to the letter of Colonel H. Doyle—you might deny his friend justice when requested in that form—you might disgrace yourselves by treating his application with indifference—(*Hear, hear!*)—but you can have no excuse for evading a question put openly in this Court in the name of the Proprietors; and I call upon you here to do justice to one of your servants, who has been most deeply injured; if you do not, your servants must conclude that there is no protection for them—(*Hear, hear!*) and the public must look upon you as the instruments of calumniating a most honourable character. (*Hear, hear!*)—Infamy rests on the Noble Marquess, or elsewhere—there is no way of getting rid of the dilemma; and the man who hears another calum-

niated, and denies to the injured party the benefit of his testimony, is himself as gross a calumniator as if he had given birth to the scandal. (*Hear, hear!*) Silence will not do on such an occasion. Falsehood may be propagated by silence as well as by open assertion. Indeed the former is the more base and villainous mode of giving currency to slander, inasmuch as it is the more sulk and cowardly. (*Hear, hear!*) There is not a more dangerous or a more certain way of aiding the views of a calumniator than by silent acquiescence—by adopting that phrase, that figure of speech, which the French call *reluctance*. A more effective, a deeper wound cannot be inflicted on reputation, than by maintaining a mysterious silence when calumny is afloat. I believe, when Englishmen read the newspapers of to-morrow, they will not be able to persuade themselves that this discussion really took place here. They will not suppose it possible that you could treat any man in this way: much less will they believe that such conduct was observed towards the Marquess of Hastings; towards one to whom your thanks and gratitude are due to an amount which history will scarcely credit. (*Hear, hear!*) But if he were an individual in the lowest situation, without any claims whatever on your feelings, and if the question were put to you, ‘have you discovered any thing derogatory to his character, any thing inconsistent with his honour?’—you are bound to answer the interrogatory as men of principle and integrity. (*Hear, hear!*) Sir, I am yet to learn what inconvenience is likely to result from giving an answer; and I leave it to the gentlemen who are silent, and to the public, who will, in spite of all evasions, be scrupulous judges of men’s conduct, to say what the inference will be when it is stated that, having been called on to put down calumny, and being bound in honour and justice to accede to that call, a suspicious silence was observed. (*Hear, hear!*) The public, sir, cannot do you injustice by the worst interpretation, since you withhold your evidence, and thus strengthen the slander. I say it is right that we should not delay a moment in doing justice to the Marquess of Hastings. The Court of Proprietors ought immediately to take his case into their own hands. (*Hear, hear!*) I will not trust it to the Court of Directors. I will not trust it to that body who have negatived a grant to the Noble Marquess, and then suffer it to be insinuated that the negative was put on that proposition, in consequence of some discovered embezzlement. (*Hear!*) The Marquess of Hastings challenges the Proprietors to decide on his character. He challenges them to decide whether that character is to be placed on a level with preceding Governor-generals, or to be consigned to obloquy. Let not the

Marquess of Hastings remain, not only your most successful, but your most ill-rewarded and most calumniated Governor-general. (*Hear, hear!*) After the exhibition I have witnessed this day, I do not value the opinion of the Court of Directors, as it regards him, one fig’s end. They are incompetent to decide on his case; they have disqualified themselves from acting as impartial jurors, and cannot therefore decide on this charge. I say they are rather themselves to be brought to trial for their conduct on this occasion; they stand as the accused calumniators of the Marquess of Hastings; and certain I am, that the indignant feelings of Englishmen will compel them, however tardily or reluctantly, not only to clear the character of the Noble Marquess, but to reward him properly for his manifold services. (*Hear!*) These are my feelings, and the feelings of the public in every quarter of the empire; and I leave it to the Chairman to explain, for he has not yet explained, his reasons for having remained silent this day. Perhaps the Hon. Gent. on the other side of the Court (Mr. Trant) may be retained as the best expounder of the reasons why, when a great and gallant officer is accused and calumniated, and the Chairman is asked officially for an answer on the subject, he may with propriety acquiesce in the calumny, by preserving an impenetrable silence. (*Hear, hear!*) I regret that I am compelled to be so direct in my observations, but I feel for the character of that body of which I am a member. For the Court of Directors I have ever manifested a proper respect; I know they are often placed in situations of delicacy. But when it comes to the question, whether, by tamely acquiescing in the *dictum* of authority, I am to do injustice, or to put myself in the breach for the purpose of resisting it, I cannot pause as to the course which I ought to prefer. In such a case, I must call those whom I think in error to account for their conduct; and I hope that, in doing so, I shall receive credit for the feelings which actuate me, and of which I am not ashamed. (*Hear, hear!*) I have no private or personal motive in advocating the cause of the Marquess of Hastings: I have been but twice in his company since he returned from India, and but once before. I came to this Court perfectly unfettered, not bound to take any course but what circumstances would justify; and I vow to God, if a proposition were made to reward the Marquess of Hastings, and it were shewn to me that he was unworthy of your bounty, that he had in any way tarnished his great character, I should forget his rank, and the exalted situation he had filled, and strenuously oppose it. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Lowndes.—The zeal now shewn for the character of the Marquess of Hastings will act as a warning, not rashly to publish

an accusation against any individual, without hearing what he has to say in his defence.—(*Order!*)

The *Chairman*.—"I hope the Hon. Proprietor, who has addressed the Court several times, will desist, and suffer us now to proceed to the regular business of the day. The Court must feel that a great deal of time has already been consumed."

Mr. *Hume*.—"I rise to ask whether, after what has passed, we are in a situation, labouring as we must be under strongly-excited feelings, to proceed with the order of the day? When such a subject as the East-India College is to be considered, we ought to meet in a cool and temperate manner, without any party feeling whatsoever. Certainly, after what has occurred, I for one do not feel myself calculated to proceed to the discussion of that question. I wish to consider the College Establishment fairly, and to apply to it my best and calmest observation, therefore I should rather decline going into the subject at present. I hope also that the gentlemen within the bar will feel the necessity of delay, since the benefit of their institution will mainly depend on the success of my Hon. Friend's motion, and they certainly will not act wisely if it be hurried on this day. I know the business of the Court of Directors was so regulated as to admit of the question being discussed on this occasion; but unforeseen circumstances have occurred, which render delay, in my opinion, advisable.—(*Hear!*) I therefore submit, that this debate be adjourned to this day fortnight. I think, at that time, we shall all meet together with better feelings.

The motion having been seconded,—

A *Proprietor* observed, that it would be exceedingly inconvenient to gentlemen residing at the other end of the town if the motion were adjourned. He believed all the parties had come prepared for the discussion.

Another *Proprietor* was of opinion, that it would be an act of great injustice if the subject were brought forward to day.

The *Chairman* then put the motion—"That this (the College) question be adjourned to this day fortnight."

Mr. *Lowndes* opposed the adjournment. He saw no rational ground for it. He should be absent 170 miles from town a fortnight hence, though that, perhaps, with some of the Proprietors, would alone be a good reason for adjourning the question.—(*A laugh.*)

General *Thornton*.—"In rising to support the motion, I take the opportunity of entering my protest against the conduct of the Hon. Chairman this day, without, however, meaning any personal disrespect to him. Having had the honour of a seat in Parliament for some years, and having, during that time, sat with him, I am a

good deal surprised at what has happened this day. Look, said the Hon. Chairman, to the interruption which has been given to the regular business. But why was it? If he had answered the question at once, no difficulty would have arisen. In the House of Commons, if the Minister refuse to answer a plain question, a debate ensues; but, if a plain answer be returned, the matter is at an end."

Mr. *Carruthers* rose to order. The question is, "whether the debate on the College Establishment shall be adjourned or not?" The matter to which the gallant General is addressing himself has been disposed of.

General *Thornton* insisted on his right to proceed.

Mr. *Lowndes* said the gallant General was decidedly out of order.

General *Thornton*.—"We are not, after what has happened, in a situation to proceed with the regular business of the day; and I have a right, in supporting the motion for adjournment, to make a few observations. I think the Hon. Chairman is bound to answer any fair question; but more particularly so, when such a man as the Marquess of Hastings is concerned. It is astonishing to me that any subterfuge should be resorted to for the purpose of evading an answer. But perhaps I have no right to wonder at it after the letter written by Colonel Doyle to the Chairman, and which has been so improperly answered. I hope that, in future, the disposition of the Chairman and Directors will be to answer any questions that may be put to them by the Proprietors in a respectful manner, instead of avoiding, under the colour of a strict adherence to form, the granting to their constituents information of importance."

Mr. *Lowndes* again argued that they ought to go on with the regular business. The charge against the Marquess of Hastings had ended like the story of the three black crows. Had he (Mr. Lowndes) in addressing the Court, dared or ventured to make such observations as some gentlemen had done, he would have been clamoured down.

The question of adjournment was then put; and, on a show of hands, carried by a large majority.

INDIA BONDS.

General *Thornton* wished, before the Court broke up, to ask a question of great interest to the Proprietors and the public; perhaps more particularly so to the latter. The gallant general then stated (as we understood, for the noise occasioned by gentlemen leaving the Court was very great) that India bonds now paid $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and were at a premium of 80s. A great saving would be effected by lowering the interest to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and he

wished to know whether it was intended to reduce it.

The *Chairman* said it was a matter that must be left to the judgment of the Directors. He was now in the same situation as before; and considering himself as the organ of the Court of Directors, he could not, without their authority, give an answer to the question.

The Court was then adjourned.

East-India House, Feb. 25.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

A General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, by adjournment, at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the following proposition, contained in a letter addressed to the Court of Directors by more than nine Proprietors, *viz.*

"That application be made to Parliament for the repeal of the 46th clause of the Act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, by which the Court of Directors is prohibited from sending to India, in the capacity of a writer, any person who shall not have resided during four terms at the Haileybury College; and for introducing into the said Act a clause, appointing a public examination, at such times and under such regulations as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Controul, may direct, to which examination all persons shall submit their acquirements and qualifications for approval, previous to their being permitted to proceed in the capacity of Writers to either of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay."

The minutes of the last Court having been read, and the usual routine business gone through,

The *Chairman* (Wm. Wigram, Esq.) stated to the Proprietors the special purpose for which they were assembled.

The requisition was then read by the Clerk.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird immediately rose. He begged the Court to be assured that, when he placed his name at the bottom of the writing which had just been read, he was deeply impressed with, because he had fully considered the importance of introducing into that Court, the subject of Haileybury College. He not only felt the importance of such a discussion as it regarded the institution itself, but also with reference to the unpleasant feelings to which it might give rise. He was of opinion that the Court of Proprietors was the last place in which the subject should be considered, if it were possible to avoid noticing it there; therefore, in the hope that one discussion would prevent the necessity of bringing forward this question in future, he had signed that paper. With

the full confidence that the discussion now about to commence would be the last that would ever be necessary in that Court on the subject of the College, he had deemed it to be his duty to introduce it to the notice of the Proprietors. Before he came to discuss the merits of the proposition with which he would have the honour to conclude, he claimed for himself, and for those who acted with him, a fair interpretation of their conduct; and, to prove the sincerity of their professions, he would state what had been their general course of conduct. In the year 1822 a very unfortunate circumstance occurred in the College at Haileybury, which ended in the expulsion and ruin of some half dozen of students. He thought at the time, as several of his friends did, that if discussion were entered into at that moment, while the occurrence was still fresh in the memory, such a discussion would necessarily be attended with all those angry feelings of reproach and recrimination, which were perfectly natural under the peculiar circumstances of the case. He, therefore, abstained from bringing the question forward on that occasion; and he recollected, that when he put a question to the then Chairman (Mr. Pattison), he was informed that the subject was under discussion in the Court of Directors; which was a satisfactory reason for not pressing the matter at that moment, and making such a proposition to the Court, as appeared both to himself and to the public to be necessary. At a later period, he applied to the Chair to know what progress had been made in the investigation; and the answer was, that a report had been made on the subject; but that the Court of Directors did not think proper to found any measure on that report; and that the Chairman was not authorized by the Executive Body to make any communication to the Proprietors. He confessed that this answer did not astonish him in the least: because he was quite certain, from the first, that it was out of the power of any member of the Court of Directors, or of that whole body, to amend the evils which he would undertake to shew were inherent in the Institution; and he flattered himself he would be able to prove to the Court that, so long as those evils remained, the College would be the scene of periodical commotion. It was his particular object on this occasion, and to that object he meant to adhere most strictly, to point out those defects which existed in the College at present; which, from its formation, were naturally to be found there; which had been connected with it from the beginning; and which would for ever continue attached to it, unless the Court adopted the measure he meant to propose. He did not intend to advert to any particular occurrence which had taken place in

the College; it would be sufficient for him to shew that, from the nature of the regulations, it was impossible to prevent the recurrence of periodical commotion. He had no intention, and indeed there was no necessity, to go over the grounds which were formerly discussed, when this subject was debated for three or four days together; he would not detail the history, nor criticize the policy of this Institution. He did not care whether it originated in motives perfectly pure, or whether it was established to pull down another institution. He had nothing to do with any party. He gave the Directors full credit for endeavouring to obtain (that which was now admitted to be of the utmost importance all over the world) an "improved education," for those young men who were candidates for their service. To effect this object, two things appeared to be necessary: one, that the period of proceeding to India should be later than it formerly was; and next, that facilities should be given for a particular description of education. The question then came to this: "Were there facilities in this country for acquiring those branches of knowledge which were desirable to be possessed by persons proceeding to India?" It seemed that, at the period of which he spoke, there was no specific institution for this purpose; and if the Company demanded certain qualifications, they were answered, that the means of acquiring them in this country did not exist. The Directors then said, "the Company, at their own expense, will afford you, the candidates for civil situations, all the necessary facilities; and we trust, and have a right to expect, that you will profit by the facilities thus established, and that the Company also will be benefited by them." Farther than this, he thought it was utterly impossible that the Directors could have had any object; there, if they had stopped, they would have been rewarded by the sincere good wishes of all parties, and the College would not have been the source of incessant discussion, in and out of that Court. Unfortunately, however, one clause was introduced into the Act of Parliament, the probable consequences of which were not duly appreciated at the time. He alluded to that unnatural clause, which converted their *boon* into a *penalty*, which rendered their benevolent design an object of terror and alarm—of, he would say, just and natural terror and alarm. He spoke of the clause making it absolutely necessary, that every candidate presenting himself at the bar of the Court of Directors, before going out to India as a civil servant, should pass four terms at Haileybury College. Now, it is quite clear, that a person could not pass four terms there without strictly obeying all the regulations; and, by the law, as it now stood, if an individual committed an in-

fraction of any of those regulations, he was subject to expulsion; and, when that took place, all his hopes of employment in the Company's service were put an end to. He would contend that no institution, in any part of the world, and under any circumstances, where a number of young men were placed, *in statu pupillari*, could succeed, unless the professors were invested with sovereign authority. It was impossible that any such institution could exist with advantage, unless a discretionary power were granted to individuals in office, to govern those who were placed under their care by such rules as appeared to them best for the purpose of preventing moral contagion. They ought to be entrusted, not only with the power of punishing vice, but of preventing its contagious growth. If a young man misconducted himself, he ought to be at once removed. Those under whose government he was placed should be authorized to say to him, "your habits are so dissolute, your conduct is so improper, that it is unfit you should longer remain here. You are spreading the contagion of your evil example around, and, should your principles be disseminated while we are endeavouring to correct you, more mischief will be engendered than the expulsion of twenty youths can remove: we will endeavour to prevent this by sending you away." That power must be lodged in the principals of every establishment devoted to education, or else it could not prosper. It was so lodged, and safely lodged, with those who were at the head of schools, public and private. Why did he say that it was safely lodged? Because no individual at the head of any scholastic establishment, from a regard to his interest as well as his character, would dare to abuse that power. He would feel, when he resorted to the measure of publicly expelling a boy from the institution over which he presided, that he put himself on his trial before the public, by whom his conduct would be canvassed; and he would know that, if the public heard of ten or twelve students being expelled from time to time, their natural inference must be that the school was bad, and they would have nothing to do with it. Nothing, however, could be fairer than to say to a young man who misbehaved, "your habits are such that it is impossible you can continue in this institution; you have done that which is contrary to our rules; retire, therefore, and seek for instruction elsewhere." In that case, the punishment would extend only to the immediate act of removal; it would not have the effect of wholly blighting a young man's prospects in life. How different was the case in this institution! He would suppose the case of an individual entering this establishment (and here it ought not to be overlooked, that you compelled them to enter) who, unfortu-

nately from his previous habits, from his having the command of a vast deal of money, or from any other cause, was unwilling to accept of an Indian appointment, was it, he asked, to be endured, that such a person was to be forced on the establishment? Was he to remain until he infringed some positive regulation? Should not the Professors be allowed to say, "if you retire, the business of the institution will proceed correctly; if you do not, all our time will be taken up in correcting those vicious habits which you have previously acquired." Ought not the Professors to be placed *in loco parentis*, with full authority to prevent, on the moment, the contagion of bad example? This was one inherent evil of the system, and was particularly insisted on by Mr. Malthus. That gentleman said, speaking of the inherent evils of the institution, "the next permanent difficulty which the College had to contend with, is the chance that some of the young men, whose parents have obtained appointments for them, may be *indisposed to the service, and not really wish to go out to India*. Instances have not been uncommon of a persevering opposition to the regulations of the College, which could only be rationally accounted for by supposing a positive disinclination to the service. It is to be feared that there are young men who would *prefer expulsion*, on occasion of some general disturbance, when many are involved, to an open and manly rejection of an appointment, which is considered by their parents as so valuable." This was a remarkably candid statement. From this it appeared, that young men were forced on you, whose sole object was to get expelled. It was a most harsh measure, that a young man was obliged to go on in a course for which he had no inclination, or which he absolutely disliked, until, having violated some statute to the letter, he was driven out of the College by a sentence of expulsion, confirmed by the Bishop of London, as visitor. In the mean time, from the period of his entrance to his dismissal, he may have been spreading the contagion of his evil habits, and rendering others, whose fortunes depended on their keeping four terms strictly, as idle and as dissolute as himself. Would it not be much better to co-operate in some measure less decisive than that which was now adopted, instead of being obliged, from its extreme severity, to pause before it was carried into effect; instead of suffering an unfit student to remain till a regular sentence of expulsion was pronounced against him, after all the mischief which could be effected by bad example had been effected? If such were the true state of the case, why should he be asked to send his sons to an institution where such subjects were not only admitted, but

retained for a considerable period? Why should it be demanded of him to send his child to a seminary, from which they could not remove a young man, however indifferent his previously acquired habits were, until he had broken one of the statutes? Mr. Malthus pretty strongly pointed out the impossibility of removing a vicious or refractory character without clamour and cavil; without putting, as it were, the College and its authorities on trial. When that which he had described was the fact, when such a heavy punishment as expulsion, with all its lamentable consequences, was resorted to; when a great penalty was inflicted, but the disgrace was not removed; certainly, under such circumstances, they were put upon their trial. He contended, that a parent ought not send his son to a school where crime was suffered to grow up, and was then punished: but to a seminary where a good system, the system of preventing the recurrence of crime, prevailed. Where a young man shewed an indisposition to attend to his scholastic duties, the parent ought to be thus addressed: "Sir, this institution was founded for the benefit of all young men intended for a particular service; your son has come here, but he does not avail himself of the facilities which it affords. therefore take him away." What could be fairer or more just than this? By the existing system, the young men were forced to proceed to the College; it was not their voluntary act, nor that of their parents. Mr. Malthus farther observed: "The collegiate authorities now legally possess the power both of expelling and of refusing certificates; but, unfortunately, from the disposition shewn by the founders and patrons of the College, and that part of the public connected with India, in every case where the loss of an appointment is in question, a full support in the exercise of this power cannot be depended upon. If this difficulty could be removed, the best hopes might be entertained of the result." This was what he wished for. He should like the collegiate authorities to have the power of saying, when the conduct of a youth was objectionable, "Sir, you must depart: we will not ruin *you*, but we will prevent *you* from ruining *others*. Here is the well-head, as clear as fountain water can be; but none shall approach it who come here, not to drink, but to trouble the waters." Surely this could be easily effected, since every regulation made by the Directors became law, and had the force of law under this statute. Mr. Malthus proceeded in these words: "If the College were so supported as to enable it gradually to subdue the spirit of insubordination, by removing refractory and vicious characters without clamour or cavil, and to exercise its discretionary power in refusing certi-

cates, according to the letter and spirit of its statutes; and, with a view to the real interests of the service and the good of India, there is the strongest reason to presume, from the testimonies of what the college has already done, and the further good effects which might be confidently expected from the results just adverted to, that it would answer in no common degree the important purpose for which it was intended." Unquestionably (continued Mr. Kinnaird) the great misfortune which at present existed in that college was, that the privilege which all other institutions possessed was denied to the professors there. Suppose a young man at Cambridge misconducted himself: his tutor would immediately say, "you must retire: your habits will not do here; you will ultimately be expelled, you will certainly get into that unpleasant scrape, so go away." A young man thus admonished might, even if he quitted college, come back at some future period, and retrieve his character. But, if an individual be sent away from Haileybury, you give him no opportunity to return, and he cannot proceed to India unless he has completed four terms at your college; in short, all his prospects are blasted. Mr. Malthus farther said: "the next inherent difficulty which the college has to contend with, is one which at first sight might be thought an advantage, namely, the great interest that each student has at stake, and the consequent severity of the punishment of expulsion. This great severity most naturally produces, both in the governing body in the college, and the Court of Directors, an extreme unwillingness to resort to it." Why it was perfectly natural that it should be so; and he would appeal to any man who thought on the subject, whether it was in human nature, if an institution were established, which offered the most extensive and combined facilities for gentlemen who were called on to cultivate certain branches of knowledge (those facilities, too, being offered under the most pleasing circumstances), could it, he demanded, be supposed that any gentleman, any parent, would refuse to avail himself of such an opportunity? Could he reject the kind favour of the Court of Directors? Could he refuse such a splendid boon? There were but two circumstances under which a refusal could even be imagined. The one was, where an individual, from peculiarity of situation, could command what he looked upon as greater facilities of education, and which he adopted at his own risk and peril; the other was, where he feared, that if he accepted the proffer of the Directors, some misfortune was likely to attend his son which might destroy all his future hopes. What, then, in this latter case, was the evil which he apprehended—what

was the risk which he dreaded to run? The risk was, lest, from some puerile act, some folly of a day, his son might be expelled, and in consequence ruined. Why, then, did they attach the consequence of ruin for life, to what might be only an indiscretion? While such a penalty remained, parents would naturally be afraid to send their sons to the institution; parents must perceive that their sons, although innocent, might get themselves into this fatal scrape. A young man might, under the statutes, be called on by the College Council to answer such a question as this: "Do you know whether such an act was done by such a fellow-student?" The young man thus interrogated, acting from the warm impulse of friendship, and, in his (Mr. Kinnaird's) opinion, well-founded and honest feeling, (*hear!*) might say, "I know nothing about it." What was the consequence? Why, for refusing to speak out, for refusing to betray his friend, he was liable to expulsion, and ruin for life. (*Hear!*) He did not deny that, where a young man, who perhaps might have some knowledge of the affair, refused to answer questions, it would be quite right for the College authorities to say, "Sir, it is very possible that you may, or you may not know any thing of this matter; but still you must quit our college; we will give you every certificate of good behaviour up to this point, but we will not allow a denial of that authority which is vested in us." This would be very proper conduct on their part, and, he would add, on that of the young man: for he should be sorry to see a young man threatened out of that which he thought honourable and good. Perhaps a son might thus be dismissed on account of a high sense of principle; and if it were so, what father could blame him? He (Mr. Kinnaird) would say, "repeal this unnatural law; let the College authorities have power to remove: but do not prevent a young man from coming back again, he having retrieved the error under which he fell." He begged the Court to recollect that, in all cases of this nature, punishment was not inflicted to crush the individual, but to protect the institution. Scarcely did any scholastic authority ever say, "this young man is quite incorrigible." No. what he said was, "I cannot give any time up to the correction of this individual; because, while I am correcting him, he is corrupting all his companions;" and, in his (Mr. Kinnaird's) view of the case, the benefit to be derived from any institution of this kind depended mainly on the circumstance of there being no contagious characters about it. Where characters of that kind were found, it was futile to expect good; and, therefore, when those who were at the head of an establishment discovered a young man of loose habits,

they ought to have the power to say to his parent, "Sir, you must take your son away and educate him elsewhere." But here the College was placed in that situation, that they could not prevent the danger of contagion by an immediate removal of the obnoxious member: persons of every description might come in; they might come from any school, or from no school; if they had certificates of a certain degree of proficiency, they were eligible; but there was no scrutiny as to their conduct; of that the Professors were not allowed to judge, and to say, if they disapproved of their behaviour, "your habits are such as render you unfit for this place." No: by the present system they were bound to remain until, perhaps, they had served three terms, then expulsion might take place, and ruin was inevitable. This was the plain fact, for the collegiate authorities were bound down by the strict letter of the law. It had been said, and he thought with great truth, that there was a statute in force in this college which was contrary to the principle of English law, and opposed to every idea of justice: he alluded to "the statute of selection." He conceived it to be most unfortunate that such a statute should be placed amongst the statutes of England—for so it was—a perfect statute, liable to be quoted in a court of justice. He was ashamed to see it on record. It would be perfectly intelligible, and perfectly fair, if persons were only asked to submit to it voluntarily; but here, unjust as it was, individuals were forced to submit to it. By that statute, if a row took place at Haileybury, the authors of which were not known, the college authorities had a right to select such students as, from their previous character and conduct, were most likely to have been concerned, and to punish them, even with expulsion, if necessary. What was this but compelling a young man in the first place to go to the college, and then subjecting him to a most grievous penalty on mere surmise. But taking the other case, suppose this clause were repealed, and that a young man were desired to leave the College, and obeyed the mandate: in that case he was not ruined, he might get his education elsewhere, and still profit by his Indian connexion. Here, however, a boon was given in the first instance: but, for a trivial offence—perhaps for no offence—it was changed into a curse. It was quite necessary that those who were at the head of the College should have full power and authority to preserve order: but it should not be such a power as, if once exerted, forbade all future hope. He was quite certain that the Professors themselves must feel how ridiculous it was, to suppose that they could exercise any efficient controul over the young men, unless they were clothed with

the fullest discretionary authority. If the institution succeeded, the Professors of course had the merit of it; and he might be permitted to say, that by introducing this compulsory clause, they had taken from them one mode of insuring its success; they had prevented them from discriminating and marking good and bad conduct. No person could point to any result as a proof that this institution was a successful one: but if they took away the compulsory clause, if they let others come to the test with those who were educated in the college, then they would have an opportunity of judging whether it did or did not deserve a high character. If, on the one hand, persons not educated there shewed themselves, in several instances, more skilful than those who were so educated, it would prove that there was no necessity for going to Haileybury to acquire this species of learning; but if, on the other hand, the institution shewed itself decidedly superior, what stronger inducement could be held out to any parent to send his son to a place so celebrated? (*Hear, hear!*) At present the young men were compelled to reside for four terms at the college. Now, suppose a lad was perfectly competent to go through the whole course in two terms—did he not waste his time, which might be much better employed elsewhere, during the remainder of the stipulated period? Such were the results produced by the compulsory clause. Some years ago a complaint was made that the youths in the royal navy were very deficient in education; it was stated, that the schoolmasters on board ships either had not time, or were deficient in ability to educate them. The consequence was, that a naval college was founded, and it was resolved that an option should be given to those who entered, to have two years of service allowed them, if they remained a certain time at college. It was not conducted with any success for a considerable period. The result was, that the captains of the navy declared it would be better if the boys were sent to the ship at once, instead of going to the college. What followed? Why those who were at the head of the college attended more strictly to their charge, and in the course of a year or two the institution flourished. Applications were to this day made for admission to that college (which had before been looked down upon with contempt), beyond all former precedent. This never could have been the case had the boys been compelled to go. In this case, also, an option should be offered; a boon of that kind would be most acceptable; this would put an end to all farther bickering on the subject; and, he contended, the Professors were greatly interested in not having this question continually discussed; not in that Court,

where the subject might be legitimately debated; but, in fact, it was discussed in every newspaper whenever any exposition took place. He was aware that it was generally said, "oh! if you do not force the young men to go there, they will not go at all." He was not prepared to say that, at the time the innovation was first introduced, the desire of establishing an improved system of education was looked on with an evil eye by any party; it was merely viewed as a sort of controul of patronage, by those who were then on the point of sending their sons out to India. "Oh!" said they, "our sons are now to be subjected to a test for four terms, and an unnecessary delay is thus interposed to their progress." The individuals who framed the institution found themselves assailed by interruptions on all sides; but they drew a wrong conclusion when they supposed that those by whom they were interrupted were hostile to education, because they were displeased with the boon which was then offered. That was not the fact: they were not opposed to an improved system of education; it was the two years' compulsory residence which they did not like. If they had promulgated the plan without the compulsory clause, no person would have refused, no person would have objected. Why should they? They must have sent their sons from home for some of the necessary acquirements, and they might as well have gone to the college as elsewhere. But the misfortune of the matter was, they saw that they were obliged to send them there. A father would say, "when I place my son at the College I cannot remove him, and perhaps in the course of three or four terms, he being a wild and idle boy, may be expelled." The answer was, "oh! his errors must be punished."—"Aye," rejoins the father, "but give me the opportunity of correcting his evil propensities myself—give me the two years; I will remove him from his old associates, and place him with a set of much cleverer boys, though perhaps equally wild. He is my property, and I have a right to do with it what I like." These were the feelings; to which this part of the plan had given rise. He would appeal to the Court of Directors, on their own original view and object, in support of the proposition he was maintaining. That object was, to secure for the young men a good education, and surely the greater the number of roads they opened to that point, the better would it be for their project. Instead of doing so, they said, "if you will not travel this particular road, you shall be ruined for life." This was a hardship on the Directors themselves, which they could easily get rid of. It was not difficult to point out why parents were unwilling to send their sons to this institution:

they would be no longer so, if the restrictive clause were removed. That clause rendered the college distasteful, which otherwise would have been hailed as a boon. He would put it fairly to any man present, whether, with the greatest confidence in the good qualities, the assiduity, and steadiness of his son, he would like the idea of sending him to this institution, where, he must be aware, he was likely to connect himself with lads of wild habits? There he must remain for two years—at the very critical age, as Mr. Malthus had described it, of between sixteen and nineteen years. Could any father reflect on this, without feeling some sensations at the risk which he ran by placing his son at this college? Must they not acquit every parent who did feel thus, from the charge of any ungenerous or sordid motive? He had stated the evils which proceeded from this clause; he had shewn the advantage that would be gained by its repeal, and he should like to know what good was derived from its existence? After all, the clause was inserted to correct a possible contingent evil. You were afraid that individuals would not long avail themselves of this proffered boon. To be sure, with the compulsory clause, it became a very severe ordeal, rather than a boon. But there was no necessity for such a measure: individuals would have gladly accepted your kindness if you had merely stated, "here is this institution—it affords great facilities for education: avail yourselves of it if you please—but if you do not like it, leave it, and seek better education elsewhere." Let the merits of the college be tried by a public test. If the system out of doors were the better, of course it would supersede that now in existence; if it were worse, those who had been beguiled by it would be brought into the college. The college, unless it were an useful and advantageous institution, could be no source of pride to the Company. Some persons said, "You wish to get rid of the college altogether—and if you remove this clause you will do so." He, however, did not wish for its destruction; and, though he was not fond of squandering his own money, or the money of other people, he would not grudge the expense of keeping up the institution, if only thirty boys were educated there, provided those who pleased were allowed to send their sons elsewhere. If this were allowed, new modes of education would be found out, improvements would be introduced, and the College would become more valuable than ever. Were they aware of the moment at which they were keeping up this clause? The present period was an *epoch* in the history of education. Greater improvements had been effected in education within the last twenty years than for five centuries before.

The grammar which Henry VIII. commanded to be used in schools had not been superseded till within a few years. The people were daily enlightened by fresh improvements. The examinations in mathematics at Oxford were formerly so had, that they became a reproach to that university, and the students flocked to Cambridge: the consequence was, that more pains were taken in the study of that branch of education, and the examinations at Oxford now presented as good a result as those of Cambridge. He was not contending here for any system of education; he only said, "Give us the advantage of every honest improvement." He believed it was admitted by all parties that some evils existed in the college; and he proposed, by the repeal of this clause, to remove every one of those evils. The dreadful severity of the punishment being done away, all the ill effects of keeping a youth in the college whom, but for that extreme severity, the professors felt a strong desire to remove, would at once cease and determine: there would be no longer a necessity to wait until he had violated one of the statutes; all clamour and evil as to the exercise of authority would be removed. Difficulties had been started as to the application of a test, for the purpose of ascertaining the proficiency of the young men. Now the Directors themselves had determined that, after a residence of four terms, a test should be applied, not to the general merits, but to the specific qualifications of the young men.

[The clerk here read a list of the Oriental languages, in which the young men, proceeding to Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, are required to answer, after a residence of four terms at Haileybury, together with the regulations as to the proficiency necessary to be acquired in each of them.]

Those (continued Mr. Kinnaird) who had attended to the regulations just read, would see clearly that they formed a complete answer to what was said as to the difficulty of forming a test. Here the Directors themselves had distinctly written down the test to which the young men must submit before they received permission to proceed to India. It was a test, the very words of which he was willing to adopt for a public examination before the college professors or elsewhere, because it was a test of qualification. Now, if this test could be acquired out of the college, or if it could be acquired in two terms, where was the necessity of insisting on a residence in college for four terms, and compelling a young man to encounter the ordeal of the compulsory clause? It was a very low test: it was the test to which alone they were required to be competent, but it must be known by all. A young man, when going out, might pos-

sess many other acquirements besides those enumerated in the test, but not one could proceed to India who could not manage that at least.—(Hear, hear!) The Directors did not trust to a supposed proficiency which the young men might attain under the Professors during a residence of four terms. No: they wrote down a test, which the students must be acquainted with before they were suffered to depart for India. He said, let that test be written down—and let all, whether educated in or out of the college, submit to it. An objection had been started on the subject of a public examination, namely, that it would be extremely difficult to find professors of the college who would act as impartial examiners, and therefore that it would be necessary to have one set to teach and one to examine. The course which was taken elsewhere, under similar circumstances, might be adopted here. The students of Queen's College, Cambridge, when they were about to leave it, were not examined for degrees by their own tutors. Dr. Russell, of the Charterhouse School, had made a very great improvement with respect to examinations. That school, notwithstanding all the disadvantages of its local situation, stood at the head of all the public schools of England. All the boys educated at the Charterhouse were examined before the Secretaries or Chaplains of the Archbishop of Canterbury—the whole public were suffered to be present—and any persons competent to the task might question them; any person was at liberty to puzzle them as much as he pleased. He could not, however, see any interest which a professor could have in unjustly exalting one student, and as unjustly depreciating another. Having taken up so much of their time, he would simply ask the Directors, whether their object was not education? Assuredly it was. The means they proposed to attain that end were the college. But they did not mean, surely, to say—he could not suppose them to have been actuated by so preposterous a notion—that "We, the wise men of this part of the town, wish to circumscribe education to our own system and our own walls." It might be very true that, twenty years ago, there were no facilities for Oriental education: but were they, therefore, by this compulsory clause, to take from the students all those facilities which now abounded throughout the country? Five hundred years ago, there were only three or four places where education could be obtained: those who wished to acquire knowledge had to journey far for it; but that was no longer the case. Instead of travelling to education, education now travelled home to every one. If a parent sent his son to a seminary, and found that he did not improve so rapidly as he ought

to do, what was his remedy? He would say, "If he does not come on better in the course of twelve months, I'll put another horse to the wheel, and bring him up to the mark in some manner or other."

Doubtless parents were grateful to the Court of Directors for this institution—but they must lament that they had clogged the boon with a condition which might end in the ruin of their sons. Under these circumstances, let not the Directors be surprised if men declined sending their sons to the college; let them not be alarmed if twenty or thirty young men were, in consequence of the repeal of this clause, educated elsewhere. Would the result be hurtful to the college? No: the college would, in consequence, improve itself; for the Professors would be stimulated to use their most powerful exertions; no patronage would then prevent the exercise of a sound discretion. If they altered the system, it would unfetter the Professors, who, like the Directors, ought to stand as much as possible in the capacity of guardians to those young men, and should have as absolute a power over them as their parents. He had no private or sinister feeling in bringing this subject forward: he disclaimed all other feeling except the feeling of improvement. Give the young men all assistance, but do not throw on them that weight of penalty which could not be borne—which must produce despair. It might be said that the professors would see, with great vexation, any attempt to extend education of this kind elsewhere. He did not think so; and he declared to God, if he were a professor, he would go on his knees and implore the Directors to let education be extended. He would say, on the part of the Professors, that, by repealing this clause, he rendered them a service—he would say, on the part of the Directors themselves, that, by abrogating it, he was removing from them a responsibility which they were not competent to answer; for, as the system now stood, it was impossible that the college could go on without expulsions. Was it not very hard to expect of any parent to send his son to a place where, at the option of any set of men, his prospects might for ever be destroyed? It might be said to a young man, "You are sent away because your example is contagious." Very good: doubtless such a character should be sent away. But was it not harsh, was it not unjust, that he should be ruined for life because he misconducted himself? What advantage did they propose to themselves from this clause? He had in vain looked for any good that could be derived from it. The only real good he had ever heard stated, was one which no man ever seriously thought of. It was sufficient if those young men had certain qualifications before they became public

servants, and that it was clearly ascertained they did possess such qualifications. Now these they could acquire out of the college as well as in it. But it was stated that, by remaining four terms at the college, they proved that they were moral characters. Now he must say, that no set of men could take upon themselves to be answerable for the moral feelings of others; and he did hope that it was not at all necessary to give to their Indian servants this species of moral guarantee before they entered into life.

He was most anxious on the part of every individual concerned, most anxious on the part of the Directors, of the Professors, and of their Indian servants, that the system should be revised. More channels than one should be opened for the education of the young men, and the Directors were responsible if they were all closed against them. If the Directors took the course he pointed out, if they left the Professors to act for themselves—to punish where they saw neglect, to take advantage of all the improvements in education which were daily presented to their view, and to make a correct application of their power—they would then have a guarantee that the exertions of the ablest men would be secured for their service. He felt most sensibly with respect to parents, who, by the operation of this clause, were often placed in a most heart-breaking situation. By removing that clause, they would remove every objection. But now they compelled every boy to go to this college, and yet he was called on to take an oath, or make a declaration, that he came of his own free-will. Having made this compulsory law, should the youth transgress and be expelled, you turn round on him and say, "you came here of your own free-will—you have disobeyed the statutes—you are ruined in consequence—but you have no right to complain." He hoped he had proved that he did not wish to destroy the college; he should think it sacrilege to destroy any establishment for education, if it were at all useful. A set of most respectable men were connected with the institution, and he could wish to see it so elevated, that it could triumphantly stand the test of comparison with any other establishment whatever. They all knew that the moment a public institution of this sort arose, as soon as the system was established, a great number of seminaries were formed, for the purpose of preparing boys for Haileybury College. Some of them were, of course, superior to others; but the establishment of Mr. Kearney, of Putney, like that of Dr. Russell, stood pre-eminently forward. No person who had ever been under his care, had been refused admission to Haileybury College; whilst others, who were instructed elsewhere, had been *plucked* at

examination, and then availed themselves of his assistance. By continuing this clause, they denied to the young men the benefit of any improvement in the system of education. If they were asked, "why do you not go to such a seminary,—you will be taught very speedily there?" their answer is, "we are denied access to it—we must go to Haileybury—we must not think of an improved system of education." In the whole course of what he had said, he had not stated one evil of the institution that appeared to be corrigible; it comprized a mass of inherent evils. He should now conclude, hoping that this question would be discussed without any reference to opinions formerly advanced when it was debated in that Court. He forgot what opinion he himself entertained, when the first discussion took place. He had, on this occasion, taken up the subject in honest sincerity, and he felt himself responsible to the Professors and the public if he had brought it forward unnecessarily. He thought that he had not done so. Those who heretofore had formed a different opinion on this question from that which he now advocated, might, he thought, under all the circumstances, abandon that opinion without incurring any reproach whatever. They might, at that period, when there was much clamour abroad, have defended the college, from feelings of generosity. He did not look at the decision of this question in the light of a triumph to one party or another. He feared, if his views of the subject were not carried into effect, in some shape or other (and certainly the proposition would come with a better grace from the Court of Directors than from any other party), that the question would be travelling into this Court every two or three years, which would be made the scene of a great deal of unnecessary acrimony.—(*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Gent. concluded by moving a resolution in the terms of the requisition. He then observed, that if the motion were carried, he should subsequently propose the following resolution: "That it shall not be lawful for the Court of Directors to nominate, appoint, or send to India, in the capacity of writer, any person who has not submitted his qualifications to one or more public examination, as they shall, from time to time, appoint."

The *Chairman*.—"It was not my intention to have troubled you on this question so early, if it had not been for what has just fallen from the Hon. Proprietor, whom (though we differ in opinion) I heard with very great pleasure.—(*Hear, hear!*) I do not say this with any desire of complimenting the Hon. Proprietor, but we must all applaud the mild and gentlemanly manner in which he brought the subject forward.—(*Hear, hear!*) The

Hon. Proprietor asks, "Cannot the Court of Directors take up this question? The last place where a subject of this kind should be discussed is the Court of Proprietors." I give the Hon. Proprietor credit for this sentiment; and I must say, that if it had not been for the continual notices of the Hon. Proprietor, I meant to have taken the subject into consideration before I quitted the chair. Under these circumstances, I will put it to the Hon. Proprietor whether it will not be more prudent to withdraw his motion, leaving the question in the hands of the Executive Body, who, as a matter of duty, must have it brought before them. I have privately turned my attention to this subject, but I have not moved in it, on account of the Hon. Proprietor's frequent notices. I may be here permitted to say, that subjects of this nature are not immediately, and in the first instance, taken up in this house; and I must observe farther, that the Hon. Proprietor is considerably in error in several parts of his statement. The Hon. Proprietor considers that the Professors have no power to remove a student. Now the fact is, that the first term is strictly probationary. All the terms are probationary, but the first is to be considered as such in a more particular sense, and during that period the Professors have the power of removal. If, in that term, the student does not give the College Council satisfaction, he may be removed, and he is not permitted to return until such time as he is qualified: therefore the Professors have that power which the Hon. Proprietor speaks of. The Hon. Proprietor also went on to argue, that we have no certificate of conduct—nothing but a test of qualifications. He certainly could not have read the statute, for the act expressly says, that the student shall have a certificate of his residence for four terms at Haileybury College, in conformity with the rules, which certainly includes general good conduct. If the Hon. Gent. will adopt the suggestion I have thrown out, and will leave the question in those hands where it can most safely be left, namely, with the Court of Directors, I think it will be more advantageous for all parties. The Hon. Proprietor will, however, recollect, that the Executive Body do not now stand in the same situation, with respect to the College, which they formerly did. The Bishop of London, as visitor, now exercises a power, which was at first vested in the Court of Directors.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird*, said that, in conformity with the spirit in which he had brought forward this question, he felt disposed to adopt the suggestion of the Hon. Chairman. At the same time he thought it was quite necessary that it should be distinctly understood how the Court was

situated. It had been clearly stated by him, all along, that if the Court of Directors would do any thing to put an end to the constant discussion of this question, he would not meddle with it: he therefore hoped that he would not be accused with having prematurely introduced it, as he knew not that it was about to be taken up behind the bar. The Hon. Chairman seemed to intimate that, after considering the subject, the Court of Directors might possibly accede to this proposition, or to something else which would affect the specific question. It would be as well, unquestionably, for the Court of Directors to abstain from further inquiry, if they had no hope of introducing some proposition which would arrive at the same result which he had in view; namely, that of preventing this question from ever being discussed here again. Unless that could be done, he (Mr. D. Kinnaird) suggested whether any advantage could accrue from postponing the question. If any circumstances could be pointed out which would make it more desirable that the discussion should be heard hereafter—if gentlemen were likely, for instance, to come to it with less passion, and more temper, he had no objection to the postponement. With respect to the certificate, what he meant was, that there was a test superadded to that certificate. As to the right of appeal from sentence of expulsion, he knew very well the unfortunate situation in which the Court of Directors were placed.

Mr. Hume said, the speech of his Hon. Friend must have carried conviction home to the mind of every person who had heard it. There could be no second opinion in that court as to the evils which were connected with this institution, and no time should be lost in removing them, so as to render the establishment as complete as possible, and to enable it to afford to the young men an excellent moral and scientific education. He must now observe, that if his Hon. Friend acceded to the proposition made by the Hon. Chairman, it would be throwing the question out of Court; he therefore hoped that the Court would unanimously agree to a suggestion which he would make. He would leave the business with the Court of Directors; but he would do so by prefixing a few words to the motion of his hon. friend. He meant the motion to run thus:—"That it be referred to the Court of Directors to take into consideration, whether so and so shall be now done," setting forth the present motion. By this course neither party would be compromised; and it would prove to all concerned, that the Directors wished to see whether any thing could in fact be done. He was not aware of any specific mode of inquiry; but, if any objection were offered to this proposition, he was sure his Hon. Friend would not hesitate

to make any alteration, provided it did not interfere with the spirit of his resolution. He hoped his Hon. Friend would not be induced to withdraw it; because if he did they would then be precluded from further interference. The subject would be thrown entirely into the hands of the Court of Directors, and then every thing would be got rid of.

The *Chairman*—"I apprehend that the Hon. Proprietor's suggestion, instead of removing the difficulty, creates a new one. I should not have ventured to have acted as I have done, if the suggestion had not originated with the Hon. Mover himself. It is impossible for the Court of Directors, directly or indirectly, to bind itself to any proposition, or to state what course they may think proper to adopt. After what fell from the Hon. Mover, I thought it was in my power to prevent the discussion from going farther; but, if any specific pledge be expected from the Court of Directors, I believe the discussion must go on."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird—"When you spoke of the Directors taking the question up, I inferred that some measure, similar to that before the Court, which would finally settle the matter, was contemplated. If the Hon. Chairman did not mean that, I can only regret that he made such a request as he has done, which proceeded on grounds that were scarcely justifiable. The Hon. Chairman stated, that being on the eve of leaving the chair, he had intended to bring this question forward, but was prevented by my frequent notices. What was I to understand from this but that the question was about to be taken up effectually?"

Mr. Carruthers presented himself to the Court at the same time with Mr. R. Jackson. He submitted, that if the debate were to go on, he was in possession of the chair.

The *Chairman*, however, called on the latter gentleman.

Mr. R. Jackson said, this would be a lesson to the Court not to give way, very hastily, to sensations of great and extraordinary pleasure. It did seem to him that the Hon. Chairman was holding out the olive branch, which they were all so anxious and so willing to receive. While he was on the point, he would state most unequivocally for himself, and for those with whom he acted, that no desire was more ardently cherished by them, than that of leaving this question to the Court of Directors; a question of such importance, that five or six hundred gentlemen had met to deliberate upon it. But, if he were unfortunate enough truly to understand the Hon. Chairman, he said, "I propose to do that which I and my Hon. Colleagues have often said was next to impossible—I mean to take into considera-

tion the whole detail of this extraordinary question." Now he (Mr. Jackson) had no objection to add to the motion the words proposed by his Hon. Friend; namely, "That it be referred to the Court of Directors to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of this clause." The Hon. Chairman would not, however, concede this. Assuredly the major ought to comprize the minor; and, if the Hon. Chairman felt no objection, after refusing the boon for several years past, to take the whole subject into consideration, certainly he could not refuse the minor point which his Hon. Friend demanded. Undoubtedly, he might agree to that interesting inquiry, whether a parent should be allowed to preserve the morals and watch over the education of his child, or leave those important considerations to chance. He would not now argue that proposition; but he would caution his brother proprietors not to be thrown out to sea altogether, by resting content with the assurance, that the Hon. Gentleman would do that, before he left the chair, which the whole Court of Directors have declared impossible. He and his friends had no objection to submit the subject to the Executive Body with gratitude and pleasure; because such a course was most consonant with their ideas of the true constitutional connexion which should always subsist between the Proprietors and the Directors. In 1817, he had implored that the whole question should be referred to the Executive Body. He had lowered his tone, and now only wanted them to consider this single proposition.

The Chairman.—"The discussion must go on."

Mr. Carruthers.—The present opportunity might have been looked forward to by many individuals, who were desirous to deliver their sentiments upon this question; but by no one with more anxiety than by the humble individual who now addressed the Court; he hoped that these considerations would influence Hon. Proprietors who sat around him, to give him their attention for a short time. The arguments he had heard from the Hon. Proprietor who had introduced the question, were at once so inconclusive and imprudent, that he (Mr. Carruthers) could not be content with giving a silent vote. Inconclusive and imprudent, however, as those arguments were, they presented no novelty to his mind, for they had been propounded and refuted so long ago as the year 1817. They were advocated by a learned gentleman who he now saw in the Court (Mr. R. Jackson), and whose eloquence, he remembered, made a great impression upon all who heard him; but by no man were they more warmly opposed, than by the late excellent and venerated colleague of the worthy Chairman, Mr.

Grant; who, in the course of that discussion, emphatically said, that if the institution at Hertford were as immaculate as human ingenuity or conduct could make it, it could not stand against the malevolence of the attacks that were being constantly directed against it. (*Expressions of disapprobation.*) Were gentlemen so indifferent to the dangers which threatened the company in these reiterated charges against the College? Perhaps he might be allowed, in calling their attention to this matter, to inquire into the nature of their civil appointments to India. It was not now, as it used to be, that young men went out qualified to be mere factors or agents; but the system was now, to qualify them, as it had been lately expressed by Mr. Malthus (in his clear and unanswerable statement in respect of this College), for the honourable employments of statesmen, and governors of districts or provinces. They were to be called upon, in representing the Hon. Company, to study the habits, and opinions, and prejudices, of a vast population; to dispense justice to a people of various nations, languages, usages, customs, and religions; to preserve order among some of the most unsettled regions of the earth. They were to administer justice, indeed, over an extent of dominion larger than the largest of the European kingdoms; and to become, as occasion might require, magistrates, statesmen, ambassadors, and generals. Such were the duties which the civil servants of the Company were required to perform; and this reflection ought naturally to lead gentlemen to inquire what system of education could be framed for preparing young men to discharge functions like these, equal to that which prevailed in the institution at Hertford?—(*hear!*) a system which had been expressly devised for these purposes, and was rendered daily more effective by its uniformity of action. There might be some deficiencies in it; and, no doubt, some defects and disparagements,—some errors might be shewn to exist in it. (*Hear! hear!*) But it could not be forgotten, that the College was still in its infancy; and, however distant it might be said to be from perfection, yet, at least, the records of this institution would prove that gentlemen, who having passed their examinations according to the College statutes, and after completing the course of studies through which they were required to travel, had gone out to India, had there distinguished themselves in such a manner as to challenge the highest respect for their general acquirements, and to call down the admiration of the service for their general conduct. It was to be observed, that these individuals had so distinguished themselves at this early period in the existence of the institution. (*Murmurs of impatience.*) He hoped that he was not unnecessarily

trespassing on the time of the Court; but he did trust that gentlemen would permit him to state his opinions without interruption. Unquestionably, every institution which the liberality of any individuals might found as a seat of learning, would, in its infancy, be subject to much abuse, and to the misrepresentations of its open and secret enemies, until time should wear all its elements away, and its fame rest upon the basis only of its own past good works. He apprehended it could not be shewn, but that the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, when they were first founded, had to encounter, in their infancy, many enemies, and much opposition also: yet they had the singular advantage of being founded by Kings and Queens, and at a time, let him be permitted to say, when royalty in this country was unrestrained, self-willed, all-powerful, and tyrannical. Those seats of science had survived the enmity of their foes, and had now flourished for centuries, through every danger and despite of every attack. Though assailed by every storm that ignorance, or bigotry, or malice could create, they had outlived the peril, and had become part of that astonishing system which must flourish in this empire as long as time.—(Here the Hon. Proprietor was again interrupted, and was for some time inaudible.) Really (he continued) one would imagine, from the sort of opposition that was raised against this College, that gentlemen behind the bar (the Directors) were now relieved from the uncomfortable, and even painful situation of being obliged to listen to, only to refuse, the applications of their friends, on behalf of sons and relatives desirous of going out to India; but he believed the fact to be, that, notwithstanding all the previous preparation that was now required, all the studies, the tests, and the examinations that were to be gone through, the Directors were not one whit relieved from the embarrassing difficulties of their painful situation; nor did he think it to be true, that, if admission to the civil service of the Company were not opened, appointments would not be filled by those equally qualified for their duties: for, even among the first gentlemen of England, or in their families, there would be found individuals destined for the church, or the army, or the bar, who would be too content to receive civil or military appointments to India, even on the condition that the nominee should reside the necessary number of terms at Haileybury. That being the case, he did contend, that the opposition which had been raised against the College must be, to a certain extent, groundless. Be the evils of that institution what they might, they would not be found to be as extensive, nor as irremediable, as its enemies would represent them to be. This opposition, indeed, was all fair enough as

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coming from the unfortunate youth (and, above all, as coming from the disappointed parents, relatives or guardians of that unfortunate youth), who, from inattention to his prescribed studies, from neglect of his duty, or from insubordination to those whom the statutes of the College had set over him, had lost his valuable appointment of a Writer. But such affairs, deeply affecting as they were to those who suffered from them, were not to influence the Court upon the question which they were met to discuss that day. It was no single misfortune, no individual case that claimed their deliberations; but the welfare, the happiness, and order of millions of their subjects in India, for it must depend upon the opinion of this Court whether the Company should or should not, over those millions of people, place such enlightened civil servants as might, by their ability, their attainments, and their zeal, render their Indian dominion as lasting as it was extensive. Well, then, (he felt disposed to ask) what system of civil education could, by possibility, so well prepare young men for the discharge of those arduous duties he had alluded to, as the institution at Hertford, even though the different system proposed by an Hon. Proprietor should have the advantage of public examinations? Let it be remembered, that the supplications of youth—the tears and entreaties of parent—the threats of friends, would not prevail with collegiate authorities to act in violation of their oaths, and against collegiate laws, by certifying the good conduct and acquirements of a youth during his residence in college, when, either from insubordination or negligence, that youth might be really altogether incapable of passing examination. On the other hand, surely it was almost too much for gentlemen to expect that tutors, if unfettered by these restraints, and unbound by collegiate laws, could long remain proof against such continual entreaties and threats. Nor would it be wise in gentlemen to place individuals in so distressing a situation as that which should expose them to such applications.—While feelings like those he had endeavoured to express continued to influence him, he did hope, that the question of this day would meet with the same fate that a similar question found in that Court, in the year 1815. When he saw the advantages which this institution had already effected; when he reflected upon its beneficial influence on the happiness and well-being of their Indian subjects, and marked the fostering care of that immense population which was evinced by those who had been educated in the College, he felt an anxious hope, that such an institution might be admitted as an integral part of the Company's Indian system, and an assurance that, in that case, the system would endure as long as India

should continue to exist. He entreated Gentlemen to recollect, before they came to a final determination upon the important point before them, that it was impossible to say how soon the question might be put upon the whole of that system, "*Delendo est Carthago?*" and that when their officers were scattered about the world, in other regions, and on other services,—when, in short, the government of India should be suppressed, it would be too late to reflect upon the destruction of this institution, or to ask whether the continuance of such an establishment might not still have preserved to them the empire of India. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Poynder next addressed the Court; who said, that he apprehended, in the first place, that any gentleman who opposed the present establishment of the College, must substantiate two positions, by way of founding his opposition—first,—that the present system was inefficient; and secondly, that an equivalent could be furnished for it, if it were done away with. Now with regard to the first of these positions, the charge of inefficiency, gentlemen ought not too hastily to credit it, on the maxim of Cicero, "*Magister optimus est abusus*;" or, in more homely language, where they had not got an absolutely bad thing, they might, by changing, get a worse instead of a better. The next position to be proved was, that the gentlemen who had introduced this question could substitute something that was equivalent, if not superior to that which they wished to remove. Certainly, in his own judgment, and as far as he had been able to make up his mind on so difficult, extensive, and important a question, the Hon. Proprietors had not established either of these positions. (*Hear!*) He was about to occupy the time of the Court for the first time (for he believed he had never ventured to do so before), while he mentioned a few considerations that might satisfy them, that the motion before them was not the sort of one they ought to entertain. And here he must be permitted to bring them back to the origin of the institution. He should consider the time of the Court; but, upon so grave a business, he had no choice left him, and therefore addressed them, only remembering that brevity was the soul of wit as well as of argument. To shew the origin of the College, he would adopt the words of the Marquess Wellesley, in that celebrated Minute of Council, which was said to be the primary cause of founding this institution in England. It was a minute made in reference to the deplorable and acknowledged incompetence of all the Company's civil servants in India, at that time, for those appointments which they were called upon to fill in that part of the world. The fact of this incompetency in the civil

servants had been previously pointed out, in a forcible manner, by that able and excellent man the late Marquess Cornwallis; and he, it need hardly be added, had taken, at the same time, all imaginable pains, and had done all that man could do, to remedy so unfortunate a deficiency. But so circumstanced was that enlightened nobleman, that his own work broke under him. There was then no college; and if the system which the Marquess Cornwallis endeavoured to establish could not sustain itself, the bad tools with which the workman was obliged to labour, and not the workman himself, were to be blamed. The Hon. Proprietor then read the minute of council of 1807; which set forth, that the civil servants and officers of the Company, upon the system then acted on, were, in most instances, wholly unequal to the several duties to be performed in the civil service of the Company. The minute then described the nature of those duties; some of which were more particularly these—to administer laws to millions of subjects, varying in religion, customs, habits, language, and opinions; to maintain order and good government over countries occupying one of the largest portions of the world; these, and the collection of revenues, were the offices to be discharged by the Company's civil servants in India; numbers of whom, however, were unequal even to the proper exercise of the functions connected with the collection of the revenue; although the principal merchants at Calcutta, and the natives of Bengal, who were engaged in official or mercantile transactions, superintended daily operations, in figures and numerical calculations, infinitely more varied and complicated than any which came under the notice of the Company's servants. Now this minute, the Hon. Proprietor thought, had been the whole occasion of the establishment of the College. It would be admitted by all who heard him, that, at the period in question, the great body of the Company's civil servants in India were not sufficiently qualified to discharge the important duties of their several arduous situations, being equally deficient in military and scientific education. The civil establishment at Madras was even worse than that at Bengal. The result of this state of things was, the foundation of an institution in India by the Marquess of Wellesley; but that had never possessed the sanction and confidence either of the Court of Directors, or of the Board of Controul. It had it not, chiefly on account of the sort of expense which it necessarily required, in order to be duly provided: but it was still more unfortunate, because, generally speaking, European education could not be obtained but in Europe; and, if in Europe, then only in England. These considerations and circumstances

led to the establishment of the college at Hertford. It was first set up by the East-India Company; and in 1813 made a College, by an Act of Parliament, especially confirming the foundation and its statutes, and authorizing a variety of regulations as to its future government and arrangements. First, there was a certificate required, to be delivered by the Professor in the school to which the young man who was going out to India belonged; next, a certain course of studies was enjoined, a course of which he (the Hon. Proprietor) would say, if he might be permitted to indulge an opinion on the subject, he hoped that the Court, by its decision this day, would render perpetual. (*Hear, hear!*) In addition to this, a certificate was required to be given, on the going out of the party, by the Professor, relative to good conduct and proficiency in oriental languages (and these were to be such as the Court had been to-day informed were necessary under the statutes), and other matters. For all this extensive system of education, the young man, or his parents, were to pay only 100 guineas *per annum*. Now he had not heard any grave objection taken to the *expense*. What, then, was the ground of so much objection to the College? for all who objected might not take precisely the same view of the case with the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird?). Why it was not to be expected that a college of this kind, seeing how much and how immediately it interfered with patronage (*hear, hear!*) should not, even at the outset, excite considerable enmity and opposition. Before the passing of this Act of Parliament, any young lad of fifteen years of age who had the requisite interest, although he had acquired no other knowledge but the mere rudiments of the meanest education, such as spelling, reading, writing, and arithmetic (which might all of them be picked up by a lad in any of the commonest writing schools in the country), might go out to India. It was now required that he should be competently skilled in arithmetic, Latin, and Greek. These were the qualifications required of him, even at his entrance into the College, when he passed an examination. The Court had already heard that, before he quitted the college, he was to be certified as having made the requisite progress in the oriental languages, mathematics, theology, &c. Then, again, as to his period of service: the addition to that period was, perhaps, another ground of objection. If a young man could not now go out to India until he was eighteen years of age, and before the establishment of this college he could go out at fifteen, it required very little proficiency in arithmetic to discern, that three years were added to the period in which he could hope to acquire a fortune. It needed as little ob-

servation to be satisfied, that the opposition and objections of many individuals, in some way or other connected with the Company, naturally arose upon their finding their patronage thus encroached upon. But, again, a certificate of morals was now exacted, and such a certificate was not formerly required. So that here a man's hopes and destinies might suddenly sink under him, because he possessed no certificate of his moral conduct: and for his own part, he did not mean to say that the thing should not be so; because the East-India Company ought certainly not to send out young men, not qualified in point of moral to fill situations in India, upon the proper and efficient discharge of which depended the welfare and the happiness of 60,000,000 of people. No wonder, however, that a feeling of dissatisfaction should quickly find its way from the parent to the child. The young men were given to understand that now, to qualify for an appointment in India, was a very onerous business; but, as had been well observed by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird), it was to be remembered, that young men were not always permitted to choose their own employments in life. There might be cases (not known, indeed, to the individual who was addressing the Court) in which young men, dreading either the length of the voyage, or sickness, or the heat of the climate, might decline India altogether, and prefer staying at home: and this was all very well. Perhaps, in a like situation, he might do so himself. But all this had produced considerable dissatisfaction in certain quarters; and it was impossible to say, that the same sort of feeling might not occasion a good deal of excitement among the young gentlemen themselves. Notwithstanding this, he must presume to say, upon the question of qualification, that the statute having laid down certain definite and invariable principles, and seeing also how well the system of qualification at our universities had answered in this country, he did not know why it should not be of equal benefit with respect to India. (*Hear!*) Mr. Malins observed on this point: "These means of exciting emulation and industry have been attended with great success. Though there are some, unquestionably, or whom motives of this kind will not or cannot operate, and with whom, therefore, little can be done; yet a more than usual proportion seem to be animated by a strong desire, accompanied by corresponding efforts, to make a progress in the various studies proposed to them. Those who have come to college tolerably good scholars, have often, during their stay of two years, made such advances in the classical department, as would have done them great credit, if they had devoted to it the main part of their time; while the contem-

porary honours which they have obtained in other departments have sufficiently proved, that their attention was not confined to one study; and many who had come from public and private schools at sixteen, with such low classical attainments as appeared to indicate a want either of capacity or application, have shewn by their subsequent progress, even in the classical department, and still more by their distinguished exertions in others, that a new field, and new stimulants, had wrought a most beneficial change in their feelings and habits, and had awakened energies, of which they were before scarcely conscious. There are four or five of the Professors thoroughly conversant with university examinations, who can take upon themselves to affirm, that they have never witnessed a greater proportion of various and successful exertion, in the course of their academical experience, than has appeared at some of the examinations at the East-India College."—Now, doubtless, the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaid) had not found this passage in the book he had quoted from; but there was another upon the subject of morals in the same book, which he would merely advert to, for really he was ashamed of quoting Mr. Malthus insisted, not only that in this college there was not a deficiency of morals—not only that its general moral character was not lower than that of other colleges—but that, in this point, it was for the most part superior to the universities. This passage being as much to the point, and of as much importance as any that Mr. Kinnaid had quoted, he called the notice of that Hon. Proprietor to it. Mr. Malthus then proceeded, in his book, to call on those who in newspapers and other publications had libelled the institution, to come forward and endeavour to substantiate the facts which they had put forth. Hitherto Mr. Malthus had been unsuccessful in his appeal (*a laugh*), but in his book he adduced still stronger testimony than even this backwardness of the accusers. The Hon. Proprietor added, that he mentioned this because the Court might expect to-day to hear something about the subject of morals. With respect to insubordinations, it was admitted that there had been some in the College; and he should be glad to know where it was not to be looked for in these times? It was further stated by Mr. Malthus, that from one of our public seminaries there were more boys expelled at once—"uno ictu," as it were—than had been expelled from Hertford College in seven years: let not gentlemen therefore be run away with, at this time of day, by such a motion as that of the Hon. Proprietor, who surely could not convince their minds against such evidence as this of Mr. Malthus. With regard to the Oriental languages, the rule was, that

the whole of the writers destined for Bengal must go to the College at Fort William, in Calcutta, which they entered, therefore, with the attainments that they had made at Hertford College; and not only did they manifest those attainments, but some of them, at their first entrance into the College at Fort William, were able, not only to make a brilliant display in the class of Oriental languages, and keep a very respectable rank upon the College lists, but had actually abridged the average period of residence from three years to one!—(*Hear!*) This was a striking exemplification of the utility of the Hertford institution, and these were facts which went far indeed to demonstrate the falsehood of many among the charges brought against that establishment. It had been said, that a youth was a boy, and not a man, at the age of sixteen; and it was inferred that the objection taken to his conduct, in some instances, arose out of the early age at which he was sent to this college; that some indiscretions were to be expected in pupils, who, sent there at the age of sixteen, were expected, the moment they arrived there, to act like men.—(*Hear, hear!*) The answer to this was, that the advantages of the regulation were evident. The intermediate stage of life between youth and the commencement of manhood must be passed at Hertford College, and certainly with more advantage than if the party were exposed, at such an age, to the temptations that abound in a warm climate. An exposure of that kind, indeed, would be to make them men somewhat prematurely. If he understood the Hon. Proprietors who were most opposed to the present system, they thought that parents or guardians, who could make the fortunes of their sons or their wards in India, ought rather, for a certain lapse of years, to send them to either of the Universities. If this proposition could in such cases be acted upon, what advantage to the parties could come of it? The course of an university education would occupy a young man some years beyond the time at which he ought to embark for the East; or he would embark for the East with a very unfinished and imperfect stock of knowledge, learning, and experience. And how would Hon. Gentlemen propose to remedy this defect in these days, when it was so difficult to get an university education? But the course of study in the Company's College was infinitely better calculated to fit the servants of the Company for such appointments as they would have to fill, than the course either of Cambridge or Oxford. In the universities they would be taught the dead languages, theology, and mathematics: in the College at Hertford they would learn, among other things, the principles of ethics; philosophical science; history, ancient and modern, na-

tional and universal; theology, and the construction of the Oriental languages. Now, unless gentlemen could define some change in the period at which a parent would allow his boy to go out to India, it was impossible for them to devise any change for the better in the Hertford system of education. A word or two, now, as to the morals of universities. Far be it from him to derogate in any respect from all that had been said about the morals of those seminaries of sound learning and information; but would any man, would any father, who was acquainted with the state of the streets at night in Oxford or Cambridge, and who knew the state of society in either university,—would any man say but that the streets of Hertford were the better of the two?—that they presented a much more favourable specimen of morality?—(*Hear, hear!*) This was a matter to which he adverted only by the way. But universities were proper to prepare men for certain given stations in life only; they left them, comparatively, little fitted for others: and indeed there was a freedom about their system, which supposed that parties were afterwards to be almost entirely independent of any other than the ordinary restraints of society. He therefore considered that the broad latitudinarian system of the universities was adapted for England; but the system of the college at Hertford, alone, for India. Much had been said about tests and examinations which might be substituted in the place of the regulated course of this institution; and, before quitting this point, he might be allowed to advert to what Lord Grenville had remarked upon the character of universities. — His Lordship spoke very ably, and, indeed, it was impossible for him to speak on any subject otherwise than ably, in favour of the advantages of an university education. It was not necessary to quote his words, for doubtless the Court would hear of them in the further progress of this discussion; but what his Lordship said applied only to men. No doubt of it; but was not the term during which this education lasted to be taken into the account, in estimating the preference to be given as between the Universities and the Company's College? Gentlemen had said, that at the university there was a test by which candidates for honours or degrees were tried; and that, in regard to those who desired to go out on civil appointments to India, a similar test ought to be established; and that if, upon examination, the man did not come up to this test, then let the whole matter as to him break down, and let him be dismissed: and this degree of competency it was further proposed to open to general competition. But what was this test, and how was it to be applied? In what way was it to be administered?

How could the same measure give the value of different capacities, and of different talents? It was like measuring different faiths, and about as impracticable. Again he asked, how the same measure or rule could be applied to the attainments of men, who might have been brought up under different tutors, and instructed in different sciences? To what degree could one and the same standard ascertain the measurement of totally different articles—fluids and solids, pulse and water? (*Hear, hear!*) It appeared to him, therefore, that there could be no such fixed, definite, invariable test. But if there could be, he wished to ask where the ultimate power of rejection was to reside? Was it meant to be said that the Directors should be empowered to revoke the sentence of the Professors? He put it to those Gentlemen themselves, to consider what applications, what intrigues there would be, to induce them to look favourably on the manner in which young gentlemen sustained this test, and to recognize the merits they had displayed. Was it, on the other hand, meant to be gravely proposed that the test should be left to be administered by the Directors? How were these important questions to be answered? The case was still worse, if the responsibility of this test was to be put upon the tutor. Let it be observed, after all that had been said about the expulsions from Hertford, that the Professors of that college were men of probity, and of a high sense of duty; which they had evinced by standing their ground subsequently to those expulsions, although they had been exposed to all sorts of entreaties, and of applications—of applications to their feelings. They had been described as having ruined the characters and blasted the expectations of these unfortunate youths; they had been assailed with representations and entreaties; and, more than this, they had even been menaced. (*Hear!*) The examiners of the College had also been applied to. Let the Court advert to the propositions of the Hon. Proprietor who introduced this motion, and see whether his examiners would not be open to some applications of that kind. If they were so open, such tests must necessarily proceed in fraud; whereas (as was the case at Hertford) there ought to be a careful, scrupulous, and professional duty, to be faithfully performed by those who had the charge of such examinations on their hands. Why then what became of the Hon. Proprietor's test?—and that going, his whole objection and proposition went with it. (*Hear!*) It was *per se* a test without measure and without rule, and to which no certain regulating principle could ever be applied. This part of the argument of that Hon. Gentleman, he was entitled to say, sunk down under its own inconsistency. But

the Hon. Gentlemen had said, "Let the College continue to exist; I do not wish to destroy it.—I would not harm a hair of its head. (*A laugh.*) But let us have something else in its stead. Let us have another mode of educating these youths."

Now this was as bad in every respect as the doing away with the College: for where was the parent or guardian, who, with the cases of these youths before him, could ever think of sending his son, or his ward, to the College at Hertford, if he could qualify him elsewhere? (*Hear, hear, hear!*) If ever a literary preparation was requisite for those who were afterwards to fill a public post, it would be highly requisite in the case of those who were to go out to India. It would be requisite all the time they might remain in England, but it would be most requisite at College.

The service of the Company required that these youths should be of good discipline as well as of good abilities; of good morals, and of good conduct and acquirements. What father or guardian then, superadded to those terms which must be necessarily kept for the purpose of acquiring all literary attainments, would, if the Hon. Gentleman's principle was correct, expose a young man to the unnecessary difficulty of seeking those high-laid attainments at Hertford? (*Hear!*) What parent would think of sending his children there at all? (*Hear!*) But then the college would be deserted; and if the college was not to be kept up, what was to become of it? Who was to pay for it? True it was, that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) had offered for its continuance the aid of his purse: but he (Mr. Poynder) was not so liberal. He would not support it at all if it was not well worth supporting. But here would be a College half full, and a test half efficient, and much expense attached to both. Though he (Mr. Poynder) might be impressed with the strength of the arguments that had been used in favour of the education given at our universities and public schools, this was a proposition to which he protested that he could not subscribe. Much had been said about the natural liability of every man to a desire of educating his own children after his own manner. Now this did seem to him completely a "*reductio ad absurdum*." (*hear!*) to talk about a liberal education being forced, forsooth, upon young men; to talk of forcing upon them the golden chains of India patronage; to talk of their being expected, before they were called on to preside over the happiness and well-being of millions of subjects, to qualify themselves in this manner; to consider that this was imposing a hardship upon them—(*hear, hear!*) It had been ably said by a gentleman who stood next door to the Directors—educate your officers properly, and

and let those who would not pursue the great objects and interests of the Company, lay down their authority. Meanwhile, no private interests ought to intervene; but their maxim should be

"*Salus populi suprema lex.*"

The state required that they should support their College. He could see no injustice in punishing a man for his misconduct; but it was said that it should not be by expulsion. Why, let gentlemen look to any one of the learned professions; would they not find that certain disabilities were in them annexed to misconduct? There were, again, a variety of inconveniences attached to the learned professions; but really he wondered that the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) did not think it was a very hard thing that the young gentlemen should be under the necessity of crossing the sea, and that he did not propose that they should be allowed to provide themselves with air balloons in order to make the voyage.—(*A laugh.*) The Hon. Gentlemen really appeared to think, that it was such a hardship to take up these appointments, that it was a wonder any body would accept one—(*hear.*)

It was now necessary that he should make a similar declaration to that which they heard the other day from the Hon. Proprietor, who thought it proper to assure the Court that he had been but twice in the Marquess of Hastings' company. He (Mr. Poynder) had never been in the company of any of these Professors once: he hoped, therefore, to have credit for disinterestedness, equal to the Hon. Gentleman's, in the part he had taken on this subject; a subject which, as a Proprietor of India Stock, he thought extremely important (*hear!*) The Court, according to the old adage, had better leave well alone. It would be worse than an absurdity to attempt to remedy an institution, which had sent forth individuals so distinguished for moral character and consequence; and let it be remembered that, next year, it would have been established nearly twenty years. The objections to it, in its present state, arose out of some little irregularities, and of the consequences necessarily attending them. He hoped gentlemen would pause, therefore, before they consented to the motion of the Hon. Proprietor; before they gave themselves up to follow the *ignis fatuus* of that Hon. Gentleman's eloquence, into every bog which it would lead them into, and every whirlpool in which it would involve them, (*hear!*)

Mr. Rixby said, that if he understood the question before the Court, it was not what the Hon. Gentleman who had just spoken had described it to be. This was not a question as to whether the old road was built on a bad and infirm foundation, and ought therefore to be wholly done

away with; but, whether there should not be another avenue opened to the public, by which individuals might be admitted into the Company's service, as well as through their college. The two Hon. Gentlemen who had spoken last had, with considerable eloquence, described what they thought the effect of the Company's college system was, and what the system of other colleges would be; but the immediate question seemed really to be, *aye or no*, would this Court sanction an application to Parliament, to abrogate the exclusive right which the College at Hertford at present possessed, of qualifying young men sent out to India under the Company's patronage? whether they should be still required, in short, to undergo the previous ordeal which the college required them to pass. It was upon this question that the Court were conclusively to determine. Now it seemed to him that they had hitherto confined within very narrow limits the objects of their patronage, in regard to appointments in India. The Hon. Proprietors who had brought forward and advocated the proposition of this day, had distinctly stated, that it was not their desire that the college now in existence should be abolished; and they had paid great compliments to many of the learned professors who were placed there. But they raised this doubt,—in which he quite concurred—namely, whether the objects of the Company's patronage ought to be exclusively educated at Hertford, or whether the general interests and prosperity of the Company would not be better consulted by extending their favour to equally deserving individuals, though they happened to have qualified themselves elsewhere? For a proposition of the latter nature he was prepared to give his vote undoubtedly. He thought there was great reason and justice in what an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) had said, “that this was altogether an extremely proper subject for the consideration and the report thereon of the Court of Directors.” He wished that course had been adopted, and still hoped that it would be. It was very certain, that from the debate of this day the public could receive no other impression but that of respect for the college and its professors; or if any other impression should unhappily be made by the statement which would go forth to the public of the day's proceedings, it would be produced by the speech of the Hon. Proprietor who spoke last. He had discussed a proposition which went far beyond that of the Hon. Mover himself; for this (Mr. Kinnaird's) merely went to inquire, whether some other avenue ought not to be opened to the public than the existing establishment.

Mr. *Weeding*, concurring in many of the sentiments expressed by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird), could not concur

in all he had said. While it was necessary to have an institution for the study of the oriental languages in this country, it seemed equally necessary (as the Hon. Gent. stated) that they who were to learn them ought to go through a very regular and extensive course of other studies. But here he (Mr. *Weeding*) must step short in his concurrence; for the Hon. Gent., thinking that it would be a more useful course for the young men themselves, as well as beneficial for the public and the Company, recommended that they should proceed to their Colleges in the usual form—after the manner of the great schools of Eton, Winchester, and Harrow: so that young men under these circumstances (for this was the view he took of the matter) were to be left to seek their knowledge where they could. The object of the Company, in the institution of the College at Hertford, was to prepare in the best manner, by a most careful education, those who were to go out to India to fill appointments. The means of effecting this object could only be derived through the regulations of a College; and in the act of Parliament which confirmed the establishment, there were a certain number of clauses, enjoining that all young men having such destinations should pass four terms, or remain two years in residence at that College before they should proceed to India. The act confirmed the College statutes and regulations framed by the Court of Directors with the consent of the Board of Control. Now gentlemen would give him leave to say, that he thought their object had not been accomplished—that their means had been unequal to the end proposed; and as much had been said for and against university educations, he would beg to ask a few questions. Was the government or management of India of more importance to the world than the government of European kingdoms and states? And yet how did they who presided over the governments of Europe obtain their education? Were their attainments acquired by being compulsorily tied to one spot? Was it in this way that future statesmen acquired their knowledge and experience? He would ask the Hon. Proprietor who spoke last, whether an education grounded at one of our public schools, and afterwards confirmed by a four years' connexion with one of our universities, was not likely to furnish a man with a vastly greater share of general knowledge and experience, than the keeping of four terms or a residence of two years in the College at Hertford? (*Hear!*) The Hon. Gent., after briefly stating the course in which a young man travelled from the public schools to his college, expressed his conviction that he might become qualified at twenty-two years of age. He would now quote them a passage from a pamphlet published about seven years ago, which

had received to-day much more praise than he was disposed to give it. It was by Mr. Malthus, and he said in one part, "Every man acquainted with our universities must know, that young persons may come to them from a domestic education, apparently innocent, and yet in less than two years richly deserve to be expelled. Instances of this kind have fallen within my own observation at Cambridge, and yet I mean to send my only son there if I can afford it." And yet, though he was willing on his own experience to send his son to Cambridge, Mr. Malthus was one of those who would not admit the qualifications of that university in another individual. The Hon. Proprietor then enforced the incompatibility of the two propositions, that the College at Hertford should be maintained, but that qualification should be derived from elsewhere. This College was established in 1805, and the Court of Directors placed it under a natural and (he thought) a salutary controul; and in this respect he differed from Hon. Proprietors to the right and left. In 1814 two statutes passed, one of which gave to the professors of the College a right of expelling; the Professors, any three of them with the Dean at their head, having the power of exercising this privilege, at their own discretion, as the majority should determine, without any reference to the East-India Company, but there being reserved an appeal to the Bishop as visitor. The other statute took away from the Court of Directors the power of dismissing any of the professors, and vested it in the Bishop of London also, as visitor. Let the Court then consider what the operation of a system of this kind must be; and when he called upon them to do so, he disclaimed all knowledge of the youths who had recently been expelled—of their relatives or parents. He was equally unacquainted with the Professors of the College. He then drew a comparison between the principal distinctions of an education in the university, and one at Haileybury College. At the university the young man went to a tutor of an uncertain salary, but who was strongly impressed with the desire of maintaining, in the education he was to superintend, the character and reputation of his particular college. He might be changed at pleasure, if there was any objection as to competency or other qualification. At Haileybury the case was different: every thing was to be done by act of Parliament; that had placed their professors in their chairs, and the Court of Directors even could not put them out of it. That Court, if the College statutes were neglected, could not even enforce them. He put it to the Hon. Gent. whether, in the first place, it was not reasonably to be apprehended that the Professor, satisfied with his own merits and assured of his salary, would be apt to neglect his pupil,

or to lose sight of his interests? Now, let them look to the effect of this system during a particular period. In the first nine years, from 1805 to 1814, while the Directors had the entire controul of the Professors, twelve pupils were expelled, of whom five were restored. In the latter period of nine years, from 1814 to 1823, when the Professors were vested with unlimited authority to expel, twenty-three were expelled, and only nine of these restored. (*Hear, hear!*) So that when the Professors exercised the power, the expulsions were increased two-fold; and the restorations were not in the same proportion as they had been before. Thus the power given to the professors was greater than that of the Court, or of the Directors. If a servant was dismissed in India, they had a power of re-appointing him, with the permission of the Board of Controul; but if a pupil was dismissed from the Company's own college, no such re-appointment could the Company make. (*Hear!*) The vices of the man were to be remediable, and capable of forgiveness; the errors of the boy, as they were to be permitted no remedy, so they were to be allowed no opportunity for atonement. The fact was, the power of the professors was much too large; the whole arrangement in respect of the qualifications upon leaving the college was bad. The professors could also grant the young men the necessary certificates; and without them, the young men could not be permitted to embark for India. On the other hand, if a professor should be guilty of misconduct, the statute declared him responsible to the College Council; and that Council consisted entirely of professors. (*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Proprietor then entered into a history of the foundation and successive regulations of the college, and called upon the Court to accede to a proposition which went to an amendment, not an abolition of the institution. If, in the future revolution of empires, India should become mistress of herself, and the Hon. Company should cease to exist, establishments of this kind, if wisely regulated, would diffuse so much happiness and intelligence over that vast portion of the globe, that the Company which founded them, would be remembered by the latest posterity of its present subjects as the friend of science, the patroness of knowledge, and the benefactress of the human race. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Twining wished to proffer the tribute of his thanks to the Hon. Proprietor who had brought forward this proposition for the mild and handsome manner in which he had introduced it. It was certainly matter of congratulation, that a subject of such vast importance, and involving so many interests, should have been submitted to the Court in a tone and

temper so unexceptionable. He (Mr. Twining) had come thither a perfectly disinterested individual, as to any personal feeling for the parties more immediately concerned, but with a mind anxiously disposed to listen to every suggestion that might tend to remove the difficulties that beset the question before them. That this institution had its defects, he could readily believe—for where was the human institution that had not? It was not in nature that it should be otherwise. But when he considered the objects of the institution, the length of time that it had already subsisted, and the many advantages that had already accrued from it to individuals, and to the Company, he confessed, that he did not see any reason why the Court should take a step, which, without working its absolute overthrow, would certainly do a considerable violence; he meant, it might be innovating upon regulations that he considered to have been well and maturely considered. The Hon. Gent., after expressing his opinion that the system of the college was excellently adapted to the purposes of that education, which it was necessary to give young men who went out to India in the Company's service, observed, that at no period of the Company's history had India received from England more efficient servants than she had since the establishment of Hertford College. If they heard complaints from India, indeed, that young men who had come over thither from the college had abused the immense powers with which some of their appointments invested them, he would be the first to propose the abolition of such an institution: but the opinions of Governors General, and Members of the Councils, were clearly to a contrary effect; and all accounts confirmed the fact, that the Company had never been more ably or zealously served than by pupils of the college. Upon the best consideration he could give to the subject, he was an enemy to the proposed innovation; and on so important a subject, could not content himself with a silent vote.

Mr. S. Dixon was entirely satisfied of the necessity of providing for the gentlemen who went out to India in the Company's service the best education possible. If he felt assured that such an education was to be obtained at Haileybury College, he should set his face against any innovation on the present system: but he thought that, in some such public examinations as had been proposed, for instance, the competition ought to be opened more generally, and then the Company would have the first talent that could be obtained. He might feel disposed to give a strong preference to their own college, but he did not like to see it enjoy this sort of monopoly. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Chalmers had listened attentively
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to all the arguments that had been urged for and against the motion. It was very desirable that the Court should adhere to the institution as it now stood; but the question was, whether it was not equally desirable that they should go before another tribunal, which might be disposed to examine the question as to whether the constitution of the College required some alteration or not? If they did not grant the motion, so that the matter might fairly come before Parliament, they would be guilty of a denial of justice. If it was so generally admitted that some evils existed about the establishment, were they not fully justified in petitioning the Legislature for a new act? He hoped the discussion of this important topic would not be limited to what had passed that day within those walls. As for a division, that might be called for, but it would not decide the merits of the very important question before them; and it appeared to him that their only proper and advisable course was to go before Parliament. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Impey, in addressing the Court upon this most important question, should be doing justice neither to his own feelings nor to that question if he did not at the outset declare, that he thought it had been introduced by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) in a mild, fair, and honourable manner. (*Hear!*) In any thing which he might now have to offer on the subject which was before them, he begged leave to say, that he should not treat the motion as one to be affected by any feelings of private interest. At the same time he could not help feeling some concern that it should have been deemed expedient by the Hon. Proprietors who had called this Court to discuss a question of this momentous nature at the present moment, when the Court had so recently heard it declared from the Chair, that the College was going on in the most satisfactory manner. If those gentlemen had, in misapprehension, substituted the word "unsatisfactory" for the word "satisfactory," or if, without any misapprehension, they had wished to agitate the minds of the young men who were now pursuing their studies in that institution, they could not possibly have devised a more effectual mode of confirming their own error, or of working this mischief in the College, than by introducing the motion now before the Court. (*Hear!*) The Court must be very well aware that, in similar cases of college disturbances, if there was one more frequent cause of insubordination than another, it was an apprehension on the part of some of the young men, that there has existed in some higher quarter a desire to destroy their College. In the case to which this motion had reference, there was a feeling that the

Court would wish to destroy the College at Hertford. Now what was the nature of that motion? He (Mr. Impey) confessed that it seemed to him, without at all meaning to cast any invidious reflections upon it, that the discussion which the Hon. Proprietor had introduced was such, that nothing could be better calculated to encourage and cherish such an impression as he spoke of in the minds of the pupils at their college. Whatever might have been the intentions or motives of gentlemen in mooted this question, he could not help looking at its result:—if his own idea was correct, that its tendency would be elsewhere looked at as going to the destruction of the college. It had been said by gentlemen upon the other side, if this question were carried, who would send their sons to the college?—and the question had been met with much cheering from one side of the Court—(*hear!*) He repeated the question; “who would send their sons to this college? The point of difficulty and apprehension was, the expulsion of the young men for misconduct. Now what father, if he had the alternative of sending his son to a college where he might receive the liberal education which a college affords, or of picking up a cheap education here and there, in this or that obscure school, where great mischief might ensue to the morals of his son—what father, what parent was there in the United Kingdom who would not be actuated by that natural sentiment of private interest, which more or less sways all mankind,—and allow his son to pick up the cheap and scanty education, which might prove so defective and so baneful, rather than expose his son to the danger of expulsion in case of his misconduct—(*a laugh, and cries of hear!*) That was what Honourable Gentlemen had, in effect, thought proper to say.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird begged to remind the Hon. Gent. that the removal of the objected clause would take away the necessity for the alternative

Mr. Impey agreed that it would; but it was for the interest of all that it should remain. The Hon. Proprietor said that the consequence of the objection the parent would feel on the ground of expulsion would be, that he would not send his child to the college. Well: then the East-India Company, it was observed, had plenty of money—and so they had, for all good purposes. But if no pupils were to be sent, the East-India Company, it was clear, would have to pay all the expenses of the establishment—all the Professors; and it would at last become untenanted, until (as was once prophesied by the enemies of the college) it would be sold for barracks, or for the value of its materials. Since this sort of motion was first introduced by the Hon Proprietor, it would be remembered that a great riot had taken place in the col-

lege, attended, if the newspapers were to be believed, with considerable violence and confusion. Some of the young men having themselves avowed the part they had taken, and appealed from the sentence of the Professors, the circumstance occasioned great inquietude to the Court of Directors. The Court of Proprietors requested them to turn their attention to the subject, and to report to this Court respecting it, and whether any and what measures should be adopted in consequence.

At that very period he (Mr. Impey) submitted to the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) that it would be quite absurd and preposterous for them—the Proprietors—to enter at all into the matter, when, in fact, it was not before them, but before the Court of Directors; they had not then given in any report, and the Court of Proprietors was without any further facts (*hear*). At that time the Hon. Proprietor did him (Mr. Impey) the honour of attending to his suggestions; and he had entertained great hopes, that what had subsequently taken place would have induced the Hon. Gent. to rescind what proved to have been his final determination—the bringing forward this motion. That Hon. Gent., as well as all the other Proprietors, could not but be well aware of the mischiefs that must be occasioned by the discussion of such subjects in that Court.—What had happened since his first measure? The case of the young men who had been expelled from this college had been submitted to the Bishop of London, the visitor, and his Lordship had given a most decided opinion, that it would be quite impossible to maintain subordination in any seminary of learning, unless that power of expulsion were granted to it. The Directors had already given their opinion on the subject, and therefore this Court must suppose that they thought any such steps as the Hon. Proprietor now proposed to be unnecessary.—(*Hear, hear!*)

—Without any previous call for information, without that sufficient knowledge on the subject which would alone justify them in proceeding to any thing conclusive on the subject, in this situation were they called on to agitate a question of this delicate nature. He trusted that, whatever might be the issue of this discussion, it would be the last experiment which they might be called on to witness with reference to the same subject, and that the college would be suffered to rest in that undisturbed state, in which alone it could be conducted with any promise of success. In the year 1817, the subject had been formally agitated; and he could have wished that, with the termination of that discussion, all intention to alter the system of the college had been dropped. On that occasion it was maintained by the advocates of the college, in the first place, that the exigencies of the

service in India required, that not only an enlarged but an appropriate education should be given to those who were to discharge the different functions belonging to the Company. It was contended, in the next place, that under the old system the state of the education of those appointed to the different offices was wholly inadequate to supply them with the means of worthily discharging their duties. And, thirdly, it was urged, that the experiment that had been undertaken by the institution of Haileybury College was completely successful, and that the improvement was manifest in the superior manner in which the functions of the civil service were performed. As to the first argument, he believed it was universally admitted that the exigencies of the civil service required an appropriate education. He should but waste the time of the Court were he to read to them the opinions formed by a very competent judge (the Marquess Wellesley) as to the necessity of an enlarged education for the duties of the civil employments. It was sufficient if he stated, that the Noble Marquess thought it essential that the functionaries should not only possess a competent knowledge of the general branches of education, but should be also versed in the Mahometan and Hindoo laws; and should be possessed of that degree of cultivation, which would enable him to undertake a share in the management of an extensive empire. He knew very well that it was imputed to an Hon. Friend on his left, that when the subject was under discussion on a former occasion, he had stated that the extended education of candidates for office appeared to him to be entirely thrown away: for that it was persons skilled in measuring muslins, and accustomed to mere mercantile affairs, they wanted, rather than an array of Grotiuses and Puffendorfs. He did not know if this declaration was justly ascribed to his worthy Friend or not, but if it were true that his Hon. Friend had expressed himself in these terms, he was the only man in that Court who entertained these opinions, for every body admitted the necessity of an appropriate education to the due discharge of the civil functions in the East-Indies. The next question was this: Was the education, such as it was now composed at Haileybury College, necessary? He would ask, with some confidence as to the nature of the answer that would be returned, was that fortuitous education which might have been picked up by a candidate, and which was not excepted to under the old system, sufficient for the purposes of the service? Were these persons competent to the duty? The Court was aware that, under the former mode, offices were filled by persons so notoriously incapable of performing the duties, that when an exigency arose, it became neces-

sary to use the agency of military servants. He would read the opinion of Lord Wellesley, which could not fail to make an impression on the Court, as it but too faithfully described the general qualifications of the officers who were enabled to obtain employments under the former system. He then read the passage, which was to this effect:—"Some of these young men have been educated with an express view to the civil service in India, on principles utterly erroneous and inapplicable to its actual condition. Conformably to this error, they have received a limited education, confined principally to commercial knowledge, and in no degree extended to those liberal studies which constitute the basis of education at public schools in England. Even this limited course of study is interrupted at the early period of fifteen or seventeen years. It would be superfluous to enter into any argument to demonstrate the absolute insufficiency of this class of young men, to execute the duties of any station whatever in the civil service of the Company, beyond the menial, laborious, unwholesome duty of a mere copying clerk. Those who have received the benefits of a better education, have the misfortune to find the course of their studies prematurely interrupted at the critical period when its utility is just full, and before they have been enabled to secure the fruits of early application. On the arrival of the writers in India, they are either stationed in the interior of the country, or employed in some office in the Presidency. If placed in the interior of the country, they are placed in situations which require a knowledge of the language and customs of the natives; or of the regulations and laws; or of the general principles of jurisprudence; or of the details of the established system of revenue; or of the nature of the Company's investment; or of many of those branches combined. In all these branches of knowledge the young writers are totally uninformed, and they are consequently unequal to their prescribed duties. In some cases their superior in office, experiencing no benefit from their services, leaves them unemployed. In this state many of them devote their time to those luxuries and enjoyments which their situation enables them to command, without making any effort to qualify themselves for the important stations to which they are destined. They remain sunk in indolence, until, from their station in the service, they succeed to offices of high public trust." And in another part his Excellency went on to say, that "the state of the civil services of Madras and Bombay, is still more defective than that of Bengal." The next proposition to which he had to direct their attention was, that the experiment of instituting a college for the appropriate education of civil officers had been

attended with complete success, and that the state of the civil service was remarkably improved. In support of this assertion he felt it necessary to refer to evidence: and first of all he might call in his learned Friend now in Court, the Oriental Examiner, who was able to state from personal knowledge how greatly the civil service had been improved. He could also appeal to another Hon. Gent. then in Court, Mr. Edmonstone, to whose speech made in 1814 in India he should refer, for a warm eulogium on the happy effects which had been produced in the civil service of the Company, by the system of collegiate education which the candidates were obliged to undergo. But he would appeal in an especial manner to the testimony of Lord Minto, who, in the year 1810, expressed himself to this effect:—"It is with peculiar pleasure I do a further justice to the Hertford College, by remarking, that the official reports and returns of our College will shew the students who have been translated from Hertford to Fort William, to stand honourably distinguished for regular attendance, for obedience to the statutes and discipline of the college, for orderly and decorous demeanour, for moderation in expense, and consequently in the amount of their debt; and, in a word, for those decencies of conduct which denote men well born, and characters well trained." But not only in improvement in the intellectual qualifications which were required for the service, did the Hertford students shew themselves superior, but they are remarkable for the excellence of their moral characters. If the College at Haileybury was deficient in communicating any improvement whatever in the general branches of education, let it even justify the imputations of its greatest enemies in this respect, still he should say, that for the improvement in the moral character of the civil servants which it was the means of introducing, it was deserving of their strenuous support. The question, after all they had heard upon the abstract merits of different modes of education, resolved itself into this proposition: that if a young man, who had so large a stake at issue, could not remain for the interval of four years at a college without risking his character for principle and moral conduct, what chance was there that, in the exercise of an important public trust, he could be of the least service to the Company? (*Hear!*) Let the Court bear in mind by what an extremely delicate tenure they held their vast possessions in India; of what combustible materials these possessions were composed; how liable to be lighted up, the first moment that the spark is communicated. In England, which consisted of different materials, where a flame burned very slowly, and was liable to a variety of checks, a fiery spirit was

comparatively to be but little apprehended; but let that fiery spirit be transferred to our Indian dominions, and they would see how soon it would set fire to the whole of our provinces, and leave them in ruin and devastation. Was it not wise, then, to provide against such a consequence? Was it not their duty to provide some test, that would be able to detect the existence of such an obnoxious spirit in a candidate, before he was transferred to that place where his presence might be the source of so much evil? (*Hear!*) Why was it, he would ask, that so great a deviation was caused by the removal of the students from Hertford College, in particular, as compared with the sensation produced by similar occurrences in any other establishment of the same kind? and why was public attention directed in an especial manner to such an event in Haileybury? Every body knew that, in an assemblage of young persons of such an extent as were found in colleges, there must be some portion, some few at least, whose tempers and dispositions were of a vicious and mischievous nature. It hence followed that there ought to exist in the directors of public seminaries, upon grounds of policy, and for the sake of self-protection, a power to obviate the evil effects of having such a companion holding intercourse with the rest of the community. In short, it was obvious that the heads of the establishment should be vested with the power of removing the obnoxious person; of saying to the parent, "it is fit you should take away your child—he can do no good here; he is only, whilst he remains, communicating the contagion of his evil dispositions to innocent youths; you must remove him, and take pains to correct his mind yourselves." Some such power as this ought to be placed in the directors of the school. (*Hear!* from Mr. Kinnaird.) They were told that the first term of the residence of a young man in Hertford College was a period of probation, and that it was in the power of the Council of the college to pass an opinion as to whether the education ought to be continued. Why, he would ask, were there not instances of youths being removed from the college? Why were there individuals declared unworthy of being allowed to remain—for it was impossible that there could be no instance where such a course ought to be taken? Why, but because those who had the power of appointing to offices stuck with such pertinacity to their own selection, so resolved were they to carry their own choice into effect, that they opened a constant obstacle to that regular course of discretion exercised by the professors, which would in some instances at least lead to the exclusion of young men after they had gone through their probation. The professors acted under the intimidating

seuse of having their discretion examined before a public scrutiny, and that their acts would form the grounds of motions in that court. The result was, that they were slow to exercise the power of exclusion: and this led naturally to the consequence, that many worthless and incapable persons were sent out as writers, who did no good, and were merely a dead weight on the Company. When a rebellion, as it was called, broke out in the College of Hertford, why was there so much greater a sensation caused by it than was produced by a similar event in any other seminary? It was not long since a serious disturbance took place at Winchester College—the students actually took the college by storm, and nailed up the provost in his own house; and it was not until military aid was called in that the rioters were quelled. The consequence was, that the principal promoters of the disturbance were in a body expelled; and yet no great sensation was produced in the public mind. It was, not many months since a scene of disturbance took place in Christ's College, Oxford, the ringleaders of which were all expelled; and though they were allied to some families of distinction, still no great sensation was excited by the circumstance, and almost passed off in total silence. Why, then, was there so great a difference in the result in public feeling? because, as was well known, the value of the appointment was of such a momentous nature, that the places which formed the necessary preliminaries to their being enjoyed were defended to the last gasp, the parties knowing that from the act of the professors there was an appeal to the visitor; and should the visitor confirm the expulsion, there was a last resource, a motion for the discussion of the act in that Court. (*Hear!*) He was not prepared to go the length of saying that the system pursued at the College was perfect; he did not mean to say but that it was very wrong and injurious that there should be any obstacle to the removal of a young man, whose conduct during his state of probation rendered such a step necessary; he was not prepared to deny that persons were sent too early to this establishment, and amongst those things that were done, and which rather shewed a sense of the value of the appointments than a disposition to have them worthily filled in the authors of these appointments, he was told that young men were sent to the College who had an objection to being there. This, he was free to say that he strictly guarded against; nor could there arise any objections on the ground that there was not sufficient power vested in the Directors to make the necessary alterations, for they were authorized to do so under the act of the Legislature. To the Directors, then, with whom the power resided by the appointment of the Legisla-

ture, should be left the exclusive right of making any alterations which they in their discretion should think necessary; and if they should neglect the performance of their duty, then, and not till then, should there be that public appeal to the Court which was made by a motion like the present. But, instead of allowing that regular course to take effect, the supporters of this motion had come forward, and in the present instance interposed before the Directors had stated their disinclination to take the matter into consideration; and not only was that the case, but they were compelled to hear chimerical fancies substituted for grave deliberation. If any change were wanted in the system of the College, it should be effected through the instrumentality of the Court of Directors: thus only could it be safe, thus only could it be effectual. Then he would come to the consideration of what it was they were called on to do. They were asked to agree to make an application to Parliament to alter a most essential clause of the act relating to this College. In the first place, he would put it to the sober reason of the Court—was it a light thing for them to go before Parliament, except when a case of absolute necessity forced them to do so? For his part, were he even more doubtful than he was as to the propriety of this step, nay, had he been persuaded that there was much to blame in the result of the operation of this clause, still he would hesitate long before he would resolve to adopt such a measure as that now proposed. It was well known that all great and prosperous establishments were looked up to with some degree of jealousy. The Company, of course, had their secret enemies, who would be glad to make use of the present opportunity to strip them of their privileges. Supposing, then, they did resolve to go before Parliament and ask for their interference, was there any man there who could attempt to point out where that interference would stop? Were they prepared to say that Parliament thought with them on various important points? Was it not notorious that a statesman of great eminence had made a declaration entirely unfavourable to the College? Parliament was not bound to concur with the Company in a variety of topics which the Company would expect to have taken for granted; and the result of an application to the Legislature would be, that they would risk the probability of the Parliament turning round, and at its own pleasure altering the whole system. Admit this first step, and the consequence would be a repetition of these applications until the whole face of the Company's establishment was altered. (*Hear!*) They ought to bear in mind that they never did appear before Parliament without great danger,

and seldom without great loss. He would put it, then, to the understandings of all who heard him, ought they to go to Parliament upon a trifling ground? Had any case been made out of that degree of necessity which would render it imperative on them to make the experiment, and provoke all the dangers to which such a step would make them liable? (*Hear!*) He was happy to bear testimony to the fact, that on this occasion no personal aspersions had been cast on any of the professors. The forbearance of the gentleman who brought forward this motion in this respect deserved great commendation, and he wished the same abstinence had been observed in the year 1817. Under all these circumstances, then, he considered that no case to justify this step had been made out. It was clear that the common consent of all established the great importance of education, and appropriate education, to the due administration of the civil service of the Company. No abuse had been proved to exist in the mode of communicating that education as it was at present exercised; and if they had a true sense of the interests, not indeed of the individuals who were appointed, but of India and their country, that would induce them to negative this motion. To apply to Parliament under such circumstances would be, in short, a suicidal act. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Gahagan said, that the Learned Gentleman who just sat down appeared to him to have admitted the ground which his Hon. Friend the Mover advanced in support of this motion, because the only reason for offering such a motion to the consideration of the Court was the existence of much that required to be altered. He wanted not to destroy what was good: let what was good be retained, and what did require mending let it be altered. The Learned Gent. was surprised that this motion should be persisted in after the declaration made by the Chair, that the College was in a prosperous situation. Now he thought the reverse was the case; because, if the Chairman was really of opinion that the College was in that happy state of prosperity, was it not strange that he should also tell them that he and his brother Directors had been engaged in deliberating upon that subject, and that they would have long ago communicated with the Court upon the subject, but for the repeated notices which had been made in the Court by others. Did not, then, this declaration negative the assertion of its being in a prosperous state? But to leave this topic, and come to the real question: it was not, as many seemed to suppose in the course of that debate, the quantum of good which this College effected, but the question was, since you have so much good resulting from this establishment, *per se*, was it right or pro-

per that you should bar yourselves from endeavouring to get some, if not as much good elsewhere? He, for one, was not so satisfied that a vast deal of benefit had been produced by the Haileybury establishment. He expressed this opinion without any intention of undervaluing the authority of Mr. Edmonstone or Lord Minto (and, by the way, he did not well understand how any comparison could exist amongst those students of whom his Lordship spoke, since they were all from the same college). It was not enough to praise the system of the College, they must shew that the old system was of a nature that it was necessary to have a new one, and that that new one supplied all the deficiencies of the old. It would not be denied that some good was effected by the College, for where would they get a case of ingenious youth, under good masters, that would not impart and receive some advantage? But he was at a loss to know what the peculiar advantages, what the superior benefits of this College over all other existing institutions for education were, that rendered it beyond all possible exertion to equal any where else. The first question propounded was, that the civil service was supplied with persons who were inadequately educated, and the authority of Lord Wellesley was mentioned, and his beautiful language quoted in support of the assertion. But these sentiments were uttered at a time when his Lordship was in the plenitude of his glory, he himself having been the author of that comprehensive system which he described; having been the acquirer of those extended dominions the Jaghire in the Carnatic, the Northern Circars, the Baramahal. It was his own glory he had in view when he talked of dispensing justice to millions of people, with various languages, manners, and usages, of administering a vast and complicated system of revenue, and of maintaining civil order in one of the most populous and litigious regions in the world. He was ready to admit the necessity of giving an adequate education to their civil functionaries; but he should like to know what extraordinary qualities existed in the people of India, that it required in their judges, ambassadors, magistrates, &c. a greater degree of wisdom and knowledge to perform their duties perfectly amongst them, than would be sufficient to render the same persons fully competent to the same duties in this country. Then he should like to know, could not a tax-gatherer in India be equal to his duty, with the same extent of education as was possessed by a Chancellor of the Exchequer in England. And as for judges, magistrates, &c., if they were not to be found in Hertford, he did not know where to look for them. But he would wish to ask those very grave (he would

say nothing of their sagacity) persons, who talked in this comprehensive manner about the duties and the obligations of civil servants, if indeed those relations in which they were engaged were so extensive, those trusts so sacred, and those stations so exalted, how was it possible that the preparation for their mighty duties could be communicated in the short interval of four terms. (*Hear!*) That able and experienced economist the late Mr. Ricardo, who he presumed could not have been equal to one of the officers in the civil service, did not acquire his knowledge in that short interval. Even Mr. Malthus, himself, who tried to correct the errors of his early victims, was unable to teach the science in two years. Surely there must be something exceedingly imposing in the attributes of this College. Oxford and Cambridge had nothing to compare with it. Westminster, Eton, and Harrow were only a joke to it. There you are on sacred ground; amidst its shades, you walk in all the pride, all the stoicism of superior knowledge. What were their Alfreds, their Edwards, their law-givers and statesmen, compared with the men of Hertford? The Roman Haileybury rose on the ruins of the Athenian Oxford. (*A laugh.*) But if it were, indeed, that superior establishment so materially exceeding all other institutions in the communication of all the important branches of education, what injury could it sustain by creating an opportunity for the scholars educated elsewhere to have a fair chance against its students? How could such a liberal measure abridge the means, the superiority, the glory of Hertford College? Would it not, on the contrary, be doing good to allow other seminaries to come in competition with it? by which means the great inferiority of the one, and the pre-eminent advantages of the other, would be still more conspicuously displayed. He could not believe, then, but that some reasons, other than those which were stated, formed the grounds to the motion now before them. But great credit was demanded for the College, for infusing into the scholars superior moral improvement. Taking these statements to be literally accurate, he would ask, was the circumstance of good conduct, for merely an interval of two years, a satisfactory ground for concluding that the remainder of the boy's life would be unexceptionable? The Learned Gentleman himself fully answered this question, by stating that some very worthless fellows had been sent over from the College, whose conduct was any thing but satisfactory. But there was another serious reason for abolishing the monopoly now enjoyed by the College. The Court would see, that though much had been said of expulsions from other seminaries, as compared

with expulsions from Haileybury, yet there was no parallel whatever between the two cases; because, if he was not in error, the result of expulsion from Haileybury, was a disqualification in the person to enter any department of the Company's service, civil or military. (*Cries of no, no.*) But yes: the statutes said so. He was not speaking lightly, or with a view to mislead: he would read the statute. The fourth statute had these words: "no student expelled the College, shall be admitted into any line of the Company's service." (*Cries of "repealed long since."*)

The *Chairman*.—"If the Hon. Proprietor will persist in reading repealed statutes, he may confound, but he cannot assist the deliberations of the Court. (*Hear! and a laugh.*) That statute has been repealed by the Directors."

Mr. *Gahagan*.—"I was not aware that the fourth statute was repealed. I believe I am right, however, in representing that the student is not admissible either to a civil or military office after having been expelled."

Mr. *Jackson*.—"We know that the statute in spirit says no student shall be admissible to any civil office, or to the military line. This statute may be softened by regulations, but it is impossible it can be repealed by the authority of the Directors."

The *Chairman*.—"I beg pardon, but this is not so. The Act of Parliament states that the Directors shall have power to make regulations; and they have altered the fourth statute conformably to that power. As the statute originally stood, no student who had been expelled was admissible to any line of the Company's service; but as it at present stands, the student who shall be expelled is not admissible to any of the offices of the civil establishment, or to the Company's Military Seminary abroad."

Mr. *Hume*.—"What is the date of that statute?"

The *Chairman*.—"1820."

Mr. *Gahagan*.—"Then, Sir, I find I was right up to the year 1820. (*A laugh.*) But let them examine the statute as it was now read to them. It now appeared that an expelled student could not enter the Military Seminary. What was the object of this seminary but to make soldiers, to qualify men for entering into the military service? (*No, no.*) Well, then, it was to give instruction in military science. What, then, did it happen that he who was not admissible to their college for instruction in military science, had it in his power to go out as a cadet, and perhaps distinguish himself in the service? Could he jump over the seminary, could he pass by Addiscombe with contempt, and the qualifications it was supposed to give, and yet arrive at distinction in their service?

Need he notice the case of the two students who had been branded in this way: passed over to India, entered the military service, and acted with such distinguished conduct as to merit a certificate from the superior officer to that effect? There they were, living reflections on the absurdity of their regulations. With what justice might they say, "I was branded by you: you thought to ruin my prospects, but here I am to laugh at your statutes, and here is my recorded testimony of good conduct, to shew the worthlessness of your decisions." Expulsions from the schools in England, from Westminster, or Eton, even from the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge, attached no disqualification to a man through life. The circumstance might be unpleasant, it might give pain to the family of the youth, but its effects reached no further. And they knew, too, that there might be other than disreputable causes for such a measure being taken with respect to a student; they knew that some of their greatest men had undergone the harsh sentence of expulsion. That very eminent public man, whose sanguine politics did not check the admiration that was universally felt for his honesty and private worth, he meant Sir Francis Burdett, was, he believed, expelled from both Westminster and Oxford. (*A laugh.*)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—"Really, Sir, I must say there is not the least foundation for this statement. I am sure it is not necessary to state, that it is merely one of the ridiculous stories that are connected with the name of every eminent man."

Mr. Gahagan in conclusion observed, that for all these reasons he thought that the compulsory clause should not be retained, and he would therefore most cordially support the motion.

Mr. R. Jackson.—He could have wished to abridge the observations which he felt it necessary to make on this occasion, on account of the lateness of the hour; and he was the more anxious to do so, because he understood the question was to be met boldly and honestly, and not encountered, as on a former occasion, by a motion for the previous question after a protracted discussion, at six o'clock in the evening. His Learned Friend near him (Mr. Impey) deprecated, and perhaps with propriety, those appeals to Parliament. Now he (Mr. J.) would say, that in proportion as he felt repugnance to such appeals, he would be disposed to approve of the present motion; because, if it was successfully resisted, if it was again met by the previous question, he would pledge himself to the fact that there were 500 gentlemen who were ready to present a petition to the House of Commons, and offer to prove by evidence every fact which they submitted—(*hear!*). If, then, they would

meet the question fairly, if they would avoid parliamentary discussion, let them consent to this motion, and they might expect that this would be the last time they would ever be troubled with the same subject. He trusted, then, that he would not be disappointed in the anticipation which he formed of hearing this question fairly and fully met, and the sense of the Court taken upon it. The learned gentleman who had spoken last but one had properly complimented his worthy friend the mover, for the moderate manner in which this question was brought forward. He could have wished that the Learned Gentleman had taken example by that moderation, and avoided all reference to the proceedings of 1817. However, having alluded pretty freely to those proceedings, the Hon. Gent. could not blame him (Mr. J.), if he followed him to the account of that debate. And first he had to notice the admission of the Hon. Gent., that he would have agreed to an inquiry, if an inquiry simply had been asked for; but as the question was for the specific application of an assumed remedy for a particular alleged grievance, he would not agree to it. But did the Hon. Proprietor forget that the motion of 1817 was for inquiry, and that then he opposed that proposition?

Mr. Impey.—"I beg to say that I have not stated that I would agree to an inquiry now. I said I would *prefer* inquiry to the course that is now proposed."

Mr. Jackson.—Certainly he was understood to say that he would not object to inquiry, and in that case it was unfortunate he had not entertained that wish in 1817, for if inquiry had gone on, then it was likely that none of these evils which they had since to lament would have taken place. He remembered very well the Hon. Proprietor complaining of the motion for inquiry on that occasion, and charging the authors of it with the responsibility of ripping up old grievances, and uselessly referring to unhappy transactions, the agitation of which could only have the effect of disturbing the order which was at that time restored in the college.

Mr. Impey.—"If the worthy Proprietor chuses to advert to former discussions, he will please to recollect what I *did* say. I have no recollection of what he is now alluding to."

Mr. Jackson.—The Hon. Proprietor did certainly rest his case, on the former occasion, on the representation that the order of the college was placed on a firm basis, and that it was not likely again to be disturbed. He remembered that such was the line of observations pursued by the Hon. Proprietor. But, unfortunately for his judgment, disturbances not only did recur, but recurred in an aggravated form, and he believed that if the amount of dis-

turbances that took place before the period when this prophetic assurance was uttered, were compared with that which took place since, the balance would be found to be much larger within the latter period. Then the worthy proprietor referred to the testimony of Mr. Malthus, a very eminent authority no doubt, and entitled to a great deal of respect. But to what effect was the testimony of this gentleman adduced? Was not the whole value of his argument comprized in this: here we are in the plenitude of our power, and yet I am hopeless of the college. Certainly that Court had not been thought very highly of by that very learned person. It excited a smile of ridicule on his cheek, to think, that the lady (so he called them) and gentlemen Proprietors of East-India Stock should presume to talk about learning and such things. Nevertheless he (Mr. J.) had much rather hear that said of the Court of which he was a member, than what had been said by Mr. Malthus of the Court of Directors, for in reference to them he did not hesitate to state—"if there be only a scrap of patronage in the way, they (the Directors) would risk the destruction of the whole college to obtain it." But the Learned Gentleman had alluded to a passage in a former speech of his, on which he made some comment. Undoubtedly he (Mr. J.) had complained of the mania which seemed to have seized the Directors, and which shewed itself to such an extent as to justify the expression, that they were about to deluge India with an army of young Grotiuses and Puffendorfs. But did not the Hon. Gentleman remember his distinct declaration at the time, of his anxiety for the substantial education of their civil servants? Had he not stated, that having declared his wish for their education, he had also observed there was a limit beyond which they ought not to carry it? That they ought not to pay too great attention to those more attractive branches of education, to the prejudice of all instruction in commercial matters. He had even read the resolutions of 1805, in virtue of which the institution of a college for education had been founded, and which was conceived in these terms:—"That this Court doth highly approve of an establishment in this country for the education of youth designed for the Company's civil service in India; and promises itself the happiest consequences from a system, which, instead of sending out writers to India at too tender an age to admit of fixed or settled principles, proposes previously to perfect them as much as possible in classical learning, and thoroughly to ground them in the religion, the constitution, and the laws of their country: so that, when called upon to administer their functions abroad, they may be mindful of the high moral obli-

gations under which they act, and of the maxims of the British Government, whose character for justice, freedom, and benevolence, they would feel it their duty and their pride to support." He took it for granted that it would not be said, that those who assented to that resolution, would not be considered as being indifferent to the expediency of educating the persons who were to fill the offices of the civil service. Now he himself (Mr. Jackson) was the very man who proposed, who penned that very resolution; and let the knowledge of that circumstance inspire the individual with some compunction, for having charged him with an indifference or hostility to the education, in a proper manner, of their civil servants. But, said the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Impey), "I am surprised that the Gentlemen should now think of proceeding with this motion after having so strongly advised him against it, and now that every thing was restored to order, and the college in a state of quiescence." Did the Learned Gentleman mean this as a reproof to the Chairman, or to his Hon. Friend who made this motion? Because they had from the Hon. Chairman that day the expression of his intention, before he quitted the chair, to revise the state of the college, with a view of collecting such improvements as might appear to him were necessary. Surely the deliberating, cautious, calculating mind of their Chairman, did not forsake him on this occasion and this expression of his intention did not escape him without perceiving the propriety of doing so, and without having previously satisfied himself that such a step was called for by the circumstances of the college. He surely would not entertain an opinion, much less suggest it, that an inquiry was necessary, unless there was in his opinion such manifest grounds for investigation as rendered it perfectly safe in him to promulgate his intention. But the learned gentleman had been really guilty of the sin of plagiarism that day; he had made a large use of argument and expressions employed by himself in the year 1817. On that occasion he remembered very well that he (Mr. Jackson) had been stopt by the Hon. Gentleman's statement that all had been quiet within that year; that there had not, in fact, been any disturbance for a year—(hear!) On that day he had had documents with reference to this subject, which he was ready to bring forward in case the matter was brought to a parliamentary discussion; and should the discussion be carried to that extent, he should feel it his duty to give the public his discourse on that occasion from the *Asiatic Journal*. However, he remembered very well the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman; and it certainly was a

qualified comfort to be told, that the average amount of expulsions from the college was in the ratio of about four per cent. of the number of scholars, or about an expulsion once in every two years. He (Mr. Jackson) stated on that occasion, that he had made out a case for inquiry—not so strong a case, he was obliged to say, as was able to bear up against the previous question moved at the late hour of six o'clock, when all who were desired to come were sure to come, and all the volunteers would go away. He had a right to complain that the question was argued as if it had been intended by this motion to impugn the propriety of educating the civil servants of the Company. Had they denied that it was useful for those persons to be educated up to a certain point? Was it necessary to refer to the minutes of Lord Wellesley, in order to confirm them in the expediency, the absolute necessity there was for giving an improved scale of education to their civil servants? And if they had ever attempted to underrate the effects of proper instruction—as if they had not, in fact, moved the resolution of 1807, which he had already read to the Court. They admitted then, fully, its necessity, but in doing so they were not prepared to go the length of saying that that process which was adopted at Hertford College was that of all others that was to have their exclusive approbation. And when the learned Gentleman stated to them the eulogiums which had been passed upon the beneficial effects of the Haileybury College institution, as it developed itself in the characters and conduct of a certain class of persons sent out to India, he should have also referred to that humiliating contrast which was placed before the Court, as coming from at least equal authority with the former statement, by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Hume). But was it not a duty which all were equally interested in discharging, to find out how they could improve this college? Was it not a favourite institution? Could they not feel a pride in promoting its welfare? He remembered very well its being said, “much as we lament these disturbances, we hope they will be rectified, and that the institution will mend.” Yet, it was not until 1809 that the executive body said any thing to the Precipitators on the subject; and it was not until 1810, after the riots had taken place, that he put those resolutions on the table which eulogized the state of the college. He knew that he had stated at that time, also, that they expected an improvement in the moral conduct of the scholars—they had said, upon that occasion, “Can we justify ourselves in compelling parents to send their children to a place where such unhappy scenes take place—can we satisfy ourselves that we are doing right in thus putting them to the alternative (in their

opinion) of risking the moral principles of their children on the prospect of his worldly welfare?”—They were then told that these disturbances would not recur; that order was now confirmed—but, instead of that being the case, disturbances still broke out afresh. There were now three questions for their consideration. The first was, were they resolved to continue to put parents into that distressing condition of mind which would be induced by the opposite considerations acting on their minds, the desire to promote the welfare of their children on the one hand, and the fear of his mind being corrupted by the intercourse which from what he reads he has reason to fear he would meet with in the college on the other; where could be the disadvantage of allowing parents to have a choice of the place where their children should be brought up? They should suppose the case of a family residing at Aberdeen or Glasgow, or any of those places, where ample means of education were at hand; and that the parents, having a son destined for the India service, were anxious to give him the instruction which would enable him to fulfil his future duties in a creditable manner. Would they compel, would any man in Court have the heart to compel that parent to yield up his son, condemned as they already were to a separation of twenty years, two years sooner, in order to comply with a law which had no reason in its principle, and no certainty of benefit in its aim, and deprive him thus of the opportunity of superintending the moral improvement of his child, during the critical period when he was receiving the instructions that were to fit him for his public duties? If it was open to parents residing even fifty or more miles from some seat of education, to place their child in that establishment, it would be in their power, even by occasional visits, which would be then practicable, to exercise a most useful controul over his moral progress; he could be instilling the seeds of virtue into his mind, and gradually introducing him to that knowledge of the world, which was truly described by an eminent statesman (Lord Grenville), to be the most necessary acquisition that a young man can hope to obtain. Instead, however, of any such information being held to be estimable at Hertford, the principle was to keep him at Hertford, and the ship's side, from a tender age, until he was actually in the discharge of his functions. If the parent had the choice of educating his child where he pleased, and thus satisfying himself that he was giving him the fullest opportunity of improving himself in morality, the evils that now called for their attention would not have existed, and the young men would not go out to India in such complete ignorance of mankind. What were the objections to this alteration of

their system? Could there be a better means of determining the qualifications of a young man than a test? If this principle of a test were wrong, and leading to error, what, he would ask, was to become of the health of the inhabitants of those vast regions which they ruled over, because they had no better mode of ascertaining the capacity of the surgeons, to whom they confided the care of the health of that population, than referring them to undergo an examination which was appointed by the executive part of the Company themselves. And what disadvantage was there ever mentioned as arising out of this course? Was there any statement made at any time, was it ever suggested that the medical gentlemen, who had obtained their appointments through this process, had failed in the adequate discharge of their important duties? Then again the same principle prevailed in the selection of those who were to administer the functions of the naval department of their affairs. It was notorious, that the persons to whom they entrusted the management of their proud Arguses, laden with their prodigious cargoes, were all chosen by the application of the proper test of examination. The college at Addiscombe, which never caused them the least uneasiness, adopted no better principle whereon to recommend their youth than by the process of a public examination. It was thus that they supplied engineers, and thus that they were able to give to their artillery efficient and serviceable men. Why then, if it appears that in three-fourths of their appointments they adopted the principle of a test merely, and that no evil resulted—on the contrary, an uniform course of useful consequences flowed from it, was it not a good reason why they should carry that principle still further into their system, and substitute it in the place of other principles, which not only were not attended in their operation by so much good, but which were the fruitful source of a great many evils? What ground could they have for continuing to require this interval of residence at a place, which for so many reasons had been feared and disliked by parents? Did they suppose that a fond parent could have less regard for the moral advancement of his child than a set of professors? Did they suppose that those combustible materials, those inflammable ingredients, of which the Indian population was composed, were in less danger of being lighted up by a young man educated at a seminary such as this, than by him who had but just left the arms of a fond parent? It was argued, that if the compulsory claims were taken away, the number of boys sent to Haileybury would be scarcely sufficient to maintain it, and down it must come. Now he was prepared to show that no consequences

of that fatal nature would ensue; because the Directors of that college, seeing the extent of competition, would be stimulated to greater and more determined exertion; and the consequence would be, that the remaining thirty or forty boys who would be left in the college, would shew proofs of such proficiency, as to turn the balance again in favour of their process of education. The most inglorious part of the Hon Gentleman's argument certainly was that which referred to the loss of the funds that would be sustained by the diminution of the students: for certainly an argument of this nature, used before a Company which had expended £200,000 in the erection of the building, seemed to him a little too extravagant. With respect to that part of the learned Gentleman's address, in which he endeavoured to satisfy the Court, that there was really no ground for parents apprehending the probable corruption of their children at Haileybury, he had a few words to offer. Now he was not prepared to go into particulars with the Learned Gentleman; he only knew that Mr. Malthus, a gentleman who usually spoke out his opinion very sensibly, had put upon record a sort of testimony that was very ambiguous indeed. The attestation of this gentleman to the moral character of the college was one of *comparison*.—"They are not as bad as the Oxford students!" By the way, he had been charged by the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Incey) with an interpolated reading of a passage of Mr. Malthus's, of which he was not conscious. But he only noticed the observation for the purpose of making a charge in his turn, for when the Learned Gentleman, some time ago, was reading an extract from the pamphlet of Mr. Malthus, it so happened that when he came to a certain part he was actually observed to wince, and when he (Mr. Jackson) cried *hear!* which according to invariable custom was always accepted as a challenge to go on; the Learned Gentleman, instead of doing so, held up the book. But to proceed to the evidence of Mr. Malthus, which, as he said before, was merely a *comparative* attestation to character: "of the general conduct of the students," said Mr. Malthus, "I can affirm from my own knowledge, that they are beyond all comparison *more free* from the general vices that relate to *wine, women, gaming, extravagance, riding, shooting, and driving*, than the under graduates at our universities." If this was to be the full extent of Mr. Malthus's testimony from his own knowledge, what consolation did it afford to the parent who valued the morals of his child as he did his life-blood? After reading this, would any man have the heart to *compel* parents to send their children to a place, where the utmost that he

can expect will be, that His child? will not be so fond of the vices of drinking, gaming, &c. as the students of Oxford are supposed to be? He was charged with a secret wish to destroy the College. He owned that it was very doubtful if it would not be best to abolish a system of which their own professors themselves taught them to despair. At all events, he was sure that, without some alteration, such as that now proposed, the College could not effect good. If some improvement of this nature were introduced, it might, perhaps, flourish, and repay their care with abundant fruit. He had his hopes that it would produce good upon that condition. Should such a qualification be embodied in the system, it would so fully answer all the ends of those who were desirous of seeing it converted into an instrument of unmingled good, that they would very likely cease to trouble the Court any more upon that subject, except, indeed, they made an effort (when the statutes were undergoing a revision) to modify the power of the College Council, so as that they should not be at liberty to expel a student, and thereby ruin his prospects for ever, on a trivial ground. That part of the subject, however, it was not necessary that he should here discuss. Whether his views upon that particular point were right or wrong, he had no doubt as to the propriety of their concurring in the motion now before them. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Impey* shortly adverted to the exhausted state of the Court, and moved the adjournment of the debate till Friday next.

On a division, there appeared for the adjournment a majority of 30.

East India House, Feb. 27.

An adjourned General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the propriety of petitioning Parliament for the repeal of the compulsory clause of the Act of the 53d Geo. III., which directs that no writer shall be sent out to India who shall not have previously resided for four terms at Haileybury College.

The motion was then read.

Mr. *Monro* rose, and in a very eloquent speech pointed out the various benefits which the Company derived from the institution at Haileybury; and concluded by imploring the Proprietors to put a direct negative on a proposition, which, if carried, would effect the demolition of the College.

Mr. *Trant* expressed himself decidedly in favour of the motion. He argued that the young men ought rather to be educated at Oxford and Cambridge than at Haileybury; and in support of his opinion, quoted the speech delivered by Lord

Glenville in 1813, who censured the establishment of a separate college for the education of young men going out to India. His Lordship considered it most unwise to rear up the young men as a sort of *caste*, instead of allowing them to mix in general society, by which means alone they could form a strong and masculine character.

Mr. *Robb* stated, that when the institution was first projected, he, deceived by the speciousness of the plan, was zealous in its support. But he would not be acting justly if he did not say that eighteen years' experience, with a vigilant eye on what passed during that period, had greatly altered his opinion. He then pointed out a variety of defects in the system, and reprobated in strong terms that statute of the college, by which confessions of delinquency were extracted from the students. He lamented the expulsion of the young men in 1822, on account of mere boyish thoughtless tricks. He was grateful to those who brought forward this proposition, which, he thought, would produce very beneficial effects.

Mr. *R. Grant*, though of opinion that those discussions tended to injure the college, would yet add, that the injury was considerably lessened by the tone of calmness and temper with which the motion had been brought forward, and which had characterized the whole debate. The Learned Gentleman contended, that if there were any defects in the laws by which the college was governed, the proper course would be that proposed by his Hon Friend (Mr. Hume), namely, to refer it to the Court of Directors to consider what steps it would be necessary to take to remedy those defects, instead of proceeding at once to Parliament, and, as must be the case, opening the whole question to the decision of the Legislature. The Learned Gentleman then proceeded to inquire—1st, Whether the college had, in any fair degree, answered the purposes for which it was intended; and next, whether there was any probability of those purposes being answered by the substituted establishment now proposed. The Learned Gentleman argued, that the college had fulfilled the objects which it was instituted to attain, and pointed out the defects of the system which would be established, if the motion were agreed to. In point of integrity and efficiency for the performance of their duties, the great body of their civil servants were more distinguished at present than at any former period. No less than 5-7ths of those servants were supplied from Haileybury College; and the source which supplied so large a portion of meritorious functionaries could not be corrupt and worthless, as it had been described. To prove the general improvement of the junior department of the service in India, he

quoted the addresses of the Marquess of Hastings, at the College of Fort William, in 1818 and 1822, and observed, that the individuals who were there the most distinguished, were members of the calumniated institution at Haileybury. From these and a variety of other facts, he contended that the college had answered the purposes for which it was instituted. The Learned Gentleman then compared, with great minuteness, the system of examination, in public, *vice voce*, which was now recommended, and the examination, in writing, at present pursued at the College, and gave his opinion decidedly in favour of the latter. He also defended, at con-

siderable length, the practice of allowing the examinations to be conducted by the Professors. The Learned Gentleman then adverted to the charge of immorality which had been levelled against the college, and contended that at Haileybury there was more moral conduct than was to be found at either of the universities.

At six o'clock an adjournment of the debate, till Friday, March 5, was moved and agreed to.

* * *A full report of the Debate on the 27th, Feb. and subsequent Debate will be given in our next number.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 26. At Castlecraig, the Right Hon. Lady Napier, of a daughter.

31. In Manchester-square, the lady of John Moonyat, Esq., of Madras, of a daughter.

Feb. 1. At Ickwell Bury, near Biggleswade, Lady Johnstone, of a son.

3. At Greensted Hall, the lady of Major Robert H. Ord, of a son.

5. In Dominick-street, Dublin, Her Grace the Duchess of Leinster, of a daughter.

6. The Countess of Bective, of a daughter.

— At Woollerton, the Countess of Orford, of a daughter.

7. The lady of Col. White, of a son.

8. At the Principal's Lodge, East-India College, Herts, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Batten, of a daughter.

9. In Grosvenor-square, the Right Hon. Lady Petre, of a son.

10. At Belton House, Lincolnshire, the Countess Brownlow, of a daughter.

— At Roughton Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of Henry Dymoke, Esq., of a son.

— At Powis Castle, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Clive, of a daughter.

16. In Montague-square, the lady of Colonel Weguelin, of a son.

17. In Whitehall-place, the Right Hon. Lady James Stuart, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 10. At Cullinallundie, by the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Lieut.-Col. J. Cunningham, Bombay Army, to Miss M. Ritchie, daughter of George Ritchie, Esq., of Blackruthven.

Jan. 22. At Edinburgh, Lieut. W. H. Smith, 4th regt. Madras N. I., and eldest son of Rear-Admiral Smith, to Eliza, youngest daughter of John Wilson, Esq., of Cumledge, Berwickshire.

29. At Worthing, Sussex, Charles Wm. Elwood, Esq., Major in the service of the Hon. East-India Company, to Anne Ka-

therine, daughter of E. J. Curteis, M. P. for the county of Sussex.

30. At Springfield, Philip Pitt Nind, Esq., of the Hon. East-India Company's 3d regt. of Bengal Light Cavalry, to Caroline, fifth daughter of the late Wm. Davis, Esq., of Winterbourne Abbas, Dorsetshire.

Feb. 3. At Marylebone church, New Road, by the very Reverend the Dean of Canterbury, the Rev. William Heberden, of Great-Bookham, Surrey, eldest son of Dr. Heberden, to Elvina Rainier, second daughter of John Underwood, Esq., of Gloucester-place.

7. At Newington church, Surrey, Mr. William Bell, of the East-India House, to Charlotte Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Everard Van Stock, Esq., of Oporto.

DEATHS.

Jan. 11. Capt. Wm. Niven, late Surveyor of the Customs at Greenock.

13. At Newhailes, near Edinburgh, Lady Home, relict of Vice-Admiral Sir George Home, of Blackadder, Bart.

— At Largs, Capt. Patrick Carnegie, Royal Navy, who fought under Rodney on the memorable 12th of April 1782.

14. At Edinburgh, John, infant son of John Bruce, Esq., Herriot Hill.

15. At Brompton, Kent, Thos. Vivian, Esq., aged 77 years, fifty-five of which he was a purser in the Royal Navy.

— At Shandwick-place (N. B.) General Francis Dundas, Col. of the 71st regt. of Light Infantry, and Governor of Dumbarton Castle.

17. At Malta, of an apoplectic fit, Sir Thomas Maitland, Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, and Governor of Malta.

20. At Collon, in the county of Louth, the Right Hon. Margaret Viscountess Ferrard, Baroness of Oriel, in her 87th year.

— At Edinburgh, James Bissett, Esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red.

21. At Ilford, the Rev. Richard Glover.
22. At Redborne, the Rev. E. Pole, L.L.B., Rector of the above place.
23. At Boulogne, in his 80th year, Sir Brooke Boothby, Bart., F.L.S., of Ashbourn Hall, in the county of Derby.
- At Binfield, Berks, Lieut.-General Sir Francis Welder, aged 49.
- At Caen, Capt. John Willoughby Marshall, K. S. G. and S. Royal Navy, aged 45.
- At Oxted, Lieut.-Col. Francis Wm. Bellis.
25. Stephen Smith Ward, Esq., of Plaistow, Essex, in his 73d year.
26. At Chislehurst, W. Westall, Esq., aged 84, formerly of High-street, Southwark.
- In Percy-street, Jas. Hervey, M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
- At Bromley, Charlotte, daughter of the late Henry Holland, Esq., of Sloane-place.
27. At Coolen, Sir Rich. Harte, Knight, aged 88 years. He was one of the oldest Magistrates of the county of Limerick.
- At the Surrey Dispensary, Southwark, Mr. Benjamin Huggett, late apothecary to the institution.
28. At her residence, near Worthing, Mrs. Harris, the lady of Lieut. G. S. Harris, R. N.
29. At the Rectory House, Martha, the wife of the Rev. G. S. Townley, Rector of St. Stephen, Walbrook.
- At Bath, Sir Hugh Bateman, Bart., of Hartington Hall, Derbyshire.
30. At Castle-Howard, Yorkshire, the Right Hon. Margaret Caroline, Countess of Carlisle, in her 71st year.
- At his residence, South-street, David Samuda, Esq., in his 58th year.
31. On Lambeth Terrace, Thomas Woodhouse, Esq., Deputy Auditor of India Accounts, in his 53d year.
- Feb. 1.* Sir Fred. Flood, Bart., *Custos Rotulorum* of the county of Wexford, which county he formerly represented in the Imperial Parliament.
- In Southampton-street, Strand, the Rev. John Lempriere, D.D., Rector of Meeth and Newton Petrock, county of Devon.
- In Queen's-square, in his 85th year, Isaac Ogden, Esq.
- At Cheltenham, the Rev. Sir Henry Bate Dudley, Bart., aged 78.
- In Trinity-square, Capt. Stephen Rains, R. N., in his 59th year.
2. At the Rectory House, St. Andrew's, Holborn, Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Gilbert Beresford, aged 17 years.
- John Phillips, Esq., of Bank.
3. In Wigmore-street, William Childe, Esq., of Kinlet, Shropshire, aged 69.
- At Lymington, James Grieve Livett, Esq., aged 49.
3. The infant son of Lieut.-General Sir John Oswald, of Dunnikier.
4. At Bisham Abbey, General Vansittart, eldest son of George Vansittart, Esq.
- Sir John Simeon, one of the Masters of the Court of Chancery.
6. In Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, Capt. Robert Giles, R. N. in his 49th year.
7. At Market Drayton, Shropshire, Mrs. Woolley, of Southampton-row, aged 90, relict of the late T. Woolley, sister to the celebrated Lord Clive.
9. In Dover-street, Margaret, relict of the late Hon. General Thomas Gage, in her 90th year.
- In Great George-street, Westminster, John Fane, Esq. of Warmesley, Oxfordshire, M. P. for that county, in his 74th year.
10. Of an apoplectic attack, Edward Bullock, Esq. of Upper Bedford-place, in his 52d year.
- In Piccadilly, Sir Wm. Paxton, of Middleton Hall, Carmarthenshire, in his 80th year.
- At Brighton, George Roebuck, Esq., of Russell-place, Fitzroy-square.
- At Cadogan-place, Jane, the wife of Alfred Thrale Perkins, Esq.
11. At Walton, the Lady Harriet Bennet, youngest daughter of the Earl of Tankerville.
- At Cavendish Hall, county of Suffolk, Georgiana Lucy Mackworth, youngest daughter of Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., aged 20.
- In the Tower, Edmond Donnellan, Esq. late of the Stock Exchange, aged 38.
- Charles Peregrine Pearse Darnford, only son of Chas. Beavan, Esq., Solicitor.
- At Roughton Hall, the infant son of Henry Dymoke, Esq.
12. In Queen-square, in his 70th year, Richard Cheslyn Cresswell, Esq., Proctor, Doctors' Commons.
- At her house in Hill-street, in the 86th year of her age, Lady Strachey. — She was first married to Capt. Latham, R. N. who served under Admiral Watson in the East Indies. By this marriage, she had two sons and one daughter. The sons died in the Civil Service of the Company in India. She afterwards married Mr. Strachey, who had accompanied Lord Clive to Bengal in 1764 as his Secretary, was created a Baronet in 1801, and died in 1810. She had, by this second marriage, three sons and two daughters. The sons were in the Civil Service of the Company in Bengal, and survive her. A daughter also survives her.
- At Senwick, Kirkcudbright, Lady Gordon, of Earlston.
14. At Gloucester, Caroline, the wife of Alex. Maitland, Esq.
15. At Sleaford, in Lincolnshire, Benj. Cheales, Esq., in his 68th year.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of January to the 25th of February 1824.

1824.	Bank.	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	4 p. Cent.	Cons. 1780.	New Cent.	Long Annuities.	3 p. Cent.	Imperial.	Ditto.	Annuities.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea.	Old So. Sea.	New Ditto.	5 p. Cent.	Bonds.	3 p. Div.	Exchequer.	Consols for	Lottery.	1824
Jan. 26	239 1/2	240 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	90 1/2	—	—	—	—	103 1/2	—	90 1/2	—	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	Jan. 26
27	239 1/2	240 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	27 1/2	103 1/2	—	90 1/2	84 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	27
28	239 1/2	240 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	27 1/2	103 1/2	—	90 1/2	84 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	28
31	—	—	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	27 1/2	—	—	90 1/2	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	31
Feb. 3	237 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	91 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	91 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	Feb. 3
4	238 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	103 1/2	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	4
5	238 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	27 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	5
6	238 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	27 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	6
7	238 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	27 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	7
9	238 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	27 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	9
10	238 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	27 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	10
11	238 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	27 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	11
12	237 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	27 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	12
13	237 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	27 1/2	103 1/2	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	13
14	236 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	14
16	237 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	16
17	237 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	17
18	238 1/2	239 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	18
19	238 1/2	239 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	19
20	237 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	20
21	237 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	21
23	238 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	23
25	238 1/2	238 1/2	91 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	100 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83 1/2	—	54 5/7	54 5/7	—	—	25

E EYTON, Stock Broker, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

APRIL, 1824.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE NATIVE POWERS OF INDIA; AND OF THEIR POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Our latest and best maps of India have tolerably well defined the frontiers of the British possessions; but those portions of this continent which are respectively occupied by the native princes are not in all instances so accurately shewn. Moreover, a map of India, however excellent, is calculated to mislead, from its incapability of shewing sufficiently the tenure by which these native sovereignties are at present held. But it is not only the maps of India which are thus deficient: we believe that there does not exist any single publication which gives a general and accurate view of the native powers of India, whether as regards their relative positions, their power and extent of territory, or their political connection, intimate or remote, with the British Government. Consequently the general reader is at present obliged to collect from a variety of works the information he may wish to obtain on these subjects. Under such considerations, therefore, we trust that a few of our pages will not be unprofitably devoted to facilitate the acquisition of a portion of history which is absolutely

essential to a proper understanding of Indian affairs.

We shall begin with those native governments which are under the *surveillance* of the Presidency of Bengal, noticing in the first instance the *independent* powers which surround it.

Our eastern frontier, which is not defended by the ocean, borders on the **BIRMAN EMPIRE**. So far as extent of territory, an arbitrary government, and closeness of population can give strength to a nation, the Birman Empire is certainly powerful: but the Birmanahs are a people whose character too nearly assimilates to that of the Chinese to warrant our regarding them as formidable neighbours. We must admit, however, that they view our predominance in the East with considerable jealousy, and that it is more than probable that they will always be ready to take advantage of any opportunity of attacking us in coalition with other powers. As an evidence of this hostile disposition, the Birman Government had actually become a party in the late Mahratta confederacy for the suppression of the British power in India; and if the

promptness of Lord Hastings' measures had not deprived them of their allies before they were prepared for action, a diversion would probably have been made on our eastern frontier. We are not destitute, however, of natural fortresses in that quarter. The mountains, it is true, are not so impenetrable a barrier as the range of the Himalaya, but the passes are of such a nature as to be easily defensible by small bodies of disciplined troops. The country on the borders is, for a considerable breadth, both mountainous and woody.

The district of BHOTAN, adjoining on the north-west, has always been a friendly power; it is tolerably well protected by natural boundaries from the encroachments of the Nepaulese on the one side, and the Birmahs on the other. It is too feeble a state, however, to occasion us much alarm, even if forced into an alliance with its neighbours, for an attack upon the British territories.

The small district belonging to the Rajah of SIKIM, which separates Bhotan from Nepaul, is immediately under British protection, we therefore simply mention it in this place as being in continuation of the line of frontier.

The kingdom of NEPAUL, which is separated from the British territories by the continuation of the Sewalic mountains, is next to be considered. We have already experienced that the Nepaulese are no mean enemy. Situated in the neighbourhood of many of our finest provinces, their means of annoyance are very great. The bold and hardy natives of these mountainous regions form soldiers that would be respected in any quarter of the globe, and have also acquired a considerable degree of military discipline. The Nepaulese, however, in common with all mountainous nations, are too poor as a state, and not sufficiently numerous as a people, to be capable of undertaking an extensive career of conquest. But they have been impenetrable against the attacks

of all former conquerors of India, however numerous and powerful. England alone has been able to make such an impression upon them as seriously to tame their arrogance. They are only controuled by fear of the British arms, and must be regarded as national foes. We must do them, however, the justice of admitting that they have seldom indicated an ambitious spirit; they may make inroads for purposes of plunder, but are generally content with their mountains. Our successes in the late war have greatly narrowed their dominions; but they are nevertheless extensive.—That portion of Kemaon and Sireenagur which extends from the western branch of the Gogra river to the Alkanudra we retain in our own possession by right of conquest; and the districts from the Alkanudra to the river Sutledge have been for some years under British protection.

The dominions of *Runjeet Singh*, the king of the SIKHS, are immediately beyond, and extend from Cashmere over the whole of the Punjab, to the deserts of Scind. The province of Peshwur, lately conquered from the Afghans, is likewise a portion of the Sikh empire. In our last number we had occasion to dwell at some length upon the character and power of the Sikhs; we shall content ourselves, therefore, at present with simply observing, that they have latterly become substantially powerful, so far at least as regards internal strength, and that their present sovereign manifests every disposition to cultivate friendly relations with the British Government.

Such are the independent states on the frontiers of the Bengal Presidency, and we may also add, of our Indian empire. To us it appears self-evident, that they have, one and all, too great a respect for our power, to entertain, under present circumstances, any project of hostility. But let us not repose in careless or false security. An irruption of Tartars from Central Asia is not likely indeed,

but certainly not impossible. A commotion may also arise in the centre of our own dominions, and demand the most vigorous and anxious efforts on the part of Government. The course that would then be taken by such of our neighbours as view us with no friendly feelings, is by no means problematical. It is manifestly, therefore, the most prudent as well as equitable course, to endeavour to allay their jealousies by a respectful though dignified deportment, by inviting commercial intercourse, and by connecting as far as possible their interests with our own.

But there is a power in the heart of India that may still, to a certain extent, be regarded as independent. SCINDIA has been awed into submission; but he is neither tributary to the British Government, nor in that situation which, in our Indian policy, is technically styled—*under British protection*. By the terms of his treaty he is not compelled to subsidize a British force in the heart of his dominions to protect him against foreign enemies and maintain internal peace; neither is he bound by compact to submit his differences with other powers to British arbitration; but surrounded as he is by our own dominions, or the territories of those princes who are subject to our controul, he is virtually reduced to the latter extremity, and is happy to avail himself of the former to controul the turbulent dispositions of his own Sirdars. The districts he now holds are so indented by the dominions of other states, particularly by those belonging to the Rajah of Kota and the Nabob of Bhopaul, that a written statement would be both tedious and unsatisfactory; we must content ourselves, therefore, with referring to the latest maps, after stating in general terms that they extend from the river Chumbul, which forms their northern boundary, to Hindia on the Nurbudda, and that their mean breadth is barely one-third of their extent from north to south.

The connections of Scindia with the British Government, since the termination of the Mahratta war, have materially advanced his *real* interests. He is emancipated from the thralldom of domineering Sirdars; his territories have been delivered from organized associations of freebooters (we allude chiefly to a class denominated Thugs*); and the revenue he collects has greatly increased, and is entirely at his own disposal: nevertheless he is still a Mahratta, and as such, of a restless and grasping disposition. His having been compelled to relinquish the *chout*,† or tribute extorted from several of his Rajpoot neighbours, is a degradation, in the estimation of a Mahratta prince, not quickly to be forgotten. The following anecdote, related in a pamphlet which has just been published, is a striking evidence of this feature in the Mahratta character:

Scindiah's minister appearing not wholly satisfied with the arrangement to which the Maharajah had subscribed, it was represented to him that the gain was unquestionable, since, where his sovereign had received land, there was a considerable accession of territory as well as a great increase of income, beyond the rate

* A copious and detailed account of this class of robbers is given in a late volume of the Asiatic Researches. The following description is from the pen of the Marquess of Hastings.

"This nefarious community, amounting, by the first information, to above a thousand individuals, was scattered through different villages often remote from each other; yet they pursued with a species of concert, their avocation: this was the making excursions to distant districts, where, under the appearance of journeying along the high roads, they endeavoured to associate themselves with travellers, by either obtaining leave to accompany them as if for protection, or when that permission was refused, keeping near them on the same pretext. Their business was to seek an opportunity of murdering the travellers when asleep or off their guard. In this three or four could combine without having given suspicion of their connection. Though personally unacquainted, they had signs and tokens by which one recognized the other as of the brotherhood; and their object being understood, without the necessity of verbal communication, they shunned all speech with each other till the utterance of a mystical term or two announced the favourable moment and claimed common effort."

† *Black Mail*, to purchase an exemption from plunder.

of the tribute ; while in the other cases, Seindiah never could have levied the tribute for which he had agreed to furnish the composition, his marching troops through the states dependant on us being interdicted : " True," replied the minister, " there is a visible immediate profit ; but then there is a loss of an advantage which we Mahrattas think inestimable, that of having a finger in every man's dish."

Scindia is too politic a prince to risk the possession of what he yet enjoys by any rash or inconsiderate step ; he knows, also, that we are well acquainted with his character, and that any dubious course, in which he might embark, would be narrowly watched by us. But should there occur within a short period, a promising opportunity of regaining his former consequence, should foreign invasion distress us, or rebellion break out in our provinces, he would instantly sound to arms, and every subject in his dominions would answer to the call ; and not his own subjects only, but multitudes of needy adventurers from neighbouring states. There is one consideration, however, which is certainly hopeful : for some years past his restless subjects have been compelled to change their courses ; they formerly lived by plunder, but must now obtain their livelihood by peaceful and industrious habits. Time, therefore, may effect a total change in the Mahratta character.

Having thus, in a summary way, surveyed the independent nations whose territories border on the British dominions, we must now direct our attention to such of the native states as have bound themselves by treaty to submit to the controul, and place themselves under the protection of the British Government.

The kingdom of Oude is separated from our own possessions on the south-west by the Ganges, from Allahabad to Ferruckabad ; on the north-east it is bounded by the mountainous frontier of Nepaul ; its other boundaries corresponding with these in such a way as to give the whole dis-

trict the shape of an irregular square. Excepting on the side of Nepaul it is enclosed by the British territories. The mutual interest of the Vizeer of Oude and the Bengal Government caused a steady alliance to be maintained between both parties for many years previously to the administration of Marquess Wellesley. That nobleman, in 1801, established a more intimate connection, the terms of which were as follow : the Vizeer consented to cede to the British Government districts yielding an annual revenue of 13,523,274 rupees ; and we, in our turn, engaged to protect his remaining territories against all foreign and domestic enemies. Commercial arrangements were also made for the mutual benefit of the two nations. The internal administration of the Vizeer's dominions was left of course in his own hands, but the Governor-General, in consideration of the egregious oppression to which the natives of Oude had long been subjected by the profligacy of former Nabobs, thought it right to obtain from him a specific engagement that he would establish a better system of administration. Ever since this period matters have continued on a very amicable footing between the two Governments. The Vizeer being exonerated by the terms of the treaty from the most weighty of all burdens attaching to an independent state, *viz.* the necessary preparations for defence, has been gradually amassing enormous treasures. At the breaking out of the Nepaul war he turned his riches to good account by granting a loan to the British Government, and thus enabling us to prosecute with vigour an expensive and arduous contest. He has since been reimbursed to the amount of nearly half the debt by a cession of a portion of conquered districts lying adjacent to his own territories. During the last few years, his dominions have by no means been in a tranquil state, owing, as there is reason to believe, to great mismanagement on the part of

his ministers. Our troops were consequently called in to suppress the predatory bands that were active in rebellion. His subjects are composed of combustible materials, consisting principally of Hindoos of the military caste.* Nevertheless a just and prudent administration is all that is requisite to allay by degrees their restless disposition, and, especially, in a fertile province like that of Oude, to communicate a taste for peaceable and industrious habits. The Vizeer has lately assumed the title of king, and thus committed an unpardonable offence against the pageant court of the Moghul.

We have noticed in a former column that the Rajah of SIKIM is under British protection. Situated as his small territory is between Bhotan and Nepaul, it is at least instrumental in preventing any acts of aggression between those nations. Our Government has a military depôt at Titalya, immediately to the south of this district, and is thus enabled to watch over its security with comparative ease.

The districts occupied by the several BUNDELA chiefs are next to be adverted to. With these chiefs treaties of a peculiar nature were made at the termination of the Mahratta wars of 1803 and 1805-6. They were left tributary to the Peshwa on the plea advanced by the latter of long usage. At the same time, their protection was guaranteed by the British Government, on condition of their strict fidelity, and that all questions of foreign policy should be submitted to its arbitration. This arrangement was the best that could then be made. The deposition of the Peshwa has since, however, transferred these petty states in a more complete and satisfactory manner to our supervision and controul. They have now ceased to be tributary to a Mahratta prince; their allegiance, therefore, has no longer

even the appearance of being divided between two masters. In point of fact, however, the Bundela chiefs are well aware that they would long ago have ceased to exist if the wing of the British Government had not been extended over them. For many years their territories were exposed to continual inroads from the licentious troops of Scindia, whose pretended rights of interference were most unwillingly relinquished. Notwithstanding the natural fastnesses of the province of Bundelcund, these chieftains have ever been too weak and too divided to make effectual resistance against their lawless neighbours. For the most part, therefore, they have willingly observed the conditions on which our protection was granted to them. The districts respectively occupied by these chiefs, are too numerous and too contracted to make it worth our while to describe them separately; suffice it to say, that the most extensive portions of territory are possessed by the Rajahs of Simphur, Duttca, and Tehrea, and the Nanas of Jhansi, and Calpce; and that the whole district is only about one half the size of the adjoining possessions of Scindia.

The province of Bundelcund has always been in a distracted state, from intestine feuds as well as Mahratta encroachment. When the British Government assumed a sort of tutelary charge over the several Rajships, it undertook the office of adjusting claims often of a doubtful character, and which, in some instances, were vigorously asserted. An appeal was made to arms on more than one occasion, from the award of British judgment; and our troops were consequently brought into arduous and protracted conflict, in mountainous districts, with the enthusiastic followers of haughty and spirited adventurers. Time, however, has done much to allay these restless spirits, and the whole province of Bundelcund, whether under British or native administration, presents a picture

* Numbers of the finest recruits for the Bengal army are drawn from Oude and the adjacent districts.

of peace and industry it never before could boast.

The JHAT chieftains come next under our notice. The principal of these are the Rajahs of Bhurtpore and Machery,* who possess districts of tolerable extent in the province of Agra, to the west of the river Jumna. The minor chiefs, who are scattered about in the same quarter, are too petty to require distinct remark.

The origin of the Jhâts is somewhat doubtful. They are supposed by some to be a class of Rajpoots, and by others to be the descendants of the Tartar tribe of *Getes*, who first depopulated and then colonized the fertile provinces in which they still retain possessions. During the latter years of the Moghul dynasty on the throne of Delhi, the Rajahs of Bhurtpore, in concert with other powers, maintained a steady and active warfare with the Princes of the house of Timour. Since the extinction of that monarchy, the British, particularly on one memorable occasion, have found a determined enemy in the same quarter. On the termination of Lord Lake's campaigns, arrangements were made with the several Jhât princes, by virtue of which they retained the districts they still possess, engaging to submit all foreign disputes to our arbitration, but were exempted from the payment of permanent tribute.

The Rajah of Machery, notwithstanding his engagements, had given offence to our Government previously to the late war, by attacking the state of Jeypore, which was already sufficiently distressed by Mabrattainroads and internal anarchy. For this he had been punished, and probably retained no very amicable feeling towards our Government; but the immediate vicinity of the north-western army, under the command of Sir David Ochterlony, would have rendered it madness to act otherwise than in strict alliance.

* The Rajah of Machery is not a Jhât, but his subjects are chiefly of that class.

The Rajah of Bhurtpore was equally sensible of the danger of his situation: notwithstanding, therefore, his unfriendly disposition towards us, and the secret encouragement he had given to Dya Ram, of Hattras, and other petty chiefs in the Dooab, he wisely secured the future possession of his principality by abstaining from further acts of hostility, and by complying with our requisitions.

It is needless to endeavour to define the limits of these states, much less of those possessed by minor chieftains. Their general boundaries on the south are the river Chumbul and the Rajpoot province of Karowly, and they adjoin the districts of the protected Sikhs as far northerly as Rewarree.

The possessions of the PROTECTED SIKH RAJAHS, which extend to the Sutledge, were saved from the grasp of Runjeet Singh by the British power in 1809, and have continued ever since in strict connection with our Government, though not subjected to tribute. We have a military station at Loodiana on the Sutledge, which answers the double purpose of watching the motions of our neighbour Runjeet, and maintaining the internal tranquility of the protected states.

The GOORKHAN territories to the north-east, between the Himalaya and Sewalik mountains, and the rivers Sutledge and Jumna, were taken under British protection on similar terms about the same period. This arrangement released the Sikhs, under the jurisdiction of Runjeet Singh, from very troublesome neighbours. They are of the same race and character as the natives of Nepaul; and the recruits we have drawn from these mountainous districts constitute the finest portion of our Indian army. Runjeet Singh has lately been endeavouring to recruit from the same provinces.

The various states of *Rajpootana* are next to be described.

From the earliest recorded period

of Indian history the Rajpoot princes have always been powerful; and for the most part maintained their independence even against the overwhelming armies of the most enterprising of the Moghul emperors. The growth of the Mahratta power was the cause of the decline of theirs. If the irregular swarms of Mahratta plunderers had not been sufficient to subdue them, the subsequent formation of an army of 40,000 men, organized by European officers* on European principles, would doubtless have been an engine too powerful to be resisted. Their pride, therefore, was speedily and effectually humbled. From this period the Rajpoot states have been an easy prey to every marauding chief whose followers subsisted by plunder. Scindia and Holcar, and their rapacious Sirdars, not only collected the chout at stated periods, but ravaged the territories of these helpless princes whenever they were supposed to have recovered from the desolation produced by former inroads. Happily for their future welfare, the late Mahratta war has placed them under British protection. We shall proceed to describe them in their proper order.

ODIPORE is the first in rank, and was formerly the first in power. The city, which gives its name to the province, is situated in an amphitheatre of hills, and is only to be approached by one carriage road, and three dangerous passes, allowing the advance of only a single horseman at a time. This province is the most fertile of any of the Rajpoot states, and has been honoured by the visits of its Mahratta friends in just proportion to its means of entertaining them.

The extent of the province of Oudipore is not distinctly known.† It is bounded, however, on the north by Kishenghaur, on the south by Doonurgupore and other minor rajships, on the east by Boondée and Kotah, and

on the west by Joudpore. The government of the state being chiefly aristocratical, had naturally been thrown into the greatest disorder by the continual inroads of foreign invaders. The Rana, therefore, with the utmost eagerness placed himself under our protection. The exertions of Captain Tod for the restoration of internal peace, and the consolidation of a constitutional government, have already produced the happiest results; and the moderation of our demands of tribute, in consideration of the state of poverty to which the country had been reduced, will enable it, according to present appearances, to resume, in the course of a very few years, its former aspect of prosperity and splendour. It was of course an article in the treaty, that all disputes with foreign powers should be submitted to British arbitration.*

Joudpore, we have already observed, is situated to the west of Oudipore; its own western boundary is the desert of Scind and the country of Jessulmere, and it stretches from the minor principalities on the south as far northerly as Bickanere. For the most part, this province is sterile and sandy; a portion of it, however, is well watered by mountain streams, and it is not scanty in population. Formerly it was a powerful state. Ameer Khan, one of the Patan Generals of Holcar, was, previously to our interference, continually laying the territories of the Rajah Joudpore under heavy contribution. We have now, however, on the ordinary terms of protection, released this state from its unhappy embarrassments; and may reasonably hope, that it will advance in general improvement, since its inhabitants will henceforth be allowed to enjoy the fruits of industry, and the arts of peace.

KAROWLEE is a small district situated between Jeypore, Kotah, the river

* Du Boigne and Perron.

† This observation will apply to the Rajpoot states in general.

* It will be a saving of time to observe here, that this was an article agreed to in common, by all the Rajpoot princes.

Chumbul, and the territories of the Rajah of Bhurtpore. The Rajah of Karowlee had shewn himself friendly to the British Government on former occasions, and was the first of the Rajpoot princes to accept our terms of protection. On these considerations, we did not exact the tribute due from him to the Peshwa. The inhabitants of the district of Karowlee, as well as of the undermentioned states of Kotah, Boondee; and Kishenghur, are a heterogeneous mixture of Rajpoots, Jhâts, Bheels, and various other classes.

KOTAH adjoins Karowlee to the south, and is about three times the size. The province is very fertile, being well watered by several branches of the Chumbul. From this circumstance, as also from its utterly helpless condition) being situated partly within the dominions of Scindia), the state had been so oppressed by repeated exactions, that it was reduced to the most abject state. Most willingly, therefore, did the Rajah accede to our terms of alliance and protection. We not only relieved him from his embarrassments, but obtained the restoration of many tracts of land, of which the Mahratta chiefs had deprived him.

BOONDEE is situated to the west of Kotah, and is a district yet smaller than Karowlee. The fearless hospitality of the Rajah of Boondee, to the army of Colonel Monson, during his disastrous retreat before the troops of Holcar, in 1804, had placed the British Government under real obligations. We, therefore, cheerfully relinquished the tribute of 80,000 rupees which had been annually paid by him to the Mahrattas, and recovered for him the territories which Scindia and Holcar had respectively appropriated.

BICKANERE is an extensive district of sterile country only one degree superior to the desert which adjoins it on the west. Its other boundaries are Joudpore on the south, the Sikh district of Bhatnere on the north, and

Jeypore on the east. In common with most other tracts of a similar character, its inhabitants are much addicted to plunder. Consequently, one of the articles in the treaty of alliance between the Rajah of Bickanere, and the British Government, distinctly binds the former "entirely to suppress the robbers and plunderers in his principality." The Rajah was never tributary to the Mahrattas, neither is he now placed under any pecuniary obligations to us.

JESSULMERE, which lies between the desert of Scind, and the states of Joudpore and Bickanere, is even more sterile than the last-named province. It has purchased our protection on similar conditions.

KISHENGHUR is a small principality, situated to the north of Oudipore. This district was received under British protection, on terms similar to those agreed to by the generality of the Rajpoot states: but as it had not been rendered tributary to the Mahrattas, no pecuniary demand was advanced by us.

JEYPORE is an extensive district, lying between Joudpore, Bhurtpore, and the territories of the minor Sikh chieftains. It was more backward than any of the other states in acceding to the common arrangement. This was owing to the disorganized and factious system of the government then existing. After a long negotiation, however, an arrangement was agreed to between the Rajah and ourselves, and we undertook, as in the instance of Oudipore, to restore order to the government. This latter object, it was shortly found, could not be accomplished without a military force, for the thakoors, or feudal lords, opposed our measures, and resorted to their castles. At length, however, we succeeded in suppressing the reign of the anarchy; and we may reasonably hope, that this large and populous province has already abundant cause to rejoice in our interference, and is in a course of gradual if not rapid improvement.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT OF THE MHAIRS.

THE following is a short description of a race of men of whom we had no knowledge till within the last few years, and of whom I do not recollect to have seen any mention in any of the Calcutta newspapers; probably on account of the very few Europeans who have ever yet penetrated their country, notwithstanding the proximity of a large cantonment.

The country of the Mhairs, whose very name is, perhaps, unknown to many of your readers, is situated but a very few miles west of Ajmere, and is composed of successive ranges of huge rocky hills, the only level country being the vallies running between them. Its extent I have not been able precisely to ascertain; but I should conjecture that it cannot be great. All the mention made of this highly interesting race in this history would lead us to imagine, that they have ever been what they still continue, wild mountaineers, with very loose ideas of the laws "of Meum and Tuum." Either from their insignificance or sturdy valour, the rulers of India were never able to make any impression on them, notwithstanding their vicinity to the occasional residence for a long period of the emperors of Hindoostan.

In later times, the Mhairs have been the terror of their lowland neighbours; and even the Rajpoots, perhaps, with the sole exception of the Rohillas, the bravest men in India, trembled at their approach. In appearance, the Mhair far exceeds in muscular strength any other class of natives of India it has been my good or ill fortune to fall in with. Hardy, active, courageous, and brave to excess; hand to hand he fears nothing; man and beast are his natural foes, and on them he preys. His countenance and figure are well adapted for the life he leads up to; and although I have observed a manly openness, and even dignity, displayed in the appearance of a few, yet the general expression evinces a total want of the finer feelings which adorn civilized man. The peculiarities in the disposition of the Mhairs are an irresistible love of freedom which is among them carried to such an excess, that they acknowledge no king or chief; or at any rate the obedience they pay to them is purely nominal,

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and only continued as long as suits their own convenience. When a predatory excursion was determined on, some distinguished warrior volunteered his services to lead the attack, and those who placed confidence in him associated themselves with his band; but their choice of leaders was entirely voluntary, and the engagement was only binding according to the will of the people. Their natural dispositions and love of plunder were, however, always strong inducements to fidelity during any warlike expedition. Regarding the religion of the Mhairs, I have been unable to learn any thing correctly: their ideas of caste, however, are quite distinct from those of the neighbouring people, or of Hindoos generally; and I believe they make no objection to receive food from the hands of Europeans; but they still have some prejudices on the subject, which perhaps would induce the expression "low caste Hindoos" to be applied to them. They do not hesitate in expressing the contempt they entertain for even the highest class of Bramins or Rajpoots, and, in fact, generally for all natives distinct from themselves. A people of such predatory habits as this, will not naturally be fond of agriculture, or at any rate will not make it a favourite pursuit; they have, though, some cultivated ground on the table-lands on the tops of the mountains; and the vallies appear highly susceptible of cultivation, having a fine soil and abundance of water. Their habits and customs would lead a traveller to conclude them nothing more or less than "Bheels;" but it is rather a surprising fact, that that appellation is among them the greatest insult that can be offered; such a stigma thrown on the most inferior among them, is only to be wiped away by the blood of the offender.

The country of the Mhairs a common observer would pronounce impenetrable, and so it certainly would be to any thing but European valour; from what I myself have seen, I should almost be inclined to say that impossibilities are to be surmounted to effect an entrance into the heart of it. Its inhabitants reside in the deepest jungles, on the summits chiefly of their almost inaccessible mountains. Their

towns were securely hidden from all human search; the vallies were entirely deserted, and not a trace of man was there to meet the eye of a stranger, who could only conclude the country to be a barren and uninhabited waste; while, in reality, the people constantly stationed in the watch-towers, with which the summits of the mountains are crowned, had in all human probability given the alarm, and the sides of the hills were every where covered with the mountaineers, ready to rush down on their unsuspecting victim. Such was the state of the country but a very few years ago.

I recollect passing a spot which most powerfully brought to my recollection Sir Walter Scott's beautiful description of the ambuscade in "*The Lady of the Lake*," which he thus describes.

"Instant through copse and heath arose,
Bonnets and spears and bended bows.
On right and left, above, below,
Sprung up at once the lurking foe,
From shingles grey their lances start,
The bracken bush sends forth the dart.
The rushes and the willow wand,
Are bristling into axe and brand.
And every tuft of broom gives life
To plaided warrior armed for strife."

and my imagination was so worked on, that I could scarcely rouse myself from the utmost conviction I felt of my being surrounded by the savage inhabitants of the deep and sequestered glen through which I was passing. From these fastnesses the Mhairs were used to come suddenly down with an irresistible impetuosity, and burn and plunder the whole neighbouring country; the people were paralyzed with dread, and the hardy savages were safe again before they could resume courage to act on the defensive. Subsequent to our attaining a small territory and some influence in their immediate vicinity, they continued their depredations till our patience was exhausted, and it became necessary to teach them that they had a new and formidable foe to contend with. After every attempt had failed by pacific measures to bring them to listen to reason, a force was ordered to storm the only pass leading to their principal towns. Desperate as this service was, or rather would have been under other circumstances, it entirely succeeded. The Mhairs on that occasion for the first time saw and felt the power of British troops, and for the first time experienced the irresistible

effects of good musketry. Arrows (which I believe are their only weapons, unless they occasionally dart their spears) showered down from invisible hands on our little band until the Light Company was ordered to clear the jungles and rocks (behind which the enemy were concealed) of the hidden foe. With incredible difficulty and perseverance the extreme natural difficulties of the pass were surmounted, and a general volley so frightened and terrified the terror-stricken Mhairs, that they offered no more resistance, but fled in every direction, allowing our troops without further opposition to scramble up the pass, and take possession of their towns. They had never before heard the sound of a musket: the effect that a well-directed fire had on them may, then, be more easily imagined than described. A party of officers which but a short time ago went up this very pass, found the road so extremely rugged and dangerous, that, unencumbered as they were, it was not without the greatest difficulty they could overcome the inconveniences they met with, and which they declared they could not conceive surmountable by troops. The consequence of our connexion with them has been, that although slight opposition was made at first, the lesson they received, almost without bloodshed too, has prevented their subsequently engaging in their old excursions, and they are now quiet, and have been so for some time. The vallies display a most luxuriant cultivation. Agricultural pursuits, as the most beneficial, and likely to encourage peaceable habits among the people, are patronized; and Government, ever anxious for the happiness and real welfare of the natives, is engaged in reconciling, and in some measure civilizing these demi-barbarians, by raising a local battalion in the midst of the country, half of which is to be composed of its native inhabitants. A short time ago so great success as could have been wished had not attended the plan; none of the fine men could be brought to enlist: indeed only old men tottering with age, and young boys still too weak to handle a musket, and without other means of providing for themselves, would make their appearance, and even they were scarcely manageable: but there is little doubt that the very able and conciliating conduct of the Political Agent and Com-

mandant of the corps relative to them will, in the course of time, establish discipline, and induce more serviceable men to come forward. They profess, and certainly entertain a great respect for the European character, and acknowledge us their superiors very readily; and the confidence they have in our honour induces them to put themselves in our hands whenever necessary. With every proper respect, they still have in their conversation with us a kind of manly openness and independence which marks the wide difference between

them and the Asiatics of the plains. A common native is either slavishly obsequious in his address, or he is insolent: there is no medium. The Mahr has nothing of the kind; his character is marked by that natural feeling of independence by no means incompatible with respect, which is so apparent in his discourse and in him, though a poor half-naked savage, for he is no more, one cannot but recognize a man in some respects on a level with one's-self.—[*India Gazette*.

HERTFORD COLLEGE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR:—In the last number of your Journal, I find a very accurate report of two debates on the interesting subject of Haileybury College. After the just panegyrics passed on this truly useful and valuable seminary of education, by successive Governors-General of India, and by the most experienced and enlightened servants of the Company, any encomia by me, however well-merited, must be unnecessary, where hundreds and thousands of persons the best informed, are prepared to bear testimony to the most satisfactory results.

Neither in our universities, nor in public or private schools, can such a particular description of instruction be given as is specifically calculated to *qualify* for a *due discharge* of the important duties of a civil servant of the East-India Company. I, Sir, was educated in a school of five classes, formed from four hundred boys; I afterwards spent at a university the requisite course of terms. On my arrival in India, forty-four years ago, I soon became sensible that I by no means possessed the knowledge, information, and acquirements, indispensably necessary to constitute an efficient civil or military servant: and I found a general regret prevalent, and loudly expressed, that there existed no adequate system of preparatory edu-

cation. With the exception of a very small number of studious servants, whose talents and acquirements have since distinguished them, the service remained devoid of the benefits of an efficient previous education, till the intuitive and luminous mind of one of the best of men, the late *Charles Grant*, was principally and happily instrumental in applying a remedy to a crying evil, by effecting the institution of the admirable College of Haileybury; which, independently of other numerous patriotic acts, must alone immortalize his name.

I hope, Sir, that the enemies of this College (if any such there can be, on principles tolerably rational) do not suppose that this, or any other human plan of education can be *altogether unexceptionable* or *perfect*. Are they prepared to say, that our two universities are beyond disadvantageous remark, or censure? The great moralist and lexicographer, *Johnson*, being asked by a lady, anxious about the morals of her son, which of the two universities he would recommend in preference? answered, "*Madam, they drink much about the same quantity of Port-wine at both.*" But, Sir, even supposing that Oxford and Cambridge were perfectly immaculate, in point of moral propriety, the complete course of instruction in oriental *belles-lettres*,

without which a civil servant cannot properly discharge laborious, legal, and political duties in India, could not be obtained at the English colleges. Again, supposing it made optional with parents to give a private education to a certain number of nominated writers, the requisite acquirements would necessarily be *previously* specified, and the young men would be examined along with those educated at Haileybury. If any, thus privately educated, should prove inferior in a knowledge of *sine qua non* branches of the high and liberal education now given, they must be *returned to their studies*; and it is more than probable that, on account of the difficulty of procuring masters to teach privately oriental languages little known in this country, with the other more abstract and refined departments of knowledge, the expense would *much exceed* the present, under a chance of experiencing repeated and vexatious *failures*.

Several years ago the question was decided in favour of the integrity and stability of the College: but, nevertheless, no blame can be imputed to any proprietor proposing what he deems ameliorations; more especially when the question is discussed with the temper and good feelings evinced in the two recent debates. From the remarks made by the Chairman, it would appear that he had it in contemplation to consider what farther emendations might beneficially be introduced at at Haileybury; and, indeed, there seemed to be a pretty general feeling, that what has *worked so well* hitherto, ought to be left to the management of the Court of Directors, who, no doubt, will attend to various suggestions worthy of attention. The question does not call for an appeal to Parliament: I feel confident, however, that no parliamentary committee, after mature deliberation, would recommend the repeal of a clause of an act, under which a noble institution flourishes, and which was established for the avowed object of promoting

the future safety and prosperity of British India.

If, by an act little short of insanity, the genius of evil should achieve the abolition of this *main stay* of our prosperity, no point of economy would be gained; while consequences destructive of health, and subversive of morals, must be a certain and infallible result. Suppose the College abolished and sold to some manufacturer: writers *imperfectly* instructed, as formerly, proceed to India, where they must remain *four*, instead of *two* years, at college; removed from the superintending care of their parents at a period of life when most wanted; exposed to seductions of vice, under a novelty of form, and qualified by example; running heedlessly in debt during a double period of unavoidable residence at college; and intimately feeling all the multiplied miseries of an unhappy condition, arising from the ill-judged destruction of the noble institution of Haileybury. But, Sir, the change will likewise occasion great increase of expense to the Company, for many *additional* Professors must be appointed at Fort William, with salaries on the *India scale*, independently of a heavy expenditure in enlarging the college, and adding to its accommodations.

Sir, in your valuable Journal, and in a Pamphlet on the Civilization of India, I formerly lamented that balloting in the India-House was limited nearly to about 1,000 votes, in and contiguous to London; while nearly an equal number of voters residing at a distance, and who, from a long service in India, were perfectly conversant in all subjects discussed, were excluded from the ballot from various causes, principally inability to travel. I suggested an easy and obvious remedy for this evil, so detrimental to the best interests of the Company. In a few words, it consisted in taking votes *locally*, and transmitting them to the *scrutineers* at the India-House, to whom alone the

names could be known, under the sanction of an oath of secrecy. Such a measure would, doubtless, secure the stability of every ordinance of manifest utility. I have some reason to think that this improvement is likely to be introduced into the next charter.

It has been suggested that it might be desirable to *substitute a school for the College*. Such school, to be efficient, must have as many masters, as

there are professors in the present establishment. The expense to parents would be greater. This ineligible measure would be but a mere change of name, but a total loss of dignity. So inexpedient an alteration will hardly be proposed.

Your's faithfully,

JOHN MACDONALD.

Summerland Place, Exeter,

March 3, 1824.

SYLHET DISTRICT.

(*Extract of a Letter from the Sylhet District, dated 7th June, 1823.*)

WE wonder Government have not endeavoured to raise a corps of Hillmen for this frontier, instead of sending Hindoostanees here. A finer race than the Munnypoor and Cachar people I have never seen in India, not even excepting the Goorkhas: every man is a Hercules. They are, moreover, bitter enemies to the Burmahs, the only people we have to dread in this quarter. Several objections might, however, be made to this plan. In the first place, it would require no ordinary share of patience and perseverance, to break them in for good soldiers: the severe drill and strict discipline to which Hindoostanees submit from the first, would never answer with them; but I am convinced that, by a proper system, they might be made noble soldiers of. Look at our Goorkha corps, which were pretty nearly similarly situated; I feel convinced that, under our present mode of discipline, any attempt at recruiting among them would fail, as they would all speedily desert and return to their mountains.

Sylhet is separated on the N. and N. E. from Assam by an extensive range of mountains, some points of which are 6,000 feet above the adjacent plains; they are inhabited by Cossecaks and other tribes. The principal passes into Assam are Luckhath, only about eighteen miles N. of the town of Sylhet, and Bhookola in Cachar. On the east it is divided from the Burmah empire by the two small hill states of Munnypoor and Cachar; and independent Tipperah, inhabited by the Kookies (a savage race), bounds it to the southward. The eastern and southern parts of the dis-

trict are intersected by hills; but the northern, central, and western parts are under water during several months in the year, when they present the appearance of a vast lake, studded with villages, which are generally erected on artificial mounds. All communication is by boats, the largest class of which can traverse the country with facility. This inundation commonly begins to subside in October; but the country does not become passable till the end of November, and even after that period, numerous quagmires and marshes, which never dry up, render travelling extremely difficult and tedious. The rains set in early in April. The principal rivers are the Soormah (which runs close to the town of Sylhet, and is there about 300 yards broad), and the Koseeara. These rivers form the principal communication between the eastern and western parts of the district. No goods of any bulk are ever transported by land; as, except a few miles immediately round the town of Sylhet, there are no roads in the district. Carriages of all kinds, or beasts of burthen, are unknown. The climate is peculiar, in consequence, probably, of certain localities by which it is influenced. The temperature of the atmosphere is extremely variable; during the cold season it is higher than might be expected from the latitude, commonly from 65 to 80 between daybreak and noon. The thermometer gradually increases till March, when violent storms of hail and rain lower it again to 65. As the season advances it again rises; but it is entirely governed by the rains; if they are continued and violent, it will seldom range in

June beyond 80 or 82, and has sometimes been known as low as 74. But a failure of rain causes an immediate rise, and if ten or twelve days elapse without any, the thermometer will get up to 96. During August and September the violence of the rains in a great measure subsides; but the atmosphere continues loaded with vapours; and though the Fahrenheit is not above 83, yet the sense of heat and inconvenience is much greater than might be expected at that range. October, in which month the rain ceases, is the hottest and most unpleasant in the year.

The storms of hail and rain which rage with violence in the spring, appear to be caused by the hills and mountains by which the district is covered; they are generally accompanied by severe thunder. Fogs are common in the cold season, and earthquakes not unfrequent.

Sylhet is beyond a doubt unhealthy; during the months of August, September, and October, the low intermittent prevails. The cholera has also paid frequent visits since 1817, generally at the rise and fall of the year. Not less than 1016 of the population have, it is said, fallen victims to it. This drain in the population is supplied by the influx of settlers from Cachar, Munnypoor, and Assam, who are driven from their countries by the misrule of their governors. These settlers are industrious and peaceable, and both in person and habits offer a remarkable contrast to the Bengallee. Now I must give you some insight into our politics.

The Cosseeahs have occasionally been troublesome: we have now three posts along their frontier, five in the cold season. They care not for the Thannadar's people, some of whose heads they have at times made free with: but a red coat is so much respected by them, that I almost doubt if the Lincoln green of the corps lately arrived here ought not be changed for that colour. I am told, that by stopping the supplies which these poor people draw from the plain, and which can be easily done at

all times, they can always be brought to their bearings.

Farther to the N.E. and E. lies Cachar, separated from us only by the Soormab river and a nullah; it is governed by two or three brothers, who are eternally fighting. The other day there was a grand battle opposite Budderpore, one of our little forts. Beyond them (towards Burmah) is Munnypoor, another hill state, separated from Cachar by some lofty mountains. In 1817 the Burmahs had possession of this state, which they still retain; and the Munnypoores, driven from their native soil, have seized on Cachar: a desultory warfare has since been carried on, and, if we do not interfere, Cachar must ere long fall a prey to the Burmahs, when they will come in immediate contact with us, at a point of the frontiers ill defined, and totally unprotected. Government might obviate this, by taking Cachar under its protection: a measure at once politic and humane, as it is now torn to pieces by faction. The lofty range of mountains which separates it from Munnypoor would form an excellent boundary against the Burmahs, and a very small force, occupying a few of the passes, would at all times prevent their entrance into our territory. As the people of Cachar have frequently applied to be taken under our protection, we have only to signify our intention of doing so to the Burmahs, and they would have no plea whatever for objecting to it. I do not think a soldier would be required on the occasion. The Kookies are savages, and said to be cannibals: they not long ago cut off a large party of our Ryots.

The Tipperah Rajah who claims the country was applied to; but he stated he had no controul over them: which may possibly be the case, as the hills they inhabit are said to be almost impenetrable. There is now a small party of our troops in a stockade, at a place called Chargo-lah, and I hope they will respect the red coats.—[*John Bull*.]

SHERWAHRAY HILLS.

THE Sherwahray Hills, according to tradition, derive their name from a famous Sennassee, who flourished above 1,000 years ago; the people seldom call them by

their proper name, but by one signifying the "good hill," "holy hill," &c. They are situated six miles to the north of Salem, and to their very basis the country

is in the highest state of cultivation. From the bottom to the encamping ground at the top is seven miles; the ascent is in general so easy, as to permit of a person being carried up either in a ton-jon or on horseback.

The height of these hills was very correctly taken by Captain Cullon, during that gentleman's barometrical observations in 1819, by which Salem was found to be 1,070 feet above the level of the sea, and half way up the hill. At a village where persons go up in general to breakfast, it was found to be 1,970 feet above Salem, and the encamping ground at the top 3,530. Flagstaff Peak, near the encampment, 3,783, and a hill with a pagoda, about four miles and a half from the camp, was found to be 4,190; the height therefore of the encampment above the sea is

Flagstaff Peak..... 4,850

Hill with Pagoda..... 5,260

These hills consist of three separate Nauds: the Salem, the Mochoo, and the Mootoo Naud, the last of which is the only one now alluded to; it is the most lofty, and a perfect table-land, in breadth about three miles, and in length nearly seven. On all sides of the mountain there is thick jungle to the summit, but the table-land is perfectly clear, and a considerable portion of it is under cultivation. The soil appears to consist of a brown vegetable mould, producing very thick short grass. There do not seem to be any marks of swampy ground, and the water, except in the months of April and May, is considered by the natives themselves equally wholesome with that on the plains; whether their objections to the water during these two months be well founded or otherwise, must be determined by experience.

From all sides of the table-land the eye is delighted with the most extensive and splendid scenery, and the clusters of gigantic trees, combined with the rich green of the fields of young millet, recall to memory the picturesque and beautiful appearance of our gardens and plantations at home.

The inhabitants consist exclusively of the caste called Vellalers, and by their account emigrated about 600 years ago from Conjeveram. Their manners and mode of life are extremely simple, and their dispositions appear to be of the best kind, civil and obliging, manifesting a strong

desire to gain the good-will of strangers. Their life is entirely of a pastoral description, and crimes of a heinous nature are seldom or never committed amongst them. Their disputes are in general settled by the head-man of each Naud; but when the matter in dispute is of importance, the three chiefs meet together, and having heard both parties, pass their decision, which is always final, and received with perfect submission and respect: they have never yet applied to our courts for justice. Their females seem to be much secluded, at least it is very rarely they are seen; but, from the number of children which appear, they must either be very numerous or very prolific. By their own account they are a very healthy race, which is corroborated by their appearance; the only disease they dread is the small-pox, which some years ago nearly depopulated the hills. No case of the spasmodic cholera has ever occurred amongst them; a lame or deformed person has not been seen, and many appear to have attained an extreme old age.

The principal grains cultivated are wheat, barley, and millet; and the implements of husbandry are the same as those used on plains. The land appears to be extremely fertile, but after the seed is put into the ground it is left to itself; no attention is paid to weeding, &c.

The sides of the mountain in particular, but also the table-land at the top, present the widest scope for botanical research. Many of the common flowers of England are indigenous to the hills, and many rare plants and flowers belonging to a more congenial climate. Amongst the former is the "Jatamansé," or Julian Spikenard; at all events a plant of that name is well known to the mountaineers, and it answers exactly the description given of it by Sir Wm. Jones. But the most magnificent trees to be seen on the hills are the cedar and the "Michisia Champucea" of Linnaeus, the flower of which is like gold, and of so strong an aromatic scent that bees will not light on it; of fruits, none have yet been seen except the raspberry, red and white, and the "Septospernum," both of which grow in the greatest abundance.

The domestic animals are black cattle and buffaloes; the former are very numerous, and much superior to those on the plains; the wild animals are elk, hog, bear,

and bison; tigers have lately found their way to the encampment, as also have hyenas and jackals; but none of these animals are said to breed on the table-land. Jungle fowl, partridges, and quails of all kinds are numerous; the bison is by far the largest animal known in this part of India, the elephant excepted, and when hard pressed, shows a considerable degree of bravery.

The climate of the Sherwahray hills is certainly not near so cold as that of the Neelgherrys, but perhaps it may be found quite cold enough; it is not intended to compare the one with the other in any respect; they may both have advantages peculiar to themselves; and the Sherwahray Hills may be found a delightful retreat during the hot months, for the European inhabitants of Trichinopoly, Vellore, Arcot, Madras, and even Bangalore. All these places are considerably above 100 miles nearer to the Sherwahrays than to the

Neelgherrys, and the facility with which supplies are procured from Salem, must add greatly to the comfort of those going to them.

The Sherwahrays have been known to the European residents at Salem for some years past, and parties have very frequently gone to them for a few days at a time: but it is only recently that they have attracted particular attention, or that they have been thought of as a place of abode. During the last two months they have been visited by nearly twenty gentlemen and ladies, who all enjoyed the best possible health; and amongst their followers, in number about 300, only five cases of fever occurred, which appeared to have been brought on by exposure to the cold night air, and sleeping on the damp ground: but amongst those, three had for years been subject to fever, and probably they would have had an attack of it below.—[*Madras Gaz.*

COLAIR LAKE.

SITUATED TO THE N.E. OF MASULIPATAM, AND EAST OF ILLORE.

THE Colair is a fresh-water lake of great magnitude, and of the highest importance to agriculture. It is situated at the N.E. projecting corner of the Condapilly Circar, and is somewhat of the shape of an oval, occupying a natural hollow space of country in the interior, where several streams hasten to discharge themselves into it. These streams would run off into the Ooputair,* if they were not held in on

the S.E. by fifteen small detached embankments, extending in a line over a space of five miles. The breadth of the lake varies from seven to twelve miles, while its extreme length may be reckoned at twenty-two, and it measures in circumference no less than sixty miles, covering an area of nearly 200 square miles. Within its bosom are no less than fifteen islands of various sizes, with forty-four hamlets on them, which were originally inhabited by Pariahs, or men of the lowest caste among the Hindus; but at present they are more than half deserted, with the exception of the small elevated spots where the habitations are fixed. The whole of these islands are immersed when

* The Ooputair, which divides the Circar of Condapilly from that of Illore and Rajahmundry, is a salt water river, which contributes very largely to the revenue of the Collectorate. It is visited by the flood tides as far up as the Colair; and is navigated by small boats, which carry grain, fuel, &c. This river produces plenty of fish, and furnishes employment for a number of poor indigent families who reside near its banks, and are wholly devoted to fishing. It carries away any surplus water from the lake. From Darmapooram, a hamlet in the neighbourhood of the lake, the Ooputair, which is deep and muddy, and about fifty yards in breadth, flows winding in a southerly direction, till it arrives at a ferry much frequented, lying between Culdendy and Yaloorpand, whence it shapes its progress eastward, till it is joined by another little salt-water river from the other district, which river is likewise visited by the flood tides. Thence the Ooputair goes southerly with several windings, passing by Mulagoonta and Peddalunka, where it again runs east a small distance before it shapes itself south-

easterly. A river from Pinnadoor of the same description unites with it here, and widens its channel to 120 yards; which, however, is rapidly and greatly augmented in its progress to join the sea between Samaldaug and Gullapollam, after performing many considerable windings and flowings over a flat swampy country, overgrown in its immediate neighbourhood with a species of low wood peculiar to marshy grounds. Caulypturnum, Pautipaud, and Lasara, in succession, stand contiguous to its north bank, a few miles before it throws itself into the sea; which part of its course is delightfully diversified with wood and other objects of interest.

the lake is full, which happens about a month previous to the breaking up of the rains in a very good season : but as this is of short duration, the more elevated parts soon begin to appear above water, and are immediately and very successfully cultivated with paddy, which in a very little time spreads throughout the whole extent of each of the islands, presenting one great and uninterrupted expanse of verdure. One of the easternmost of the islands was anciently a place of strong defence, which the remains of a circular fortification, called *Colaity-cotta*, serve to shew. It is the only place of the forty-four villages on the lake that is inhabited by Bramins and the higher orders of Soodras. On a failure of the annual supplies, owing either to a dry season or to other causes, the lake soon dries throughout, and the greatest scarcity of drinkable water prevails ; so much so, as not even to serve the inhabitants of the islands, who are, upon such occasions, compelled to desert their places of abode, or to supply themselves from the villages situated in the vicinity of the lake. When this happens, and it was the case during the years 1816 and 1817, it is considered as an evil, equivalent to a

famine, since it reduces to great straits thousands of the peasantry belonging to the surrounding districts, who are supported, in a great measure, by the fruit of their labours in the culture of rice on the islands and banks of the lake. The number of fishermen also, who reside there and find a handsome livelihood by fishing, suffer much upon such failures, and are in consequence constrained to resort to other places, till such time as circumstances favour a return. Not to mention the finny inhabitants of this lake, which in a good season report states it to abound with, in great variety of sorts and sizes ; it likewise produces a few species of shell-fish, which furnish the inhabitants with food and lime. The islands and borders of the lake produce two species of grass, one called *Jumboo*, and the other *Corak*, used for various purposes, and among others for thatching houses. It also produces abundance of certain species of roots, eaten by the lower class of people ; and which is sometimes made a substitute for bread by bruising them into powder, and preparing the powder in the same manner as they are accustomed to do meal or flour produced from grain.—[*Cal. Jour.*

THE PORTS OF TAGANROG AND KERTCH, IN THE SEA OF AZOV.

WITHOUT wishing to arrogate to ourselves the character of a prophet, we may venture to predict that the south of Russia will, at no distant period, form one of the most powerful empires in the world ; and most probably, too, under a government distinct from that which may then rule at St. Petersburg or Moscow. The countries bordering on the Dnieper, the Don, the Black Sea, and the Sea of Azov, the Chersonese, Crimea, the country of the Don Cossacs, and Taurida, are, with little exception, so rich in soil, so congenial in climate, so happily situated for internal as well as foreign communication, possessed of such a variety of natural productions, and so capable of increasing them, that to rise as rapidly, and to become as powerful as the

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United States, for instance, they require nothing but a government promising as much freedom and security to the seller as they do. For even under a government constituted as that of Russia is, and in spite of the frequent wars which this power has carried on against the Turks and Persians, which have necessarily operated as a great drawback upon the prosperity of the provinces bordering so closely upon the seat of them, they have, ever since Catherine and Alexander dispossessed the Turks and Tartars of a portion of them, and secured the others against the incursions of these barbarians, increased so rapidly in population, wealth, and importance, that they may now be considered as the most promising provinces of the empire, and as the gra-

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nary of Europe. The towns of Odessa, Theodosia, Kertch and Taganrog, which forty years ago formed but so many collections of hovels, tenanted by poor Russian fishermen, or lazy Tartars, now contain numerous industrious and wealthy inhabitants, generally residing in well-built brick or stone houses; and abound likewise in splendid edifices dedicated to the comforts, the industry, and the religious worship of the public. The country around them consisted formerly of immense grass-covered plains, called steppes, which, in the possession of the Tartars, were turned to little or no account; it is now, however, broken up by the plough, and produces rich crops of wheat, which are exported to all parts of the world. But although wheat may at present be considered as the staple commodity of the country, there are also large exportations of various other kinds of grain, iron, copper, tallow, flax, leather, skins, furs, and, in short, of every production of Russia, however remote. It may likewise be added, that there are few productions, either of the north or south, which might not be introduced with success into these regions; in the Crimea, and some parts of Taurida, for instance, the vine and the olive might be grown with advantage, since capers, the fruit of a very tender plant, are produced in great quantities, without culture, on the shores of the sea of Azov.

Taganrog was built by Peter the Great in 1696, for the purpose of renewing the ancient trade of Russia with the eastern world. The peace on the Pruth, however, (in 1711) occasioned a temporary interruption to the extensive plans of this extraordinary monarch. They were revived under Catherine II., and will, in all probability, be accomplished during the reign of the present emperor. On this monarch's accession to the throne, he found the port of Taganrog in a neglected state, and ordered it to be

repaired and extended. A banking-house and a quarantine-office were established under his auspices; a governor was appointed; and trade soon began to flourish. Foreign merchants shortly began to establish themselves at this port, and the governments of the countries from which they respectively came, sent or appointed consuls to watch over the interests of their subjects. As trade increased, the town was enlarged and beautified; and the number of warehouses about the exchange already amounts to 170, the building of which alone cost no less than 2,000,000 of roubles.

According to the best accounts the imports at Taganrog, during the ten years ending 1818, amounted in the aggregate to 47,549,785 roubles, and the exports to 67,433,828 roubles. The trade, moreover, has been gradually on the increase, for, in 1809, the imports were 808,775 roubles, and the exports 1,418,251; whilst in 1818 the former amounted to 8,516,775 roubles, and the latter to 13,856,680.

There are various causes which have contributed to the rapid rise of this port. Its situation near the Wolga and at the mouth of the Don renders it preferable to any harbour in the Black Sea, since by means of these two rivers it is enabled to receive a much greater quantity of produce from the interior at a cheaper rate; possesses likewise greater facilities for conveying foreign productions and manufactures into the very heart of the empire, even to Siberia. The wheat grown in the vicinity of Taganrog is also the most esteemed, and fetches the highest prices in the ports of Europe. But, above all, provisions are so plentiful and cheap, that vessels find it more convenient to re-victual here than in any other port.

All these advantages will, however, be greatly increased, if the Government should succeed in uniting the Don with the Wolga. At present, the barges coming down the latter river are unloaded at *Dubowra* (Dubov's-

koi), and carried, together with their cargoes, a distance of sixty wersts, to the staniza of Kalehalinskaya on the Don; here they are again launched into the water, and the goods thus re-embarked are conveyed to the fortress of Rostow, where they are deposited in warehouses; hence they are transported in smaller barges to the vessels in the harbour, or to the exchange at Taganrog. Sometimes this is done by means of the same barges in which they were brought to Rostow; but then they must be lightened on passing the *girles* (a Tartar word, signifying mouths of a river) of the Don, on account of the shallowness of the water. The barges are then sold to the inhabitants of Taganrog for timber and fire-wood; this being the chief want to which this town is exposed.

The country around is a perfect flat, and was, till within the last forty years, a boundless steppe, the abode of innumerable herds of buffaloes, oxen, cows, and flocks of sheep, with which the steppes towards the Don still abound. The land, however, became gradually stocked with settlers, and numerous farm-houses and villages are now continually springing up amidst the endless wheat-fields, unrelieved by any trees, except the few which have latterly been planted, chiefly along the roads, by order of Government. Now and then the eye rests upon an artificial mound, which, according to the tradition current among the peasantry, formerly supported temples of the heathenish Tartars. This opinion seems confirmed by the stone idols which are frequently dug up in them. These are of very coarse workmanship, and are usually placed by the inhabitants along the roads, to serve as guides during a snow-storm. In some places, also, tumuli and ancient fortifications are discovered, but the eye looks in vain for some natural elevation, or a clump of trees, to repose on.

In order to secure vessels against

the dangers of the Azovian sea, in which from eight to twelve ships used annually to be lost, a light-house has been erected on the cape of Bjelorka, 150 wersts from Taganrog; and five others placed on vessels are stationed in the most dangerous parts on both sides of the sea.

If Russia succeeds in establishing a land communication with India and Tartary for the purpose of trade, as she has been trying to do for several years past, by sending embassies to almost every government and horde of Central Asia, this port must grow still more in importance, as it may become, in a great measure, the emporium of the north and east at the same time.

By a late order of the Emperor, Alexander, a new harbour has been opened at Kertch. This small town lies at the foot of a chain of hills, the highest of which is still called the Chair of Mithridates, and at a short distance from the ruins of the ancient city of *Pantikapeum*,* near the straits of Yenikale (Enikale). This harbour, which, by its situation, much resembles that of Constantinople, is formed by a gulf about four miles in depth, making a peninsula, which is connected with the main land of Crimea by the isthmus of Theodosia. A fortress, at the foot of which traces of an ancient pier are still visible, divides the port into two basins. Protected by nature on every side against the wind and waves, the harbour is, at the same time, extensive and convenient, and likewise so safe, that ships wintering here, have been left to lie on the mud, without ever receiving any damage. Ships from the Black Sea may enter or leave this harbour at all seasons of the year, the sandbanks of Yenikale lying beyond Kertch, near the entrance into the sea of Azov.

* *Pantikapeum* was built by a Greek colony from Milet, and subsequently became the capital of the European part of the kingdom of Bosphorus. It was here where Mithridates the Great died.

Kertch is under the same authority as the town of Yenikale, on the other side of the peninsula; the inhabitants of both amounting to about 4,000 souls, for the most part Greeks, who settled here during the reign of Catherine II. The peninsula of Kertch has not yet been sufficiently examined, although every step on it brings us to some monuments of the mercantile industry and splendour of the Greeks, Venetians, or Genoese, who had successively settled on these coasts. The prospect of prosperity is now much greater than it ever was before, the sphere of commercial enterprise and communication being infinitely more extensive. The country around Kertch is as yet, however, but little cultivated, owing to the apathy and want of agricultural skill of the Tartars, who at present inhabit it. But any industrious Europeans who might settle here, will find this part of Krimæ as productive as any other district of that fertile province. The rich pastures of this peninsula support numerous herds of cattle of a large size, and flocks of black and grey sheep, called Astrachan, the skins of which are so much valued. These animals require here neither a winter-stock of provisions, nor any buildings to shelter them. Some of the Tartar princes also keep studs. There are, likewise, Angola and Astrachan goats of the same race as those which were lately imported into France. Fishing is carried on to a considerable extent in the neighbouring seas; and game is very abundant on shore. Salt may be obtained in large quantities, and serve as an article of coasting-trade, and for salting meat and fish for exportation. Besides the common salt, Glauber salt is obtained. The neighbouring hills abound in sulphurous springs, naptha, yellow ochre, blue iron-clay, and another species of clay of uncommon fineness, of which, probably, the ancient inhabitants of the Bosphorus used to make their beautiful vases, specimens of which are still

found among the ruins of their ancient capital. There are also great quantities of stones for building, and springs of excellent water. Indeed, nature seems to have qualified this harbour in an eminent degree, to be one day one of the most considerable places of commerce in the Russian dominions. The produce of the country may be collected from the rivers and ports of the sea of Azov, and brought here in small coasting vessels, by which means ships which are not fit for the navigation of that sea, or which arrive at a season too far advanced to venture upon it, may take in their cargoes here, and sailing along the coasts, reach their destinations in safety. The country of the Tchernomorskoï Cossacs, situated on the opposite shore of the straight, is very fertile, and supports countless herds and flocks; fishing is carried on by the inhabitants to a considerable extent. The agriculture of this people, encouraged by the new market which will now be opened for them at Kertch, will furnish rich supplies for trade, and a new market will be found among them in return.

The privileges granted to this port are similar to those of Taganrog and Theodosia; and we doubt whether it will not, in the course of a few years, rival even the former. It receives considerable advantages from its proximity to the Tcherkese, and still more to Abasia, a country of Mount Caucasus, inhabited by a numerous and independent race of people. Its abundance of salt will give great stimulus to this trade, as salt is the medium of exchange among the mountaineers of those regions. The Russian Government, aware of this circumstance, allows merchants to purchase salt from its own lakes at the crown price, and to import, for the space of ten years, duty free, any of the produce of the Tcherkese and Abasia countries, such as horses (of a most beautiful breed), dried skins, peltry, wax, honey, timber of various

kinda, gall-nuts, dried fruit, laurel-leaves, &c. The Russian goods which are used in exchange in this trade, are likewise permitted to be exported without duty, for the same term.

This trade was at one time carried on by the Genoese with considerable advantage to themselves; and was continued in a flourishing condition till the fall of Constantinople put a stop to their navigation on the Black Sea. Ruins of their various factories are still seen on the shores of the Tcherkese and Abasia countries, and the esteem in which their memory is yet held among those nations, is an evident proof that the advantages of the trade then carried on were mutual, and that they might be made so again.

The countries about the Bosphorus contain, however, other treasures besides those of commerce and agriculture to which we have alluded; we mean the treasures of antiquity, hidden either among mouldering ruins, or in the bosom of the earth. These countries, which are so well described by Strabo, were at one period the seats of learning, of arts and sciences, and commerce; but by a succession of internal revolutions, and invasions by barbarians, especially those of the Tartars under Gengis Khan and his successors, have reduced them to a desert, and swept their inhabitants from the face of the earth. Not a town, nor village, nor temple of that prosperous age have remained; all has sunk under the merciless hand of the devastating hordes. All human habitations were razed to the ground, the temples were demolished, the statues broken, and the precious remains of Roman and Greek art used for

foundations of tasteless mosques. The towns and villages that were rebuilt by the Tartars and Turks are comparatively few; and more has been done towards the restoration of the country within the short period during which it has been in the possession of the Russians, than in the 500 years it was held by the Mohammedans. In the vicinity of Kertch we find the ruins of *Pantikapæum* and *Nymphæum*; and those of *Cimmeria* and *Phangoria*, two cities equally important for commerce and power, on the adjoining island of Taman. Those very ancient edifices called Cyclopian, are very numerous about here, and are probably the receptacle of treasures of art equally ancient, since by their gigantic strength they withstood even the demolishing fury of the Tartars.

Scientific researches have been made here from time to time, since Taurida has belonged to Russia, and been restored to civilization, but they were only partial; and the discoveries that have been made of statues, inscriptions, vases, medals, and other curiosities, although numerous, have been so scattered about, that they are almost entirely lost to history. It seems, however, that regulations have now been made by the Russian Government to prevent for the future, those partial researches and undistinguishing dilapidations; but it is to be hoped that, at the same time, measures will be taken to make researches general and systematic, and that the remains of antiquity which Taurida still conceals, will not be suffered much longer to moulder uselessly in the earth. Y. Z.

REPLY TO THE MISREPRESENTATIONS OF THE EDINBURGH REVIEW ON THE COMPANY'S CHINA-TRADE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: An attack has been made upon the East-India Company's China monopoly, in an article in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*,

containing little that is new in point of argument, but quite unprecedented, I believe, in the violence of its invectives.

It repeats the twice-refuted tale* of the extraordinary expensiveness and extravagance of the Company's establishment at Canton; and then, on hardly any other foundation than the supposed result of a comparison between certain price-currents of teas sold in the markets of the Continent and America, and the official accounts of the Company's sales in Leadenhall Street, at once charges the Court of East-India Directors with "unparalleled rapacity," "scandalous imposition," "barefaced robbery," and the "plunder of their fellow-citizens."

From the above specimen, it is easy to judge of the tone and temper in which the accusation is made. Language such as this was often employed, and no doubt with considerable success, in exciting the public indignation against the supposed delinquencies of certain of the Company's servants in India, some thirty years ago: but really, in the present day, and when applied to the public proceedings of public bodies in this country, it is little else than ridiculous, and with every unprejudiced mind must weaken the cause it is intended to support; like overstrained arguments which overshoot the mark they aim at, and, by attempting to prove too much, prove nothing.

Nevertheless it must be confessed that the arithmetical statements which are the pretext for their high-sounding charges, deserve some examination. The conclusion which the reviewer draws—that the public in England actually pay (exclusive of the tax) about two millions sterling more for the tea which they consume, than they would do if the trade were free—is, no doubt, if the fact be so, a serious national grievance. It is, therefore, undoubtedly of some importance to ascertain in what manner this extraordinary assertion is attempted to be substantiated.

The chief burthen of this supposed grievance (more than two thirds of the whole amount) is stated to be sustained on the article of *congo*; and in order to prove the comparatively high price in London of this species of tea, a New York price-current of the year 1823 is quoted, in which *congo* tea appears to have sold in that market, on an average rate, at 7½d. per lb. English money, just 1d. less per lb. than *bohea* tea at the same time and place.

Now every person who is in the least degree acquainted with that subject, knows that the tea which the English dealers denominate *congo*, is a species far superior in quality to that denominated *bohea*; and every person who has ever been concerned in the tea trade in China knows equally well that the *congo* tea costs in the Canton market, on an average, at least twice as much as the *congo* of the American price-current is stated to have fetched in the market of New York.

Nothing can be more evident, therefore, than that this American *congo* is a tea of a totally different quality from that which we consume under the same denomination in England, and that, consequently, the cheapness of the former, is no proof whatever of the dearness of the latter: we might as well contrast the low prices of *Bristol* or *Irish* diamonds in the Palais Royal at Paris, with the high prices asked for *real* diamonds in Bond Street, and impute the difference entirely to the extortion and "unparalleled rapacity" of our London jewellers.

In fact, the lowness of the prices of teas in the markets of the Continent and America, compared with those of teas of the same denomination in England, is precisely what was to have been expected. It would have reflected little credit on the discrimination of the servants of the Company in China if this had been otherwise. It is notorious that they have the re-

* Miscellaneous Notices on China, p. 199, 366, 367.

fusal of all, or nearly all, the teas, especially congoes, which are brought to market at Canton; and it would certainly have been somewhat extraordinary if the teas which they had been at the pains of selecting for their employers, did not, after all, prove better, and sell at higher prices than those which they had left in the market.

The fact, indeed, of the great superiority of the teas sold in the British market has never been denied; but the Reviewer has found it convenient entirely to overlook it on the present occasion, for the sake of his argument. The following admission on the subject, by one of the most decided opponents* of the monopoly, taken from the report of his evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Foreign Trade, is pretty conclusive.

"The East-India Company are, at present, almost the sole purchasers of genuine good teas at Canton; what the Americans take are mostly *old teas*, or of *inferior quality*; and the same may be said with regard to ships of continental Europe." P. 237.

Having thus pretty well disposed of the main charge against the East-India Company, and the Directors, it remains to say a few words in vindication of their servants in China.

It is alleged that the Supracargoes receive very large fixed salaries in addition to a commission estimated to produce upon an average about £155,000 a year, besides the free enjoyment of a luxurious table: and all this for only doing a duty similar to that which is infinitely better done for the Americans by a Consul with a salary of £200 a year.

First, with respect to their emoluments, the Supracargoes have no fixed salaries; and the commission divided amongst them amounts upon an average to little more than *half* the amount stated; and their "luxurious table" is neither more nor less than an

ordinary, provided chiefly for the use of the guests who have an official claim to be invited to it, and in no essential respect better than the private tables of the captains of ships, except that it is, of course, upon a larger scale.

Secondly; with respect to the duties to be performed. These have been already described very much at large in a work, from which it will be sufficient to quote that the Supracargoes are "charged with the sale of the imported, and the purchase of the exported cargoes of twenty or thirty ships of the largest class, with all the details of loading and unloading; the examination, selection, and appropriation of the goods; the adjustment of loans, bills, exchanges, and treasury accounts, with other matters of finance such as commerce on so large a scale must require; with an extensive correspondence with the several Presidencies of India, from each of which they receive considerable annual consignments; besides a much more frequent and voluminous correspondence with their principals at home; with all the requisite diaries, ledgers, books of accounts, and other records connected therewith, registered in duplicate and triplicate on account of the risk of loss in the course of their transmission home; and all this in a minuteness of detail, certainly not very usual, but which the East-India Company, in their jealous anxiety to insure a proper discharge of a trust executed at so great a distance, deem it expedient to require."

To the above summary must be added "the previous contracts and other arrangements that precede the arrival of the ships, the local difficulties of a commercial nature which are occasionally to be contended with; the superintendence of the affairs of such Chinese merchants as happen to fall into a state of embarrassment or insolvency; the regulation and superintendence of the shipping of the Company while at the port of Canton; and, though last not least, "their

* J. F. Mitchell, Esq.

official intercourse, direct or indirect, verbal or by letter, with the Chinese Provincial Government," to which *official intercourse*, almost every privilege which, by connivance or express concession, the trade (American as well as English) at present enjoys, may in fact be attributed, instead of its being left, as it otherwise must have been, "at the mercy of the interested combinations of a few privileged Hong merchants, and of the unchecked violence and rapacity of a corrupt magistracy 1,500 miles from the seat of the empire."*

When the above facts were considered, which are too notorious to be denied, I think the comparison which has been drawn between the duties of the *Supracargoes* and those which fall to the lot of the *American Consulship*, an office which is little more than nominal, and generally performed by some of the American agents in China, with little or no salary, for the sake of the name, may safely be left to the contempt and ridicule it merits.

Having thus, I hope, successfully vindicated the *Supracargoes* from the charge of deriving excessive emoluments from sinecure places, little else remains to be said on the subject; for the Reviewers themselves distinctly disclaim any intention of insinuating any thing to their *personal* prejudice. The following passage is taken from a former article on the same subject: "It is needless, we hope, to say that nothing can be further from our intention than to insinuate any thing whatever to the personal prejudice of the gentlemen of the factory in China. Some of them, we know, are persons of the greatest talent and respectability; and all of them, we believe, too good for their employment." No. 58, p. 440.

* Miscellaneous Notices relating to China, p. 194 and 306.

Concluding what the employment of the *Supracargoes* really is, this is certainly high praise. The Appendix to the Report of the Committee of Foreign Trade of the House of Commons furnishes us with a similar testimony in their favour, from an eye-witness, and (one might suppose) a hostile one, as he was a strenuous advocate for a free trade. He was naturally asked by the Committee whether he had not seen "any laxity or inattention to business on the part of the Company's servants;" but he was too honest and candid to attempt to bolster up a false theory with a personal calumny, and immediately replied, "NO, CERTAINLY NOT." P. 279.

I cannot conclude this letter without contrasting the proceedings of the English and the Americans at Canton in cases of homicide. When we consider, on the one hand, "the disinterested, fearless, and (in every instance for these last thirty years) successful exertion of the *Supracargoes* in protecting British subjects who may happen to become the innocent and unhappy object of unsubstantiated and unproved charges, and thus preventing them from falling victims to the unprincipled and undistinguishing severity of Chinese law;" and when we see, on the other, the miserable and humiliating sacrifices of life and honour to which the unhappy Americans (in their disunited state, under what is called a free trade) are compelled to submit; I think we shall want no other testimony of the superior excellence of that system which not only places our trade in such honourable hands, but which strengthens those bands with an influence capable of being applied to such beneficial and important purposes.

I am, Sir, &c.

AMICUS.

March 11, 1824.

Review of Books.

Abdallah : an Oriental Poem, in three Cantos ; with other Pieces. By HORACE GWYNNE. London, 1824.

THE small space we are able to allot in our present number to subjects of a light and entertaining character will oblige us to be very brief in our notice of this volume.

The scene of the poem is Arabia ; and the poet has certainly chosen the most interesting period of Arabian history—the reign of the Prophet, when fanaticism was at its height, both amongst his own followers and the tribes which opposed him. The poem opens with a description of a defeated band of Sabæan* Arabs who had escaped from a severe skirmish, in which the troops of Mohammed had been successful. Their leader, Abdallah, the son of a chief named Al Melech, is described as racked with all the fanatical fury of a fiend. He reproaches his followers for their cowardice, and declares his resolution of going instantly alone to Mecca, and assassinating Mohammed, though surrounded by his guards. In his way he passes over the field of the late battle, where he performs the last offices for a dying enemy, from whom he receives one of the Prophet's standards, with a request that he would deliver it to Mohammed himself, as sent from the dying Hamsa.

Immediately after this Zoharah, or the planet Venus personified, appears to him in a vision, as related in the following extract :

Low by the dead man's side
Abdallah sate ; before his eyes there came,
Borne on a cloud of bright ethereal flame,
A form of Heaven, to whom the Grecians
gave,
Back in the olden time, the green sea-
wave

For mother, fair Aphrodita, whose shrine
Rose bright in every clime, her doubtful
line

Obstructing not her worship. Loosely
thrown

Over her shape of snow, to which the
stone

Of Pharos, when compared, were dark,
there flowed

Drapery of ether ; in her face there glowed
Beauty and heavenly youth ; her full dark
eye,

Her hair, her bosom heaving with the
sigh

Of ecstasy, her lips, her gait, her air,
Spoke her the queen of all that's bright
and fair.

To this ethereal form the youth had knelt
From infancy, and in his soul there dwelt
Ecstatic harmonies of love, that none
But those who bask beneath the burning
sun

Of Araby can feel. Zoharah's eye
Beamed on his awe-struck visage raptu-
rously,

And searched his soul, where in combus-
tion lay

Strange elements, and thoughts, in one of
clay

Seeming divine ; then speaking in a tone
Mellifluously rich, and flowing on,
Like the soft murmur of the vernal wind
Rippling the waters. " Nerve thy daring
mind,

Son of Al Melech, for the hand of fate
Is strong upon thee : dark and desolate
Hath he of Mecca sworn to leave my
shrine,—

A dwelling for the solitary stork ! 'tis
thine,

Thou child of piety, to work the will
Of all-foreseeing Heaven : my banner still
Shall, as from infancy, be o'er thy head,
In constant, holy, watchful fondness
spread !

Thou seest in yon dark arch my purer
home

Of everlasting brightness ; down the dome
Of night it shoots its sparkling argent
ray,

Cheering with light the dim and pathless
way.

* Worshippers of the moon and stars

There shalt thou live, when loosed from
 clay, and there,
 When pain, and grief, and long-remembered
 care
 Molest not, revel in the perfect bliss
 God has so wisely banished from this
 Most, wicked world. The maids who
 bloom on high,
 In the ærial bowers of yon sweet sky,
 From the gross taints of this gross world
 are free,
 Perfect and beautiful,—resembling me !”

With the standard committed to him by Hamsa, and under the disguise of an Emir, Abdallah proceeds to Mecca, and readily obtains admittance, though not unsuspected, even into the presence of Mohammed. His firm resolve had been to pierce him to the heart ; but the first view of the Prophet not shewing him as the monster which he had pictured to his imagination, he hesitates ; and Mohammed recognizes him as the son of his oldest and once most intimate friend. Notwithstanding Abdallah's firm belief in fatalism, his heart is softened, and he accepts the proffered invitation to remain as the cherished guest of the very man for whose blood he was, but a moment before, thirsting with the savage fury of a demoniacal fanatic. Mohammed has a lovely daughter named Leilah. Abdallah, of course, conceives an affection for her, and she for him. Difference of faith prevents, for some time, an open declaration of his feelings ; at length, however, he woos her in the eastern style by presenting her with a rose-bud, and quickly perceives that his affection is returned.

An incident which occurs shortly after, recalls him from these tender scenes to the ferocious habits of his early life.

One night, as on the caverned height
 Of Arafat he stood, a light
 Sparkling and glowing, large and bright,
 Gleamed on the distant plain ; the wind
 Roared through the caverns, Heaven re-
 signed

Its radiance, and the sulphurous clouds
 Spread wide and low their sable shrouds ;
 The thunder growled o'er head, the flash
 Of lightning, heralding its crash,
 Shot forth its vivid flame, and rent
 The dark womb of the firmament ;
 But still the flame on earth burned on
 Its steady course, and moved and shone,
 As if in mockery of the storm
 That raged through Heaven—its change-
 less form

Was like the world's—and in the pause
 That followed when their fiery jaws
 The clouds had rent, there seemed to rise
 Wild, broken music, faint replies
 Were whispered from the rocks, till o'er
 The plain the bursting thunder's roar
 Echoed—all else was buried then
 In its deep voice.

Down through the glen,
 Lit by its lambent flame, he flew
 Towards the fire, the storm still blew
 Tempestuously, and every blast
 Howled through the rent rocks as it passed.
 When on the plain, the even view
 Was unobstructed, and the hue
 Of the bright flame still brighter grew.
 Abdallah's heart was brave as e'er
 Beat in man's breast, but a strange fear
 Mixed with his feelings, as he came
 Nearer this wild portentous flame :
 Beneath its brilliant rays there moved
 A sable group ; the wish approved
 By reason to inspect the deed
 That thus in darkness veiled its head
 Urged him along.

The yielding sand
 Received his silent footsteps, and
 Even had it not, the rushing wind,
 Shaking the desert palms behind,
 They now were leaving, would have
 drowned
 All traces of a milder sound.
 With beating heart and indrawn breath,
 Fearing to wake the air, lest death
 From some unearthly hand might fly
 Upon its murmur ; drawing nigh,
 Upon a palankeen where flowers
 That once had graced the loveliest bowers
 Lay strewn in robe of white,
 With countenance turned on the light,
 A female corpse he saw ; on high,
 Flaming and hissing through the sky,
 On a dark massive pillar reared,
 The orb of living fire appeared.
 Surrounded by such awful gloom,
 Like the lone lamp that lights the tomb

Of mausoleum'd kings, that throws
Its everlasting light, it rose ;
Or like the infant sun, which cast
At random through the infinite waste
Of night, created in his flight
Heaven's fairest forms of laughing light.

The silent train passed swiftly on,
Mounting the ridgy heights of stone,
That form Arabia's mural crown,
From which proud Liberty looks down
On groves, and streams, and plains, and
towers,
Glittering with gold, and gemmed with
flowers,

And smiles to think the sacred spot
Has never been a tyrant's lot.
As up the steepy hills he climbed,
Abdallah felt his soul sublimed.
The storm that raged did seem to give
Part of its own prerogative

To those who felt it ; fierce and strong
The rocks' rude pinnacle it swept ;
And the first drops it strewed along

Seemed burning tears by demons wept.
At length the torrents poured ; the still
Moss-bedded, crystal mountain rill
Swelled to a torrent, roared and dashed
To meet the lightning as it flashed.
Still did the hissing fire erect

Its long and trembling conic crest ;
Through rival elements, unchecked,

Scattering its seeds that never rest.
And still the Ghebers, for 'twas they
Who trod this pathless mountain-way,
Bearing the symbol, pure and bright,
Of him who called the world from night,
Moved on, and felt nor dread nor fear
While God's vicegerent blazed so near.

The corpse is conveyed to a cave,
which is in fact a Gheber sepulchre.
Abdallah is discovered as an intruder,
and is about to be sacrificed to the
sudden fury of the band, when its
chief interposes, and demands an
explanation of his reasons for thus
prying into their sacred mysteries.
On relating his history he is at once
excused, informed that his father is
near at hand, and speedily conducted
to him. The admonitions of his parent,
and the fanatical and vindictive
feeling pervading all around him, urge
him to renounce his tender feelings, and
turn his thoughts to vengeance. Leilah,
however, he cannot wholly forget.

The Ghebers and Sabæan Arabs who,
notwithstanding their mutual animosities,
had associated in common cause
against Mohammed, immediately after
advance against Mecca.

The poet now returns to Leilah,
whom he describes, with somewhat too
much warmth of colouring, as reposing
in her garden bower. Abdallah suddenly
appears before her, and urges
her to fly with him. She hesitates :
but finally consents. At this moment
she is stabbed by Omar, Mohammed's
principal general, who had accidentally
discovered the interview. A combat
ensues between Omar and Abdallah.
The latter is successful, and on the
point of dispatching his adversary,
when he is surrounded by the guards
of the Prophet, and only rescued by
the sudden and unexpected appearance
of the Gheber chief.

In agony of soul Abdallah returns
to his friends, and prepares for instant
vengeance. Advancing in front of his
troops, he observes an arrow drop at
his feet with a letter attached to it.
He opens the letter and reads as follows :

"Thy Leilah sleeps ! Her spirit, ere
it passed
The mortal bourne, upon thy image last
Dwelt with a fearful clinging. Eager
death,
Ere it absorbed the small remains of breath,
These words permitted :—' Go, Honaiah,
go,
And let the youthful Chief of Tayef know
His image will not leave me—nearing
skies,
Celestial bowers, unfading Paradise,—
God does not banish it ! But when this
breast
Shall have been hushed to deep eternal rest,
Tell him his Leilah does not bid him yield
His honour up ; but if the battle-field
Bring my loved sire before him, let him
spare,
As he would God's eternal mercy share !'
Such were her latest words !"

He strictly obeys the injunction :
but seeks eagerly for Omar, whom he
at length discovers ; and they retire
together for single and vindictive con-

flict. Abdallah is again triumphant; but is treacherously pierced with an arrow when on the point of accomplishing his victory. Omar returns in time to save his master and completely to defeat the infidels.

It is evident, from this hasty outline, that the plot of this little poem is very simple; indeed it is somewhat barren in incident. The performance, however, shews traces of genius, which we shall be glad to see better cultivated on a future occasion. The extracts we have given are perhaps the best specimens we could have selected, and are very creditable to the writer. Mr. Gwynne possesses an imagination which is certainly rich and vivid. He seems to have adopted intentionally an impetuous and careless style, as being characteristic of Eastern poetry; in our opinion, however, he has carried this principle too far. Much of his versification is exceedingly harsh. But we must notice a still greater fault, and that is an inverted style. Whenever the natural order of a sentence is changed, whether in prose or poetry, obscurity is the consequence; and no writer can be read with interest who is hard to be understood. We are sure that, if our author would follow with more filial obedience the instructions and example of the old and standard masters of British verse, his productions would command more general interest, for his ideas and language would then become more simple, chastened, and correct.

We do not think it probable that poems on eastern subjects will ever become popular in England. Popular poetry will always be found to contain a large infusion of national sentiment. Now, as there is little or no accordance between the habits and feelings of Eastern and Western nations, there can be little in Oriental fictions, even though founded on historical facts, to awaken the sympathies of a British public. If there are any tribes of Asiatics which command much interest in a British bosom, they are the

relics of the ancient followers of Zoroaster. Mr. Gwynne has availed himself of the subject; but it is one which has been often handled, and the interest of it cannot last for ever. But although Eastern tales, in the dress of British poetry, may never become popular, they will not be without their benefit; for they cannot fail to render us, in some measure, more familiar with the characteristic peculiarities of nations with which, though at the distance of half the globe, we are intimately bound by national ties and Christian obligations. With this feeling, we shall welcome Mr. Gwynne on any future opportunity.

Sketches in India. By WM. HUGGINS.
London, 1824.

AN historical work consisting of twenty tomes could scarcely have commenced with more pompous language than that which Mr. Huggins has employed in the first pages of his thin volume. He professes, within the space of about two hundred pages, to inform the minds of his European readers upon every important question of Indian policy, and to render them as intimately acquainted with every thing relating to our Eastern empire, as if their whole lives had been spent in that quarter. We do not much quarrel with him, however, for what he has *not* told us; such discrepancies we willingly lay to the charge of his 200 pages: but we are seriously disposed to question his right of relating circumstances which never happened. Let him be cautious how he tampers with the characters of other people; and whenever, as an impartial historian, he mentions circumstances that are not creditable to the parties concerned, let him be sure that he possesses the necessary proofs to substantiate his assertions. It may be very well for a common newspaper to talk about General A. and Colonel B., but we would whisper in Mr. Huggins' ear, that it would be far more respectable

and on consulting a pocket compass, it was found (as Col. Lambton used humorously to say) that the stars were right!

A letter was read from the chief secretary to Government, presenting to the Society seven copper-plates with Sanscrit inscriptions, recently discovered in a field near the junction of the Burna Nullah with the Ganges at Benares. The secretary to the Society also read a translation of the inscriptions and remarks by Capt. Fell, with additional observations by himself. These inscriptions, and other authorities to be met with in the volumes of the Asiatic Researches, furnish a tolerably satisfactory record of the series of princes who reigned at Kanooj and Delhi, in the period that intervened between the first aggressions of the Mussulmans, and the final subversion of the native states in the upper parts of Hindoostan. They are, with one exception, records of grants made in the reign of Jaya-Chandra, the last of the rival house of Kanooj, who survived but a very short time the downfall of that of Delhi, to which he contributed not only by previous contests for pre-eminence, but even, if the Mussulman writers are to be believed, by an actual alliance with the invaders.

A statistical account of Kemaon by Mr. Traill was laid before the Society; and also a series of tables of the barometer and thermometer, by Capt. J. A. Hodgson, surveyor-general.

The secretary submitted a private letter from Mr. Gerard, forwarding his Vocabularies of the Hill Dialects, conceiving them likely to be acceptable to the Society. — [*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*, Sept. 11.

CALCUTTA MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.

At the meeting of the Medical and Physical Society held lately, there was a very numerous attendance of members and of visitors interested in the prosperity of the institution. Two distinguished individuals, Major-General Hardwicke and the Hon. Sir C. Grey, of Madras, were elected honorary members of the Society, and several new names were added to the list of non-residents. We are happy to learn that this is daily increasing, and already comprizes a very large proportion of the medical gentlemen of both services on this establishment, besides some belonging to the sister Presidencies. Among many instructive communications read at the meeting on Saturday, there was one of more particular interest, from its detailing the effects of the new remedy, iodine, in goitre (*ghiga* of the natives). This disease, we understand, is extremely common in some districts of India, and the acquisition of so powerful an agent in its removal becomes therefore an object of the first importance. Though known for several years to the scientific world as a dis-

tinct chemical principle similar to oxygen, chlorine, &c., iodine has but very recently been applied to the practice of medicine, and it is on that account the more essential, that every fact connected with its administration in goitre, or other diseases, should be carefully noted and recorded. We should be glad to know whether, as it is a marine production, some plants, or *fuci*, may not be found on the shores of India, to yield iodine in greater abundance than those from which it has hitherto been obtained at home. This would seem highly probable, from the water of the ocean containing a larger proportion of saline ingredients in hot than in temperate climates; and thereby, it may be presumed, imparting a character of greater intensity to the vegetable elements in whose formation it is accessory. Another subject of great interest to all classes of the community was brought before the meeting, namely, the destruction occasioned to timber by various kinds of insects. Specimens of the paroges were exhibited, of the temas fatalis, or white ant, and the teredo navalis; and the members were solicited to direct their researches with a view to discover the best mode of preventing these destructive effects. — [*Ind. Gaz.*

RUSSIAN CHINESE LITERATI.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, 1824.

Ever since the year 1728, when the treaty of peace and commerce was concluded between Russia and China, our Government has maintained at Pekin an Archimandrite and four ecclesiastics, to whom as many young men were added, to learn the Chinese language, and to serve, in the sequel, as interpreters, as well on the frontiers as in the department of foreign affairs at St. Petersburg. Hitherto no persons have returned to Russia from this establishment who have done any important service to literature; but the archimandrite Hyacinthus, who has lately returned from China, differs from all his predecessors. Astonishment is excited by the zeal with which he has applied to the Chinese and other languages, and by the important works which he has composed during his residence at Pekin: viz. 1. A General History of China, from the year 2357 before the birth of Christ, to the year 1633 of the Christian era, 9 vols. folio;—2. A Geographical and Statistical Description of the Chinese Empire, with a large map, in the five principal languages spoken by the people, in 2 vols. folio;—3. The Works of Confucius, translated into Russian, with a Commentary;—4. A Russian and Chinese Dictionary;—5. Four works on the Geography and History of Thibet, and of Little Bucharja;—6. The History of the Land of the Mongols;—7. The Code of Laws given by the Chinese Government to the Mongol Tribes;

—8. An accurate Description of the City of Pekin;—9. Description of the Dykes and Works erected to confine the Waters of the Yellow River, followed by an accurate Description of the Great Canal of China. Besides these Chinese works translated into Russian, the Archimandrite Hyacinthus has written several treatises on the manners, customs, festivals, and domestic employments of the Chinese, and on their military art, and on the manufactures and branches of industry in which they excel.

The interest which the Emperor Alexander takes in every thing that can contribute to the glory of the empire and of his government, and to all that can extend the sphere of useful knowledge, gives reason to hope that the Russian Government will afford the learned Archimandrite the necessary means to print the literary treasures which he has brought with him from China. —[*Literary Gazette*.]

TRAVELS OF M. BERGGREEN IN THE EAST.

M. Berggreen, Chaplain to the Swedish Legation at Constantinople, who commenced in 1820 a tour in Asia and Africa, has been obliged to return to Sweden, after a severe illness; but he has brought with him, from the Maronite convent of Antara, situated on Mount Lebanon, where he passed some time, many curious observations, and a copy of the pretended Holy Scriptures of the Druses; a book filled, he says, with abominable doctrines. The geography of Mount Lebanon is very different from the account given of it by Volney. —[*Literary Gazette*.]

PRESERVATION OF SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

Sir H. Davy and Sir Robert Seppings have been at Portsmouth, applying a chemico-mechanical process, by way of experiment, for the preservation of shipping. This consists of the introduction of iron or zinc in union with the coppering on the bottoms of vessels, by which means their sheathing is rendered electro-negative, and resists the corrosive action of the salt-water. The Samarang, of 28 guns; the Manby, gun-brig; and several boats have been coppered on the new principle.

COAL IN SYRIA.

A stratum of coal, of considerable thickness, has been discovered in Syria, a few miles inland from the coast; and a pit or mine has been opened, from whence the Pacha of Egypt is preparing to draw supplies for the steam-boats which he is intending to employ on the Nile and its branches.

SHERWAROYAH HILLS.

According to a register published in the Madras Gazette, the greatest height of the

thermometer on the Sherwaroyah hills during last month (July), between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. was 69; the least height 60. The register is headed by the following gratifying communication, addressed to the Editor.

"I send you a register of the thermometer on the Sherwaroyah hills for the month of July: the thermometer was kept in a house covered with grass.

"The months of May, June, and July, are the hottest; and in this year they have been more hot than usual, owing to the quantity of rain which has fallen having been less. The climate is delightful. The black and yellow raspberry are common, and so are the orange and the lime, which grow wild; some peach trees, and a China plum tree, planted in October last, have already yielded fruit. English apple trees, the Cape and Tirthoot pear, the Cape peach, and China flat peach, which have been brought from Bangalore, are all in a thriving state. The strawberries are excellent; and Europe vegetables of every description grow most luxuriantly." —[*Mad. Cour.*, Aug. 16.]

NORTH-EASTERN COAST OF SIBERIA.

Capt. Cochrane, after two years' exploration of the north-eastern coast of Siberia, has ascertained that there is no junction between the continents of Asia and America.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The meetings of this society, during the last few months, have been very interesting. Amongst the papers that have been read, we may particularly notice a memoir on the Natural History, &c. of a portion of Afghanistan, by the late Capt. Gilbert Blane;—the Chinese Regulations for the Trade with Russia (communicated by Sir G. T. Staunton, Bart.);—the Metaphysical System of Gotam, a Hindoo philosopher, by the Director, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq.;—and an Account of the Indian Fig Tree, as described both by ancient and modern writers, by the Secretary, Dr. Noehden.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 13.—This day being the fourth anniversary of the Society, a numerous meeting of the members took place at their apartments in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, when a very satisfactory report upon the state of the Society's affairs and proceedings during the last year was read, and ordered to be printed. This report paid a due tribute of respect to several members which the Society has lost by death in the last year, and particularly to Colonel Lambton, of Madras, and Dr. Walbeck, of the Observatory of Abö. It gives a succinct account

in an author of his pretensions to publish names candidly and fully. We may also hint to him, that if the parties should be dead, he will run no risk of legal consequences.

Whatever may have been Mr. Hugins' successes as an indigo planter, we think that he might have regained his temper during a four months' voyage to England; at all events, that he need not have vented his spleen upon those who have never injured him, and whom, it is very probable, that he has never seen.

What is most entertaining about the

book is, its pretension to impartiality; this, however, we shall leave to the impartial reader.

As we do not intend to follow the author into the wide field in which he has been expatiating, three quarters of a page will abundantly answer our purpose: we therefore take leave of him.

P.S. We hope that a new title will be invented for the next work upon India; the one at the head of this article having been appropriated on no less than four occasions within the last few years.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

A meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartments, Chowringhee, on Wednesday evening, the 3d September: J. H. Harington, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Professor Fraehn, proposed at the last meeting, was elected an honorary member, and Mr. T. Thomason a member of the society.

Letters were received from the Horticultural, Geological, and Astronomical Societies of London, acknowledging the receipt of the volumes of the *Researches* presented to them by the Asiatic Society.

A letter was read from H. T. Colebrooke, Esq., announcing his having dispatched a copy of the index to the first fourteen volumes of the *Researches*, which has since been received.

A specimen of the aerolite that fell near Allahabad in 1822, was presented by Mr. Nisbet, through Dr. Carey.

A curious species of lizard from the woods of Bancoorah, was presented by Mr. Flatman, of the telegraph department. A dried flying-fish by Mr. Hewitt. Two Otaheitan carved paddles by Capt. Webster, of the ship *Juliana*: these paddles were a personal present from the Queen of Otaheite to the commander of a country ship which touched at the island. Some Hindoo images and rosaries by Mr. Tytler; and an artificial wax candle by Mr. Gibbons.

A letter was read from Mr. Pickering, of Salem, Massachusetts, presenting a copy of Dr. Edwards' *Observations on the Language of the Mubhekaneew Indians*, one of the tribes of the North American Continent, lately published, with notes, by Mr. Pickering.

The third volume, 1822, of the *Indische Bibliothek*, was received from Professor Schlegel. The *Journal Asiatique*, from September 1822 to January 1823, from the Asiatic Society of Paris; and *Rouleaux de Papyrus*, from M. Von Hammer, of Vienna.

Baron de Sacy has completed his second volume of the *Mukaammutee Hurree* in Arabic, and has forwarded a copy to the Society.

The secretary read a biographical sketch of the life of the late Lieut. Col. Lambton, F.R.S., by John Warren, Esq. In this brief memoir the following characteristic anecdote is mentioned. On the 4th of April 1799, General Baird received orders to proceed during the night to scour a tope, where it was supposed that Tippoo had placed an advanced post. Capt. Lambton accompanied him as his staff, and after having repeatedly traversed the tope, without finding any one in it, the General resolved to return to camp, and proceeded accordingly, as he thought, towards headquarters. However, as the night was clear, and the constellation of the great bear was near the meridian, Captain Lambton noticed, that instead of proceeding southerly, as was necessary for reaching the camp, the division was advancing towards the north—that is to say, on Tippoo's whole army; and immediately warned General Baird of the mistake. But the General (who troubled himself little about astronomy) replied, that he knew very well how he was going without consulting the stars. Presently the detachment fell in with one of the enemy's outposts, which was soon dispersed; but this at last led General Baird to apprehend that Capt. Lambton's observation might be correct enough; he ordered a light to be struck,

of the measurement of the largest continuous arc of a meridian yet measured, which occupied the former gentleman upwards of twenty years in India.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 19.—Various meteorological journals and astronomical observations were communicated by Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales.

LINNEAN SOCIETY.

Feb. 3.—Among the presents was a collection of plants made in a journey through Circassia, Persia, and Georgia, by Lieut.-Col. Wright, of the Royal Engineers.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 2.—A paper was read, "On the Geological Structure of St. Jago, one of the Cape de Verd Islands," by Major Colebrooke.

CULTIVATION OF THE CLOVE IN HAYTI.

The clove is now cultivated in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, in the island of St. Domingo. A single tree has pro-

duced sixty pounds, of excellent quality. Might not this plant be cultivated in the south-western part of the United States? —[*American Paper*.]

AEROLITES.

A letter from Molinella, in the legation of Bologna, of the 6th says, "that within the last few days a great number of meteoric stones have fallen in the neighbourhood of the village of Arenazo. The largest of these stones is twelve pounds in weight. Its fall was preceded by claps of thunder of extreme violence, accompanied by wind, a phenomenon which much astonished the inhabitants of the country. The largest aërolite has been taken to the Observatory of Bologna." —[*French Paper*.]

VACCINATION.

The total number vaccinated from 1818 to 1822 in the United Kingdom (excepting the capital) is 327,521, and the total by the stationary vaccinators for the same time, 34,275. In 1821 there were 90,000 persons vaccinated in Ceylon: 20,149 in the Presidency of Fort William; and 22,478 in that of Bombay.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of India. By R. G. Wallace. 8vo. 14s.

On the Colonization of New Zealand; addressed to the People of England. 8vo. 6d.

The History of George Desmonl: founded on Facts which occurred in the East-Indies, and now published as a useful caution to Young Men going out to that country. Post 8vo. 7s.

Preparing for Publication.

The Universal Review; or Chronicle of the Literature of all Nations. No. I. 5s. To be published every two months.

Twelve Views of Calcutta and its Environs, from Drawings executed by James B. Fraser, from Sketches made on the spot.

CALCUTTA PRESS.

Preparing for Publication.

A Code of Signals, for the use of Vessels employed in the Merchant Service, by Capt. Marryatt, R. N.; including a Cypher for Secret Correspondence, and all the Merchants' Ships belonging to the Ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

The Bengal Almanack and Annual Directory for 1824.

The Case of Mr. Erskine, containing an Authentic Statement of the Proceedings against that Gentleman in the Hon. the Recorder's Court of Bombay, in June 1823.

The Bengal Stud Book.

The Calcutta Annual Directory and Register, for the Year 1824.

FRENCH PUBLICATIONS.

Pantheon Egyptien, Collection des Personnages Mythologiques de l'Ancienne Egypte, d'après les Monumens, avec un Texte explicatif; par M. J. F. Champollion le Jeune, et les figures d'après les dessins de M. L. J. J. Dubois. Paris, 1823, in-4to.

In the Press.

Chrestomathie Chinoise, par M. Moulinier, avec nombre de Planches lithographiées.

Dictionnaire Mandchou-Français, par J. Klaproth, un fort volume grand in-8vo.

Fables Arméniennes, nouvellement traduites, avec le texte en regard.

Grammaire Arabe Vulgaire, suivie de Dialogues, de Lettres, et d'Actes de tous genres, par Caussin de Perceval. Vol. in-8vo.

Grammaire Japonaise du P. Rodriguez, traduite sur le Portugais par M. Landresse.

Mémoires relatifs l'Asie, par J. Klaproth. Un vol. in-8vo.

Meng-Tsou, ou Mencius, le plus célèbre philosophe Chinois après Confucius, traduit littéralement au Latin, et revu avec soin sur la version Tartare-Mandchou, avec des Notes par A. Stanislas Julien.

Tableaux Historiques de l'Asie, depuis la Monarchie de Cyrus jusqu'à nos jours; par J. Klaproth. Un vol. in-4to., avec un Atlas in-folio de 25 cartes.

Debates at the East-India House.

East-India House, Feb. 27.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

An adjourned *Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock* was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of continuing the consideration of the following proposition, viz.—

“That application be made to Parliament, in the present Session, for the Repeal of the 46th Clause of the Act of the 53d Geo. III. cap. 155, by which the Court of Directors is prohibited from sending to India, in the capacity of a Writer, any person who shall not have resided during Four Terms at the Haileybury College.”

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq.) acquainted the Court, that it was met, by adjournment, to resume the consideration of the College question.

Previous to the commencement of the regular business of the day,

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* rose, and observed, that having seen in *The Times Newspaper* a paragraph, complaining that at the last Court the reporters had been prevented from occupying the situation which they usually took in that room, he wished to ask whether the Hon. Chairman had sanctioned such a prohibition?—*(Hear !)*

The *Chairman*.—“I can answer most distinctly that no such orders were issued. It was merely directed that none but Proprietors should be admitted into the Court until twelve o'clock. This has been the customary practice. I was, until a late hour yesterday evening, ignorant that any inconvenience had been sustained by the reporters, whose exclusion I certainly do not desire.”—*(Hear !)*

Mr. *Kirkpatrick* wished to know whether he was to understand that the reporters were in future to be allowed their usual indulgence?

The *Chairman*.—“I am at a loss to know the meaning of the expression ‘usual indulgence.’ The first persons entitled to seats in this Court are the Proprietors; that is an undeniable proposition.

Those gentlemen who attend for the public press are at present, I perceive, in that part of the Court where they have been permitted to sit, as a matter of courtesy. I hope they will receive every accommodation; but I cannot be a party to granting that, as a matter of right, which is,

Asiatic Journ.—No. 100.

in fact, a matter of indulgence.”—*(Hear, hear !)**

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird's* motion having been read, the debate on the college question proceeded.

Mr. *Money* said, when he was interrupted on the preceding Wednesday by a Learned Gent. (Mr. Impey), who moved an adjournment, he rose merely to offer a few observations on that part of the speech of the Hon. and Learned Gent. (Mr. R. Jackson), who was now entering the Court, wherein he stated that he would exhibit to the Proprietors what he conceived to be the morality of the College at Hertford; with that view he repeated a quotation from a pamphlet published by Mr. Malthus, and to which he (Mr. Jackson) had referred in a speech made in that Court seven years ago. The Learned Gentleman had, however, introduced only a partial statement of the sentiments of the author; he had stopped short on the material point, and arrived at a very different conclusion, as to the state of the College, from that which the learned writer had intended to be drawn. He deemed it necessary, at the time when what had fallen from the Learned Gentleman was fresh in the recollection of the Court, to make some remarks; but, as the debate had taken a different course, he now requested the indulgence of the Court while he delivered his sentiments on the general question before them; a question which had been temperately and dispassionately introduced by the Hon. Mover; a question which appeared to him to be of vital importance to their civil service in India, and to be intimately connected with the dearest interests of the East-India Company. *(Hear !)* In offering his sentiments, he was unconscious of having his mind under the influence of any bias, which should divest his judgment of that title to impartiality to which other gentlemen, and he doubted not with justice, had laid claim. He had no concern with the foundation of the East-India College, for he was not in England when it was projected; and he was free to confess, that some of the earliest fruits which it produced, and which he had opportunities of very nearly observing

* It may be proper to observe, that, at the preceding debate, on the 25th of February, the reporters were, through some misapprehension, excluded from the body of the Court, where they have been in the habit of sitting. They heard, or rather attempted to hear, the debate from the gallery; but the situation is so extremely inconvenient, the crowd was so great, and the noise so considerable, that it was impossible, at times, to catch what fell from the speakers, whose backs were necessarily turned towards them, when they addressed the Chair.

when in India, gave him no favourable impression of the institution. But, at a later period, when he became intimately acquainted with several of their civil establishment who had been educated there, whose moral character and intellectual acquirements were of the highest order, and when he heard them in glowing terms repeatedly express their obligations to the College, which they revered as their *alma mater*; when they, in fact, reversed the epigrammatic sentiment of the Hon. Mover (Mr. Kinnaird), and instead of describing the system as one which converted a *boon* into a *penalty*, declared that the compulsion which sent them to Haileybury rendered that boon still more valuable; he felt satisfied that, whatever evils existed, and he must be deaf as well as blind who denied their existence, were to be traced to a want of moral principle in some of the students before they went to Haileybury, or to some internal mismanagement of the College, but certainly not to the nature of the institution itself. He must, however, contend that the Court was not the place in which these evils were to be corrected; the Legislature had wisely committed the application of the remedy to another authority—the Court of Directors, under the controul of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India—and with them that right might safely be left; but if they failed in the discharge of their duty, it was certainly competent for this Court to call on them to account for their conduct. When his official situation placed him more in connexion with this College, the opinion he had formed became strengthened; and, notwithstanding the disgraceful scenes of insubordination and riot which had occurred, notwithstanding the reports which were circulated (often, he believed, with much exaggeration) to the prejudice of the College, he had sent his son to that institution without a fear or a doubt, (*hear!*) and he was happy to say the result had amply justified the confidence with which he did so. (*Hear!*) They were now called on, after the existence of this college for twenty years, to apply to Parliament for the repeal of a fundamental clause in the act by which it was instituted, and on which, notwithstanding the disclaimer of such being the intention of the Hon. Mover, he must assert, that the very existence of the College, as to any useful purpose, mainly depended. They were called upon to procure the sanction of the Legislature to those qualifications, the possession of which all admitted to be essential to the efficiency of their civil service in India, being sought elsewhere or any where as well as at the College, which was expressly established to secure the attainment of them, and where alone was to be found concentrated in one consistent comprehensive course of study

and of discipline, all that is requisite on that vast field of public service which our extended empire presents, on which many of the students from Haileybury have highly distinguished themselves, and where now are to be found some of the brightest ornaments that any public service in any country ever produced. It was now, however, proposed, that this system of education and discipline, which, by the 53d of the late King, was made obligatory, should henceforth be *optional*; but to guard against the evil—for the very projectors of the new system apprehended them—to guard against the evil consequences which actually resulted from a latitude of choice in education before the existence of the College, what has the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) proposed? He says, “that those who, availing themselves of the option, decline a college education, must, before they are permitted to proceed to India in the capacity of writers, submit their qualifications and acquirements to the test of a public examination, to be appointed by the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul.” But if these qualifications and acquirements can be as adequately obtained without the pale of the College as within it, then the proposition of the Hon. Gentleman does not go far enough: it ought to extend to the total abolition of an institution, which, upon this presumption, is a lavish and useless expenditure. There is, however, a striking difference between the system in operation and that proposed to be substituted, which need only be pointed out to shew one great cause of the clamour raised against the college. Within the college there must be subordination—without the college there need be none. A simple public examination may be sufficient to try the abilities of a student: it cannot be competent to try his disposition, or his habits of submission to authority; it cannot train him to rule others with moderation, by the early regulation of his own temper and conduct. (*Hear!*) One material object of college discipline is, to nip in the bud the growth of a spirit which, in a soil genial to its production, may ripen into the bitterest fruit. They all knew that great talents were often found in alliance with violent and ungovernable minds; these may lead a young man triumphantly through a public examination, whilst the lurking vices in the character of the youth may wholly escape observation; and they again may become more dangerous and destructive, from the talents with which they are associated; (*hear!*) and if not detected and checked by early discipline, may burst forth in their maturity, when they cannot be controlled, and when their indulgence may lead to incalculable evils. (*Hear!*) It was said, and said truly, in the first part of this debate, that much of the hap-

piness of the millions over whom we rule in India, much of the character and stability of our government, must depend upon the disposition and principle of the embryo statesmen who are selected to fill high and various functions in their civil service in India: but it is important to bear in mind, that for this test of qualification the proposed plan makes no provision; nor is it capable of any adequate to the purpose, or which can stand in competition with the ordeal of a two years' subjection to college discipline, under the vigilant eye and experienced guidance of competent professors—and, he would further say, under the salutary terror to the insubordinate and vicious, of disgrace, expulsion, and loss of appointment. It was natural that those parents who had their fairest hopes of placing their sons in the civil service of the Company blasted, should consider unnecessary, harsh and severe, the penalty of expulsion for disobedience to authority—that they should regard the punishment as exceeding the nature of the offence: but neither the East-India College, nor any other, without the power of inflicting this penalty, could be governed with effect; and, during the whole of this discussion, he had heard but one dissentient voice on that proposition. He would ask, had that discretion been exercised with harshness or excess? During twenty years, what was the number of students admitted to the College, and what the number expelled? There had been 721 students entered during that period, and there were only twenty expulsions. (*Hear!*) If they were to compare that number with the number of young men expelled in the same time from other colleges in this kingdom, it would be found, he thought, far inferior in amount. Of that number were, he believed, the two gallant officers alluded to by the Hon. and Learned Gent. opposite (Mr. Gahagan), who bestowed the severest epithets that language or ingenuity could supply on the barbarity of the expulsion, and sarcastically remarked, that those who were deemed unworthy to serve the East-India Company, were considered very worthy of bearing his Majesty's commission. He (Mr. Money) had authority for saying that one of these gallant officers, and he believed both—

The Hon. D. Kinnaird rose to order. He thought it very hard to have the private character and history of an individual, who had nothing to do with this discussion, brought before the Court.

Mr. Money.—“If what I was about to say could cast even a shade of reflection on those respectable individuals, I should at once sit down; but as what I have to state is to their honour, as it is to the credit of the College, I consider that I am perfectly in order.”

The Chairman.—“Although I am sure my Hon. Friend did not mean to state any thing disrespectful of those gentlemen, still, from the manner in which the intimation has been received, I would put it to him, whether he had not better abstain from any topic that can by possibility disturb the good understanding and harmony which have hitherto prevailed? Though my Hon. Friend may bring forward the subject very temperately, yet it is possible that other gentlemen may not pursue the same course.”

Mr. Money.—After what had fallen from the Chair, he should only state, that his object was fairly to make the striking circumstance to which he was about to refer, when he was so unusually interrupted, subservient to the view which he took of this question. He would, however, waive any further observation on these cases, and proceed with the general discussion. He would venture to assert, without the fear of contradiction, that instances of commotion and expulsion had not been more numerous or more striking at Haileybury than at other collegiate foundations, which have had the influence of ancient character to support them; they should then be rather considered as exceptions from the general reputation of the college, than as forming its more prominent and objectionable features. Allusion was made on Wednesday last to some discreditable scenes and disgraceful acts which had recently occurred in the two first colleges of our great universities; but they have not been considered by the public to have lowered the high reputation of Oxford or Cambridge: but, if such scenes had occurred at Haileybury, they would have been blazoned forth as positive proofs of a vicious system of education, which ought to be suppressed. The trial and condemnation of a student of Trinity had left no blot upon that venerable seat of learning; but had a student at Haileybury been publicly convicted of an act of moral turpitude and sentenced to an ignominious punishment, the stain would have been transferred from the criminal to the college, and deemed indelible. He averred, on the authority of those most competent to decide upon it, that the general conduct of the young men at the East-India College has been orderly and studious, and that the students have been contented and bappy. If he might be permitted to adduce one testimony to this fact, for the accuracy of which the scrupulous regard to truth in the writer enabled him with perfect confidence to vouch, he thought it would go far with the unprejudiced to remove the tendency of the misrepresentations by which the college had been traduced, and to shew the benefits, not only that might be, but which actually were derived from it, were of such magnitude, that no prudent parent properly con-

sulting the welfare of his child, would wittingly forego, and such as no student anxious for his own improvement and future destination, would not be emulous to attain.—(*Hear, hear!*) The letter he would read, was from a student at Haileybury to his father:—

"I feel that the nearer the time approaches when I must quit this place, the more I grow attached to it—the greater esteem I feel for the institution, and those who direct it: for I can truly say, I have never spent a happier year and a half than I have here, and shall always remember it with the most pleasing associations. I believe there are not a few who will leave this spot with the same impressions. Our lectures, too, this term, have been most interesting, particularly those of the Principal; our Latin subject being *De Naturâ Deorum*, we had to peruse all the ancient systems of philosophy; to read all the best English authors upon the existence of the Deity, such as Barrow, Butler, Warburton, Paley, Sumner, &c. &c. tracing the steps of revelation and reason, and all the arguments which are most popular to refute deistical and atheistical notions. Doctor Batten always in the last term gives the student some work to read, which enables him to introduce these subjects, which he does in the most clear and interesting manner. The last term which went out, we had to examine all the works upon the immortality of the soul, and upon a future state of rewards and punishments; and so be goes on, giving each term some of the leading doctrines of Christianity to peruse and examine, which I think answers here all the purposes of theological lectures, particularly in the way in which he communicates this mode of lecturing."

Mr. *Elphinstone*, the Director.—"Who wrote that letter?"

Mr. *Money*.—It was with some feeling of parental pride, which it would be in vain for him to attempt to disguise, and for which he hoped he should be pardoned, that he stated the writer of that letter to be his son; (*hear, hear!*) who, on completing his terms, received the highest honours which the college could confer for his conduct and talents; (*hear!*) and was now, with many of his fellow-students, disseminating in India the benefits of that education, and those habits of self-government to which they have been trained at Haileybury. (*Hear!*) Yet this excellent and peculiarly appropriate system of education, for so he must maintain it to be, notwithstanding its admitted defects—for what human institution is exempt from them?—this system, which had been twenty years in operation, it was the drift of the present motion to annihilate. When he made this observation, he begged leave to say, that he gave the Hon. Mover full credit for the sincerity of his declaration,

when he stated, that "it was not his intention to overthrow the establishment;" but the tendency of the present motion was to destroy the college, and to substitute in its stead, what is at best but an untried and doubtful experiment—optional education, subject to an examination of the educated.—(*Hear!*) It was material, in the discussion of the question, to bear in mind that the East-India College was, by the very essence of its constitution, a place "at once preparatory and probationary." This point was well stated by the Hon. Chairman, when he read the college statute which applied to it. An Hon. Friend of his (Mr. Poynder), who spoke early in the debate, had been taunted for asking, if this new system be adopted, what parents would send their sons to Haileybury College? He (Mr. Money) would answer, that few parents would be found willing to hazard the two-fold risk of forfeiting a valuable provision for their sons, if the option be given of submitting their capacity for the appointment to one test alone, that of an examination of their abilities. To those parents who will shrink from this double-shotted danger when it becomes avoidable, may be added all those whose impatience to launch their sons into the public service may seek to hasten them upon their career prematurely; and many others, again, who will be desirous of purchasing education alone at a cheaper rate than that at which it can be obtained at the East-India College. These, however, are personal motives, distinct from the proper grounds on which a question of such national importance as the best mode of educating and training the civil servants of the Company ought to be decided. If the place and course of instruction are to be optional, the East-India College will be rendered worse than useless. But it is not by the disappointment of a few, or even of many refractory youths, who have shewn themselves unworthy of the benefits placed within their reach, and who would, in all probability, manifest the same disposition to resist authority under any other system of tuition; it is not by the mistaken views of parents, however respectable and numerous, that the college, under its present system of compulsory and indispensable preparation, must stand or fall—a system, be it remembered, which is in full operation at Addiscombe, which has been held up by the opponents of Haileybury as an example for imitation. The influence and effect of this system upon the civil servants, upon the governments, and upon the people of India, to whom the students are destined to afford protection and dispense justice; the means which it affords beyond any other existing mode of training youth, of enabling them and the Directors to fulfil the great trust with which they have

charged themselves, were the paramount considerations by which the Court were bound (independently of all personal or party feelings) to decide upon the question submitted to them. These considerations alone should occupy their undivided attention, before they agree to a change, which would paralyze a long existing institution; before they apply to Parliament to render optional, or, he should rather say, nugatory, a peculiar system of qualification, which they themselves proposed and have acted upon, and which the Legislature had sanctioned and enforced, not with the view to the accommodation of patronage, or to meet the wishes of those among whom it may be distributed, but with a single eye to the blessings to be diffused by the operation of the system, over a vast and distant empire. When they reflected how materially these must depend upon the mental and moral qualifications of the youths who are annually sent to assist in the government of that great dominion; and when they call to mind the mischiefs which accrued in former times, from the want of discrimination and caution in the appointments which were made; they would be able to form a just estimate of the awful responsibility which attaches to their Executive Body. (*Hear!*) It was the lamentable deficiency of these qualifications which was most forcibly and irrefutably pointed out by the Marquess Wellesley, in his celebrated minute of August 1800, which led to the formation of the East-India College. The real question, then, was simply this, "Has the institution answered the purposes for which it was established? Has it in any degree corrected the evils which previously existed?" What, he would ask, was the state of the civil service now, contrasted with that defective state, which was so much felt and lamented before the foundation of the college? Was there ever a period in the annals of the East-India Company when their civil servants were so eminently distinguished for cultivated talents, enlarged views, and high and disinterested principles? (*Hear!*) Was there ever a period in the history of India when justice was so equally and so ably administered; when power was so mildly exercised, and so wisely directed; when, in short, the people subjected to British rule were so content with their rulers? (*Hear!*) In the long interval which had elapsed since the foundation of the college, how immensely had the boundaries of our dominions been enlarged, our duties been multiplied with our acquisitions, and rendered more complicated and arduous! (*Hear!*) A new government—that of Central India, in itself a kingdom, had fallen under our happy sway, from a state of anarchy and misrule. They had only to turn to the enlightened pages of Sir John Malcolm,

at once its founder and its historian: (*Hear!*) a man whose long and various and splendid services ranked him amongst the first of soldiers and statesmen, to whom the Company and the country owe a large debt of gratitude, for the acquisition and consolidation of the empire in India. (*Hear!*) But his peculiar claim to public gratitude did not rest here: he not only raised the British name above the lofty eminence it had attained by the arms which he heroically wielded in victory, but still more by cultivating the arts, and diffusing the blessings of peace among the conquered, and by laying deep the foundations of a paternal government, in the immutable principles of justice and humanity. (*Hear!*) They need only turn to his *Memoirs of Central India*, to see what rapid progress had been made in the art of good government and civilization, and to learn how much of what had been effected, under his able administration of Malwa, was attributable, and had been attributed by him, with his characteristic candour and liberality, to the instruments with which he had to work—the civil and military servants of the Company, trained as they now were. (*Hear!*) That the East-India College was one great source from which these blessings sprung, he could confidently maintain: and yet this it was the direct tendency of the motion before the Court to destroy. The radical change of system now proposed was not new: at the close of 1816, an attack on the college was made on similar grounds, and defeated. Every one who had read the unanswerable arguments and clear statements published on that occasion by one of the professors of the college, who would adorn the professor's chair at any college—he alluded to Mr. Malthus—would not wonder at the result of that controversy. In the course of these discussions, reference had been made to the opinion of his late lamented colleague, Mr. Grant, with whom the institution of the college is known to have originated; and whose wisdom, talents, and long and eminent services to the Company, would ever live in the grateful recollection and veneration of that Court. (*Hear, hear!*) He was indeed an advocate, who, by his masculine powers, his acute reasoning, and his commanding eloquence, silenced all former attacks on his favourite institution. The advantage (said Mr. Money) of such a union of practical knowledge and enlightened zeal was lost to them; but his bright example remained, and he confidently hoped that, by imitating the consistency and firmness which distinguished his character, the motion would be successfully resisted, and the question set at rest for ever. He then conjured the Court not to entertain a proposition, the effect of which would be the demolition of a noble edifice, which at a

great cost they themselves had raised, and which, however it may contain some defects, as he admitted it did, was yet as capable of being made perfect to its end, as any work of human contrivance could be rendered. (*Hear!*) It now rested on a solid foundation, and will yet withstand all the rude shocks by which it may be assailed, either from without or from within its walls, if that Court did not consent to its downfall. (*Hear!*) I confidently trust (concluded Mr. Money) that it will never be accessory to the ruin of so splendid a structure, but that it will endure to future ages, a monument of the patriotic feeling, beneficent views, enlightened policy, munificence, and magnanimity of the East-India Company. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Trant* hoped, from what he had heard before he entered the Court on the preceding Wednesday, that this question would not, like some that were taken up in another assembly, be considered a cabinet question. He trusted the Proprietors would be favoured with the sentiments of those gentlemen, who sat on the other side of the bar, and who were supposed to be not altogether unfavourable to this motion. He believed he was the first person who had risen in the Court, on this occasion, who had any recent experience of the Company's civil service abroad. He was sorry that it had fallen to so humble an individual as himself to be foremost in drawing the attention of the Court to the real state of the case; but, relying on that indulgence which he had on other occasions received from the Proprietors, he would state a few of those opinions, which long reflection and research had induced him to form on this subject. He should, in the first place, beg permission of the Court, to read a short extract from a speech delivered by Lord Grenville, in the year 1813, and which had been already alluded to in the course of the debate. This speech was delivered by his Lordship in the House of Lords, on the renewal of the Company's charter. The Noble Lord, after adverting to the opinion held by Marquess Wellesley on the want of a suitable education for the young men intended for the civil service in India, proceeded to speak thus of the institution at Haileybury:

"The deficiency was, however, acknowledged, and a separate college has been established in England, for the education of the young men destined for India. If I speak of this plan as I think of it, with strong disapprobation and regret, let it not be inferred that I object to any degree of attention which can be given, even to the earliest instruction and discipline of those who are destined for Indian service—far from it. No man will more rejoice in this than I shall—no man

more zealously contend for its advantage. But I never can persuade myself that it was justifiable to form a separate establishment in England. It may be doubted at what age these youths may most advantageously be sent to India: but up to the latest moment of their continuance in this country, be that period what it may, I see the strongest possible reasons against their being separated in education from the young men of their own age and station in life. Instead of forming them beforehand into an exclusive class, into something resembling a distinct *caste* of men, destined to administer government in remote provinces, they ought, above all other public servants, to receive, so long as they continue in England, an education purely English. Instead of rejecting, we should, I think, have embraced with eagerness the advantage which our great schools and universities would have afforded to them for this purpose: that they might learn there, I trust, with not less facility than elsewhere, the elements of whatever sciences you could wish them to possess; that in addition to those, they might find there, and there only could they find, that best of all education to a public man, which forms the mind to manly exertion and honourable feeling—the education which young men receive from each other in the numerous and mixed society of their equals, collected from various classes of our community, and destined to various ways of life; that they might there be imbued with the deepest tincture of English manners and English attachments—of English principles—and, I am not afraid, in this case, to say, also, of English prejudices; and that they might carry out with them from thence to India remembrances and affections, not local only, but personal—recollections not merely of the scenes, but of the individuals endeared to them by early habits, mixed with the indelible impression of those high sentiments and virtuous principles, which, I am happy to think, float in the very atmosphere of our public places of education, and contribute much more, I think, than is commonly supposed, to all on which we most value ourselves in our national character."

Having read this extract, it might, perhaps (observed Mr. *Trant*), be my best policy to sit down. (*Hear, hear! and laughter.*) He only said, what almost any other man would say; for, in truth, that extract did contain, in his simple mind, the whole essence of the argument, and he was sure that any thing which he could add must appear tame and uninteresting. (*Hear!*) But, as he had passed the whole of his life in the Company's civil service, he would make a few observations, and state a few facts which bore directly on this question. Before he proceeded further, he would, however, ven-

ture to touch on a subject, which formed part of the discussion in that Court on the day before yesterday. He meant the state of the civil service, previously to the establishment of the College at Calcutta, by the Marquess Wellesley, or to the foundation of Haileybury College by those gentlemen who were anxious to have an institution nearer home. An Hon. Friend (Mr. Poynder), whom he did not then see in his place, did, he believe, say, in the hurry of debate at the last Court, that the minute of the Marquess Wellesley conveyed an idea of the most deplorable ignorance amongst all classes of the Company's civil servants, at the time it was written. These words, he had no doubt, were used; and they were, he supposed, taken down as accurately by the reporters as by him.* Now, he would be really sorry if such an assertion went forth to the world uncontradicted. He felt great respect for the Marquess Wellesley, but he felt much greater respect for *truth*; and truth compelled him to say, that the Noble Marquess was under a temptation to rather overcolour the picture he drew of the civil service. He had to make out a case (one that would be satisfactory to gentlemen behind the bar), to justify the expenditure of some *half-million* of money for the erection of a College at Fort William. But, as the authority of the Marquess Wellesley had been quoted on one side of the question—as it had been quoted, in proof that the civil servants were, when he entered on the duties of administration, weak and inefficient, it would be proper for him (Mr. Trant) to quote what that Noble Marquess had said with reference to those gentlemen who went out to India before any establishment for the education of their civil servants had been instituted. He wished, therefore, to call the attention of the Court to the following sentiments delivered by that Noble Lord. The Marquess Wellesley had thus expressed himself:—“The study and acquisition of the languages have, however, been extended in Bengal; and the general knowledge and qualifications of the civil servants have been improved. The proportion of the civil servants, who have made a considerable progress towards the attainment of the qualifications requisite in their several stations, appears great, and even astonishing, when viewed with regard to the early disadvantages, embarrassments, and defects of the civil service.” It would certainly appear from this, that the individuals who were at that period employed in the civil service, were not taken from behind petty counters—were not selected from the low and uninformed classes: all which might be inferred from the speech of his Hon. Friend. There

were, at that day, able and intelligent men about the Marquess Wellesley. There were some then in Court, whose names he would mention, had they not been present. There were others, however, whom, he regretted to say, they could never again see in that place, and whom he might therefore name without offence. There was, *magnum et venerabile nomen*, Grant; there was Lumsden; (*Hear!*) and, if it were necessary, he could point out several other distinguished characters. At length the College at Haileybury was established, and subsequently that most important clause, which was at present under the consideration of the Court, was introduced into the Act of Parliament. He would not enter much into that part of the subject, after the conclusive statement of the Hon. Member who had introduced this motion. But there was one part on which that Hon. Gent. did not touch, which was well worthy of attention, as it placed the inconvenience of this restrictive clause in a very clear light. He would ask this question, whether the Bengal and the other governments of India had not made an application for a larger supply of young men for their establishments? He had been informed, on good authority, that the Bengal Government had now a less proportion of civil servants than was attached to it in 1810. The Hon. Director who had just sat down, had eloquently stated the duties which resulted from our late increase of territory: he (Mr. Trant) would now lay before the Proprietors what the state of the muster-roll of Haileybury was at present. There were eighty or eighty-one students, of whom twenty or twenty-one had kept three terms; so that, in the next six months, twenty-one civil servants might be sent out to India. Now, according to his view of the exigencies of this service, he thought they might double, triple—nay, quadruple that number with good effect. But how were they to do this? The Act of Parliament said, “no person shall be admitted to the civil service of the Company until he has passed four terms at Haileybury.” This, then, was a bar to their sending out young men, however well qualified, until this regulation had been complied with. It had been stated, in the course of the debate, that they who supported this motion, ought to be prepared to prove that Haileybury College was *malum in se*; and that, if such were the case, it ought to be wholly abolished. Now, he would give his reasons for thinking that it was *malum in se*. After what Lord Grenville had said (and he believed no man could doubt the wisdom and experience of that Noble Lord, especially in matters of education: no man, he imagined, could doubt, that the Chancellor of the University of Oxford was a competent judge of questions of this

* The reporters were, at the time, in a very bad situation for taking down any thing.

nature), after what he had said, the propriety of this exclusive system might well be challenged. He (Mr. Trant) had read attentively all the debates in that Court, he had perused all the publications on this subject, he had spared no pains to make himself master of it: and the result was, that he found his objections to this institution increased and confirmed. It was said, that our universities or public schools were unfit for imparting to young men destined for India those branches of knowledge which their situation would require. It was admitted that those establishments were very good for *English* purposes, but that they were good for nothing *quo ad-hoc*—that they were useless with respect to *oriental education*. He, however, was of opinion, that by certain additions to the College course—instruction in political economy, for instance—~~and by the institution of such professorships~~ as the necessity of the case required, they might not only serve themselves essentially, but also confer a great national benefit. He thought that Oxford and Cambridge, with such additional means, would answer every purpose which the Company had in view. At present, these learned establishments had very good means for general instruction and education; and, with the addition of Oriental Professors, they could give to young men intended for the Company's civil service all the knowledge and information that the circumstances of their situation demanded. His slow apprehension was at a loss to discover why Mr. Pitt was taken from Cambridge and almost immediately placed at the helm of this great empire, if that university was not calculated to give an enlarged insight into questions of finance and of general policy. Let the Court consider, for a moment, the eminent men whom the universities had given to the country. Oxford had given us the present Lord Chancellor Eldon, and numbered Blackstone among her professors. He was slow, therefore, in admitting the idea, that a young man could not there arrive at a knowledge of the principles of English law. Oxford had produced the Marquess Wellesley; Mr. Canning, who had been president of the Board of Control; and Lord Grenville, who was the first president of that Board. Would it be contended that Oxford was incapable of educating men for the subordinate offices of the Indian Government? The clergy of the establishment uniformly received their education at the universities. Could it therefore be believed, that the religion and morality which were to be had there were not fit for exportation to India? —(Hear, hear!) He asked this question with the more earnestness, because they had heard much of the peculiar morality of Haileybury; as if no man,

who had not been educated in that famous College, was fit to be trusted in their treasury abroad, was worthy of being admitted into their Government, or to be considered as a man of common honesty. (*Cries of no, no.*) At least, of that superior, that refined and exalted honesty, which was said to distinguish the persons educated at Haileybury. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not think that he had at all overstated the case, as he had heard it. But, having had some experience of the Company's civil administration in its different departments, he would say, if he wished to form an efficient public servant, "give me (or rather give to those in India who are competent to form him for service there) a young man from Oxford or Cambridge, who has been favoured with the usual means of general instruction; let him not be barely fifteen or sixteen, but twenty or twenty-one years of age, and if he does not serve you well, then I will say I have been very much mistaken." (*A laugh.*) On the subject of instruction in oriental literature at Haileybury, he begged leave to quote a passage from an article which had appeared in *The Quarterly Review*, in April 1817. It was anonymous: but was supposed to have been written by a member of this Court, who had reviewed Mr. Malthus's pamphlet. The writer said, "Occupied, indeed, as the students are at the English college, with the simultaneous pursuit of several branches of European learning and science, and compelled, as they are, to accomplish their whole course within the short space of two years, it would be preposterous to expect that their acquirements in the oriental languages should, for the most part, be considerable; or, with reference to the extent and difficulty of those languages, should even reach mediocrity. We hesitate not to say that, in the sense described, they ought not to reach this limit. They should, as was observed in an early part of these observations, be purely rudimental. Oriental literature, at any seminary established for the Company's servants in England, is to be considered rather as an appendage, though an important one, than as a principal, and should be pursued in careful subservience to those European studies which constitute the proper and primary business of such a place. In this view, we cannot help unequivocally disapproving of what has been established at the present college, under the name of the 'Oriental Test,' though it appears to have been originally suggested by Mr. Malthus himself. As an indispensable condition of leave to proceed to India, the students are required to attain a certain given degree of proficiency in oriental learning, and in this alone. But let there be a general test, or none at all. There is no

reason why one particular branch of study should thus be promoted in preference to the rest; and if one *must* be preferred, there are good reasons why that one should not be oriental literature. The truth is, that oriental literature has already sufficient encouragement, from the prospect of the distinctions conferred on it in the College at Calcutta: and this is precisely the argument against distinguishing it by peculiar honours in the College at Hertford." Now he (Mr. Trant) must say, that the sentiments contained in this extract met his ideas exactly; they came home "to his business and his bosom." With respect to the discipline of the college, that most important question, which had been dwelt on with great force, both in this and in the former debates, he would state the opinion of a gentleman to whose eloquence they had formerly listened with delight. The passage was as follows:—"I conclude, therefore, that the system, in its usual operation, is good; that the usual course of management is good; that every thing is well arranged and well conducted; in short, that no blame can be imputed either to the constitution or to the administration of the college, but that the origin of the evil to be accounted for must be sought in something extrinsic, and perhaps adventitious. Now, Sir, in this point, it must be recollected, that the India college is in some respects very differently situated from all other institutions of the same species. The generality of collegiate establishments have been founded in times of very imperfect illumination, and by an authority which was considered as paramount. They have, therefore, easily acquired an unresisted sway; and having begun by being strong in power, have ended with being strong in opinion; they have become interwoven with all our national prejudices, and may be said to have struck their roots into the perpetual rock of the constitution. Hence they command the unqualified reverence of mankind; and any attempt to shake their authority, much more any attempt to endanger their existence, would be considered the last extreme of folly. The India College, on the other hand, has had to contend with something of those disadvantages that are experienced by a government established in times of light and liberty, in times when almost every man has an opinion, a voice, and a pen. It necessarily wants all that hold on the public mind, which is the growth of prescription and antiquity; that is, it wants one most important stay for the preservation of discipline, and the prevention of designs of tumult. A student of evil dispositions, (and we must expect a mixture of such in every numerous assemblage of individuals) may be led to entertain the idea that even a project of overthrowing the establishment is not wholly out of reach; and, at all events,

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when a crisis of any kind arises, an institution like this is deficient in the means of overawing disturbance."* Such were the sentiments of the gentleman to whom he had alluded.

"*Non mens hic sermo, militi sed præceptum Of-Itua.*"

He could truly say, that, of all the arguments which he had heard against Haileybury College, this struck him as the strongest; and on this subject he would, with the permission of the Court, add a few remarks. This College, under the present system, would remain, and ever must remain, without the proper means of discipline. They all knew what the discipline of the universities was. In them there was a particular species of discipline belonging to each individual College, and there was, besides, the superintending discipline of the whole university, which was entrusted to the Vice-Chancellor, the Proctors, and other officers. Now, in the course of the former debates on this subject, it was admitted that the first Principal of the College was not well selected. He was, it seemed, a very amiable and learned man, but he wanted some of those qualities which were necessary for the government of such a body; and he (Mr. Trant) should not be at all astonished, if, at some future time, a similar admission were to be made from within the bar. At the universities, however, the evil was speedily remedied: there, if an individual were found not to possess the necessary qualifications for the efficient government of a college, they soon heard of his being promoted. Gentlemen must recollect a recent disturbance at one of those colleges, and they must know by the *Gazette*, that a recent promotion sprang from that circumstance. Much had been said of the due maintenance of order and propriety at the college of Haileybury. Unfortunately he could not give credit to those statements; he differed from the Hon. Gent. behind the bar (Mr. Money) on this point; and, notwithstanding all that had been said, he (Mr. Trant) should not wish to send his son there. (*Hear!*) They had formerly been told, that the expulsions did not amount to 4 per cent., and according to the statement of the Hon. Director they had been reduced to 2½ per cent. He, however, would contend, that the risk at this college was much higher than at other places where it would not amount to the fraction of a unit. (*Hear, hear!*) During the period of eight years which he spent at Eton, there was not a single expulsion. Indeed he must say, that if this system continued at Haileybury, an office, something like that of Lloyd's, must be opened, for the purpose of *underwriting* those young men who entered the college against the consequences of expulsion.

* Speech of Mr. R. Grant in the Court of Proctors, February 27, 1817.

(*Hear, hear!*) The state of the Company's service abroad imperatively demanded that this compulsory clause should be repealed. In 1812, or about that time, on a requisition from Lord Minto for fifty additional writers, the Hon. Gentlemen behind the bar were obliged to break through their own rule. Although, by the rule which they had themselves laid down, all the young men intended for the civil service were commanded to go to Haileybury; yet, on that occasion, so much were civil servants wanted, that the Directors were compelled to depart from that rule. (*Hear!*) He had, through the kindness of the Hon. Chairman, seen some documents connected with that subject, and, looking to those who were sent out on that occasion, he saw the names of two highly distinguished individuals, Mr. Macnaghten and Mr. Reid. He believed he was not wrong in stating, that Mr. Macnaghten was declared to be the best Oriental scholar that ever went from the college in Calcutta: he received prizes for his proficiency in Arabic, for his knowledge of the Mahommedan law, and for his extensive acquaintance with Sanscrit and Hindoo law, and had been placed in a situation of the highest responsibility. He now came to a subject which had been touched on by one or two gentlemen, and on which he was desirous to say a few words. He alluded to the conduct of the Directors in giving up to the Professors the power of expulsion, and the complete regulation of the college. In doing this, the Directors were charged with having acted unconstitutionally. For his own part, he was sure they had acted *wisely*, if not *constitutionally*. He was perfectly convinced, that if the College were to remain, the only way to prevent it from becoming a public nuisance was, to give full power to the College Council to rule the institution with a rod of iron if necessary. He believed the Directors did what they considered to be most advantageous for the service. The desire to render their service efficient seemed to be so sincere, that, in his opinion, the legislature ought to entrust them with more power than they at present possessed; they ought, at least, to have the power of dispensing with this rule of compulsory residence for a certain time in the college, which they had once been obliged to break through. In considering this subject, he would give very considerable latitude to the Directors, whose anxious feeling for the interest of the Company no man could doubt. Still, however, he thought the Hon. Gent. who brought forward this question was right, after what fell from the Chair, in refusing to withdraw his motion, because they ought this day to come to some specific resolution on the subject. While he was

on the subject of the selection and qualification of Civil Servants for India, he must be permitted to observe, that, even at the present time, there were not sufficient young men, properly qualified, to fill the many important situations in their service; nor would they, under the present system, ever have a supply of able and intelligent men commensurate with the demand. The state of the people of India, with respect to the acquirement of knowledge, the expansion of intellect, and with reference to many other points, was very different indeed from what it was some years ago, and they might find it soon necessary to resort to something like a system of competition, and to nominate two or three candidates for one appointment? Now, with respect to the morality of the College, he had one word more to say. He had inquired much on that subject, and he had hoped to find Haileybury the "happy valley" from which care, and vice, and discontent, were carefully and effectually shut out; he had been led to suppose that the seclusion of its situation had exempted it from all temptation. An Hon. Friend observed, that the streets of Oxford and Cambridge, at night, presented a shameful spectacle; but perhaps the Hon. Gent. might not find the lanes in the vicinity of Haileybury in a much better state; and he believed the walls of Haileybury sheltered, at the present moment, some of those vices which were too common to young men. He would speak boldly out: this was no time for silence; he would declare his opinion openly, "come what come may." He hoped he was misinformed; but he had been told that at this moment the fashionable, prevalent, and destructive vice of gaming was carried on at Haileybury to some extent. We ought to let it be known that we, the Proprietors of East-India Stock, are not to be put down by—or rather that we are not to put up with—the confident assertions which we continually hear, of the purity, morality, decency, propriety, and all that, by which Haileybury College is characterized. (*Hear, hear!*) There were one or two other points, which, if he might trespass a little more on their patience, and he had no intention of taking it too much, he should wish slightly to notice. They had had, and probably would have again, numerous proofs of the very great proficiency, and the eminent attainments, by which the young men who had proceeded from Haileybury College were distinguished above all others. Now he was the last person in the world to dispute the eminent qualifications and acquirements of some of those young men; but, from the statements that had been made, one would be inclined to suppose that the entire mass was pure gold; that every young man who came from Hailey-

bury (especially after the letter which the Hon. Director had read) was a model of perfection. It so happened, however, that it had been his misfortune to be set over some young men in India who came from Haileybury; and he could assure the Court, if he had not been told that they came from that college, he should have very much doubted whether they had come from or been at any college at all. (*A laugh.*) Their learning was scanty, either through the neglect of others, or the want of attention in themselves; and as to that vigour of mind which sometimes made up for the defects of education, he could perceive none of it. He would not descend to particulars, but he would mention one case, to prove that an individual, having gone through this system of discipline, and having had his mind formed in the way the Hon. Director had described, might, nevertheless, forget his lesson. He found, that the only instance in which the Government of India was compelled to proceed to extreme severity—that of sending back to England a young man who would learn nothing, and who, by his example, was spreading contagion around—that the individual so dismissed came from Haileybury College.

Here Mr. R. Grant rose and asked Mr. Trant to give the date of the appointment.

Mr. Trant said he did not know the exact date, but that he would give a clue which might enable the secretary to find it out.

The *Chairman* said, the matter to which the Hon. Proprietor alluded was a case of notoriety behind the bar, and he trusted that he would abstain from stating any particulars that might go forth to the public.

Mr. Trant resumed. He said he would proceed no farther on that point, but as he had the paper containing an allusion to the case he had now mentioned in his hand, he would read from it some remarks from a speech delivered on Monday, the 21st of July 1823, by the Hon. Mr. Adam, Governor-General, and Visitor of the College at Fort William. The observations of that Hon. Gent. clearly proved that, under the existing system, Haileybury College was inadequate to supply the number of civil servants which the business of the Government demanded. He said, "The exigencies of the public service and the consequent demands for public officers to carry on the indispensable business of the Government, must always have a powerful influence on the affairs of the college. Those exigencies have, for some years past, compelled us to rest satisfied with a scale of distinction somewhat below that to which we might naturally and reasonably aspire under a different state of circumstances. The facilities which, in order to meet this urgent demand, have

been afforded to the students, of leaving college on proof of their competence for the public service, not merely at the half-yearly examination, but at intermediate periods, necessarily operate to prevent the attainment in college of that proficiency which would otherwise be manifested by many of them." This shewed, most decisively, that the Indian Government were obliged to hurry young men through the college, and to enlist them into the public service, before they were properly qualified—and why? because you send them all to Haileybury, where they are compelled to remain for two years. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not think it necessary to say another word on the subject. He would now merely ask the Mover one question, and then sit down. According to his idea of the motion, as put, the Court of Directors, if it were carried, would have the power, should they think fit to exercise it, to prescribe any particular course of education. They were also, he understood, to appoint public examinations; and the publicity of that proceeding would, he conceived, do away with many of the objections to the removal of the compulsory clause. If the examinations, like those of the Charter-house, were perfectly open, it would, as had been well stated, guard it in a great measure from these inconveniences which were said to attend upon the examination of the Company's medical and naval servants. He concluded, as he had before said, that the Directors would have the power, in a great degree, of regulating the education of the young men; but he was afraid there might be some misapprehension as to the effect of removing this compulsory clause. He thought, even though it were removed, that the right would still remain with the Directors, if they pleased, to compel the young men to go to a particular place, in the same way as had formerly been done. The removal of that clause did not take away from them the right of making a rule. They had formerly made a rule of this kind; they had found it inconvenient, and they broke it. They said to the young men, "you must all go to this seminary," but, under particular circumstances, a certain number were sent out to India who did not comply with the rule. The Hon. Gent. concluded by stating that, although perhaps the motion was not exactly framed as he could have wished it, it should have his support, being satisfied that it must do some good, for hardly any system could be worse than that which at present existed. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Bell* said many persons deprecated discussion in that Court relative to the colleges. The professors were averse to it but he was not of that opinion, as he was convinced much benefit arose from

free discussion. It was proper that the Constituent Body should keep a check upon the Executive, of which he had the honour of being a member. (*Hear, hear!*) It was the duty of the Executive Body to watch over the conduct of every department of the service; and if they neglected that duty, he trusted the General Court would call them to account. He thanked the Hon. Proprietor who had opened the debate, for the clear, able, and argumentative manner in which he had introduced the question. He thanked the mover and seconder, and also the other gentlemen at whose requisition the General Court had been summoned, for their candour and fairness, in being willing to leave the question to the deliberative consideration of the Court of Directors. Before he proceeded further, he must advert to what had fallen from an Hon. Director near him, and also on the last day's debate, from an Hon. Proprietor high in the benches, whose father (Mr. Twining) they had often heard with much pleasure in that room, greatly to the advantage of the Company, *viz.* that the able manner in which their affairs were conducted in India, was owing to the servants sent from Haileybury College. Lest an erroneous impression should be made upon the General Court, he distinctly controverted this assumption, and asserted, without fear of contradiction, that of the able, honourable, and upright men who now formed the Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay (he alluded to men bred up in the Company's service in India), not one man had been educated at Haileybury. He would take a brief retrospect of the Company's affairs in India for about eighty years, when an able and ambitious Frenchman (Monsieur Dupleix) projected the establishment of extensive French dominion in India. The plans of the French and their allies were ably and successfully opposed by the then Company's servants. From that time to the conclusion of the peace with Tippoo in 1784, a period of forty years, was many an arduous struggle: during that time of difficulty and danger, had they not eminent men, who demonstrated their capacity to conduct their affairs, on every emergency, in the most brilliant and successful manner, long before Haileybury College had been thought of? Even Adam Smith, no friend to the India Company—which he did not very well understand, or he would have written differently respecting it—admitted that the counsels of the Company's Governments would have done honour to the best days of Greece or Rome. Let them divide the space of eighty years to which he had glanced, into two parts, and look for a moment at the last forty years, *viz.* from 1784 to 1824; he must say, without meaning any disparagement to

the great men who had been in India since that time, that the conduct of their affairs was comparatively play. Lord Cornwallis, Lord Teignmouth (who was bred up in the Company's service), Lord Wellesley, Lord Minto, Lord Hastings, came to the head of governments, already possessing great and matured talent in their civil servants; to the command of numerous well-disciplined armies, led on by officers of great skill and experience, fit to contend with any troops in the world: they had, therefore, in full development, all the elements requisite to support their governments, long before the establishment of Haileybury College. In respect to the college itself, the question never had been, as some might suppose, whether there should be education or no education, learning or no learning; he agreed, all agreed, that their civil servants should be well educated men. When, twenty years ago, the college was first projected, caught by theory and speciousness, he was one of the warmest advocates for it: but the experience of eighteen years that the college had existed, during which time he had kept a vigilant eye upon it, had greatly shaken his opinion. He felt great obligation to the gentlemen who had signed the requisition which led to the present debate; he felt strongly the able and fair arguments with which the motion had been supported. It was fair to ask, was the education at Haileybury superior to what might be obtained at other places? In regard to European knowledge, no one could reasonably contend that it was. Originally it had the advantage in respect to oriental literature; but since its institution, this has comparatively greatly lessened. There are now in this country many men, who had been long in India, able and willing to teach the oriental languages. There are now men in England, and he believed also in France, who have never been out of Europe, and who are conversant in oriental literature. There are great distinctions between Haileybury and all other colleges. In the first place, the college at Haileybury is not subject to what all other colleges, and all places of education throughout the kingdom are exposed to, *the powerful, though silent operation of public opinion*. Parents are forced, whatever may be their opinion of Haileybury, to send such sons there as are destined for the civil service in India. This compulsion, which no where else exists, is in itself a great error, which he thought, in its consequences, most injurious to the operation of proper discipline. Another distinction between Haileybury and other colleges is, that in other colleges there is a gradation of ranks, from the head to the under graduates; there are private tutors, who form a strong connecting link between the graduates and under graduates. Pri-

vate tutors cannot be had at Haileybury. Among the under graduates at other colleges are many, who look not only to the honours, but also to the lucrative benefits of the college, which are very considerable in many of them. At Haileybury, there is a wide chasm between the professors and students; and when the young men had passed their four terms, they went for ever from the college, and it became to them officially as nothing. Now look into the natural effects. No one can doubt the due employment of time to be essentially requisite in the education of youth: see how time is employed at Haileybury, a point on which he spoke from records, and not from private information. First as to the professors; the examination of the qualification of students, on their coming to the college, might take three or four days; the examination before the end of a term, about a fortnight. Attendance at morning and evening prayers took little time; there was also attendance at dinner; but the chief time in which the professors and students came in contact, was at the lectures. At these, some of the professors were employed four times a week, *viz.* two hours in two days, leaving the rest of the week to themselves. Some were employed five hours, and some nine hours; the assistant professors ten hours in the week. With regard to the students; in the two senior terms each student attends, for four days in the week, two hours each day; and some attend, for two days, three hours each day: in the two junior terms each student attends, for five days in the week, two hours each day; and for one day, three hours. The lectures are over, for some students, by one o'clock, and for the rest by two o'clock: from those hours until nine at night, excepting a short time at dinner, the students are left to themselves. The age at which the students go to the college, is generally between sixteen and seventeen; none under sixteen. Can it be expected, that at such an age they should, like monks, retire to their cells to study? Left to themselves for so many hours, they will naturally seek to amuse themselves. This he deemed an essential defect in the college system. So sensible were the College Committee of this waste of time, that they proposed to the professors that evening lectures should be given. This proposal was strenuously resisted, and when at length reluctantly acquiesced in, the professors said the responsibility must rest with the committee. The proposal interfered with the *amor otii*.

Sir G. A. Robinson rose to order. He said that he thought there was something due to the feelings and character of the professors, who were absent, and he wished that, in candour and fairness, the Hon. Gent. would confine himself to his argument, and refrain from personal allusions.

Mr. R. Jackson, upon the point of order, said that if the argument of the Hon. Gent. who had last spoken was tenable, they could not proceed with the present debate. What was it, but to tell that Court, "you shall not discuss the merits of the system of education carried on in your college, unless every professor is present, and you know not one of them can be present?" and this in a question when the principal point turns upon the discipline of the place.

The *Chairman* submitted to the Hon. Gent. (Mr. Bebb), whether he felt himself quite in order, in referring, as matter of open record, to presumed negotiations or correspondence supposed to have taken place between the College Committee and the Professors.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, that unless the Hon. Gent. was permitted to pursue the line of argument from which he was interrupted, there must be an end to the discussion: he only glanced at what the professors had done, to illustrate his general argument of the evils of the system. He (Mr. Kinnaird) would therefore intrude the Court, in behalf of the professors of the college, who would be placed in a most uncomfortable condition, if this question could not be discussed without putting them entirely out of view, to hear the Hon. Gent.'s argument, and particularly upon a matter of fact; for he must deny that there was any personal imputation.

Sir G. A. Robinson.—"Was not *amor otii* a personal imputation?"

Mr. Pattison said that it was a duty which he owed to the professors of the college to state, that in all his correspondence with them, at the time alluded to, such a notion as love of ease was never assigned by them, nor fairly attributable to them, for the part they took. They distinctly said, that they could not adopt the suggestion submitted to them, consistently with their view of the good of the institution; but in all their communications they expressed a readiness to make every personal sacrifice which might be deemed necessary to promote the instruction and welfare of the college.

Mr. Bebb denied that he had spoken from any private information.

In continuation he asked, what was the consequence of allowing such a stock of time, which might be convertible by students for purposes of amusement? It was almost necessarily attended by expense and extravagance. So sensible were the Court of Directors of this, that in July 1815, they made the following observations on the personal expenses of the students:

"Unnecessary and extravagant expense, unless effectually checked, is likely to prove a great and serious evil to the East-India College. It has already, in various

instances, produced pernicious effects: it is immediately connected with, and promotive of, disposition to idleness, dissipation, and other immoralities.

"This is an evil which the discipline of any public institution can with difficulty, and but imperfectly combat.

"Regulations have been made for the counteraction of it, and might be, in a good measure, effectual, if the parents and relatives of the students would heartily join their endeavours to promote the observance and efficacy of them.

"But the mischief does not rest here. The taste once indulged for expense, is not limited to the pocket-money, even profusely furnished. Debts are contracted, sometimes to an enormous amount; tradesmen dishonourably ministering to the extravagance of youth, and trusting, perhaps, to what they often find true, that parents will silently submit to pay these improper debts, rather than suffer their children to be exposed.

"But neither is this the limit of the evil. Example is infectious; the dissipation in one produces imitation in others; and even sober youths, who desire to practise economy, become ashamed of it, when they see so many glory in overleaping its bounds.

"It need hardly be observed, that in proportion as this temper prevails, the love of study and virtuous habits, subordination to the rules of the college and to the governors of it, must decline.

"Thus the very end and design of the institution is counteracted, and, so far as these evil tendencies prevail, frustrated."

Anxious as the Court were to prevent extravagant habits, the remedies proposed were not likely to be effectual. Uncles and other relatives or friends, who knew not the resolutions of the Court, would often give a young man a present on his leaving them. Tradesmen would trust, in the hope that either a young man's friends would pay their bills, or in a confidence that the young man would himself, at some future time, pay them. What were the consequences of the extravagant habits acquired at Haileybury? He would shew them, in an extract of a letter, which was written from India, by a young man who had been educated at Haileybury, and who, being deeply involved in debt, had written home for assistance, stating that his debt for interest and insurance on his life cost him 16 per cent. Mr. Bebb said he would not mention names, that he might not give pain to fathers, or families, or relatives.

"Lest you should, however, imagine that I am much worse off than my contemporaries in pecuniary matters, I can assure you I am not. The only difference is, that instead of writing you word that I am going on swingingly, I tell you the plain truth; and I am, calculator suffi-

cient to see, that if the amount of my debt was advanced me at 5 or 6 per cent. interest, it would be paid off in about half the time it would by letting it remain as at present.

"I suppose you have the East-India Register, or list of civil servants on this establishment. I have it by me now, and for example's sake will give you the real amount of the finances of the young men I knew at Hertford and Fort William; for we are all too much in the habit of comparing our situations with one another, not to know perfectly the affairs of our colleagues. It is, of course, between ourselves. I will take a number of forty writers, beginning from — and ending with — all of whom I know, and whom I will divide into four classes, viz.

"1st. very much involved; 2d. much involved; 3d. not much involved; and 4th. not involved.

"The first class I consider to be in debt from £5,000 to £10,000; the second class from £1,000 to £5,000; the third from £100 to £1,000; and the fourth entirely free, and worth a little money. Out of the above forty writers, eighteen are in the first class, eleven are in the second class (in which I include myself), eight are in the third class, and three are in the fourth class; which calculation, if it errs at all, errs on the favourable side, in perhaps putting one or two in the third class, who ought to be in the second class. This I fancy has been pretty nearly the case, in proportion, among every forty after being in the country four years."

This letter was written six years after the date of the resolution of the Court. Mr. Bebb said he did not trust to this information alone: it was corroborated by a letter from the son of a particular friend, who arrived in Calcutta last year, and who wrote to his father, "they" (meaning the writers) "are all in debt." He (Mr. Bebb) had also received a letter, dated last August, from a young friend who arrived last year at Bombay, a place formerly noted for economical habits, saying, the writers of four years' standing are all much in debt, and pay 9 per cent. interest, and 5 per cent. insurance on life. He would ask, what were the probable consequences of men being so deeply involved? That men, otherwise honourable, would seek to extricate themselves by undue means. They might say, "my poverty, but not my will consents." This might produce dishonour and ruin to themselves, and lead to extortion, and distrust of the natives. He felt a warm regard for the natives of India, among whom he had passed twenty-seven years of his life, and was sensible of their many good qualities. He regretted the calumnies propagated against them in this country—calumnies that were the offspring of a jaundiced eye, and of strong

prejudice. He must refer to the statute of selection, and speak of it with unqualified reprobation. He read the clause he alluded to, as follows:

"In case of any gross act of insubordination, the author or authors of which cannot be discovered, the council shall select from the body of the students among whom the act took place, those who, from character and circumstances, are most likely to be concerned, and of those so selected, either the whole or a part, according to the discretion of the council, shall be immediately sent from the college, not to be recalled until the actual offenders shall be discovered, or until the council, under all circumstances of the case, shall think it right to re-admit the whole or any part of them."

This clause, he observed, was worthy of the Spanish Inquisition. It was a disgrace to the Executive Body; it was a disgrace to the President of the Board who approved of it; it was a disgrace to them as Englishmen. He himself shared in the disgrace. He felt deep remorse that he had not recorded his dissent to it; but it might be pleaded as some palliation of his conduct, that he did not conceive innocent persons would be selected (accused) for the purpose of inducing a young man to give information; of information he possessed against, perhaps, his dearest friend; or of abusing the generosity of youth, by extorting confession from an offender, lest innocent persons should suffer. He knew not in whose mind the clause had been engendered; but had the times been such as those of bloody Mary, it might be presumed that mind would have suggested the application of the rack to extort confession. The spirit and humanity of the age do not admit the application of torture to the body; but the clause, with wonderful ingenuity, has contrived to torture the minds of youths. He referred to the cases of the students in 1822, when seven youths were driven from their service, for mere boyish, thoughtless tricks and pranks, deserving reprehension, it is true, but not to be punished as they have been. He deemed the youths to have been treated with *unjustifiable severity*; nor was his opinion in the least altered by the decision of the visitor on the appeals made to him. He must say, borrowing an expression from a letter before the Court, that to "unjustifiable severity" (the visitor) "had added unwarrantable bitterness." He (Mr. Bebb) held it proper that their servants should not only be well educated, but that they should be young men of good moral conduct and prudential habits. He submitted to judgment, whether young men were not generally more likely to be formed to good moral conduct and prudential habits under the eye of

parents or guardians, or of persons selected by them, than at Haileybury. Mr. Malthus, a gentleman of high literary reputation, in his statements respecting the college published in 1817, laboured to impress a belief that students went out with economical habits, and for that purpose had quoted the opinion of Lord Minto in 1810; but it must be recollected, that very few young men had then arrived in India who had been educated at Haileybury, for that college had only opened in January 1806. Mr. Bebb said he must remark on another passage in Mr. Malthus's statement. Mr. Malthus says (page 103) "the *system* of the college is, I really believe, what it ought to be," and then adds, in a note, "little other change is wanting, than that an appointment should be considered in spirit and truth, not in mere words, as a prize to be contended for, not a property already possessed which may be lost. If the Directors were to appoint one-fifth every year beyond the number finally to go out, and the four-fifths were to be the best of the whole body, the appointments would then really be to be contended for, and the effects would be admirable. Each appointment to the college would then be of less value: but they would be more in number, and the patronage would hardly suffer. A Director could not then, indeed, be able to send out an unqualified son. But is it fitting that he should? This is a fair question for the consideration of the Legislature and the British public. He (Mr. Bebb) must condemn the idea that *one-fifth* of the young men nominated for the civil service were, after giving up four or five years of an important time of life (for that would generally be the case) turned adrift upon the world, "where to seek their place of rest." The proposition, he would say it to Mr. Malthus's face, was harsh and cruel: it strongly marked a severe spirit in the College Council. The insinuation conveyed in the words, that "a Director could not then, indeed, be able to send out an unqualified son: but is it fitting that he should?" is an unworthy sneer. He (Mr. Bebb) must in justice to the Court of Directors say, that their *leading object is, to send out young men duly qualified to conduct the Company's affairs, able to discharge the important trusts hereafter to be committed to their hands, and to promote the welfare and happiness of the natives of India.* He stated, that when he left India in 1800, he conceived it would, on an average, require *thirty* years before a civil servant could return with a competence from India, putting out of the question those who, from ill-health, might be forced to return prematurely, and those who might acquire fortune by inheritance, bequest, or marriage, or successful com-

mercial concerns unconnected with the Company. But, in consequence of the habits acquired at Haileybury College, he reckoned it would, on an average, take forty years, computing from the time a civil servant entered the college, before he could return, supposing all other circumstances to be the same. If a man returned at the age of forty-six or forty-seven, he would retain vigour of mind and strength of body adequate to enable him to enter in this country into active life. He might become a Proprietor of East-India stock, and deliver his opinions in this room; he might, if the Proprietors pleased, be placed behind the bar. But if he returned at fifty-six or fifty-seven, the advance of years and effects of climate, would render him little fit to be a valuable member of active life. He candidly subscribed to the opinion expressed by the Hon. Mover of the question, viz. that the proposed change of system would improve the management and discipline of the college itself. It would enable the professors to remove a young man with whose conduct they might be dissatisfied, without ruining his prospect for life; they could thus early check the seeds of disorder. They could say to a youth, "we are not satisfied with you, your example is contagious: it is hurtful to others; return from this college, and qualify yourself for the Company's service, at such other places as your friends may select." On the other hand, it would enable a parent who might in his turn be dissatisfied, who might think his son did not make due literary progress, or that he was acquiring expensive or dissipated habits, to withdraw him, and place him where he might be better attended to. At the college, under the present system, he has no effective controul over his son; whatever cause he may have for dissatisfaction, he cannot withdraw him without blasting his prospects. By the proposed change, all parties will be benefited. He had honestly delivered his genuine opinions, and he respectfully submitted them to the judgment of the General Court; whatever might be the final issue, he was convinced good would arise from the discussion. He earnestly entreated every parent, every guardian, who had a son or ward intended for the Company's civil service in India, who was anxious to preserve his morals, and prevent his acquiring dissipated, expensive, and extravagant habits, and who anxiously wished for his return home before he was a worn-out man, to support the question before the Court. He hoped it would be carried, and a change be in consequence effected in a system which produced great evils.

Mr. R. Grant addressed the Court, but was for some minutes so inaudible that we could not hear his observations. We un-

derstood him to express his gratitude to the Hon. Proprietor who had introduced this question, for the candour, the fairness, the good temper, and good feeling, with which he had debated it; and, adverting to the remark which had been made by several speakers, that discussions like the present tended to produce injurious consequences, Mr. Grant observed, that he should feel less reason for deprecating such discussions, if they were always brought forward and conducted in the tone and manner recommended and exemplified by the Hon. Mover.

He had, in the course which he was about to take, a sacred duty to perform, and he hoped to discharge that duty without passion or prejudice. Upon some parts of the subject, however, he admitted that there were recollections, which disqualified him from exercising that calm and dispassionate judgment which it throughout demanded. These recollections, however, doubly imposed upon him the obligation of refraining from the use of irritating topics, of abstaining from every thing like unfairness or exaggeration, and of confining himself to the task of setting forth, in the plain colours of truth, the merits (as he viewed them) of the question before the Court. Indeed, with his impressions upon the whole subject, even an unanimous vote in favour of the college would not content him, if he did not believe it to be pronounced with an impartiality, which, for himself, he no longer even pretended to feel. He must observe, however, that even if he concurred with the Hon. Mover in disapproving of the system now established for the education of the civil servants of the Company, he could by no means assent to the motion before the Court. Believing, as he did, that the substitute proposed by the Honourable Mover would, if adopted, be found ineffectual, he could not possibly agree in recommending that substitute to the adoption of Parliament; on the contrary, if he referred any question at all to the Legislature, it must be a much wider question than that which seemed to be contemplated. The Hon. Mover seemed to think that they had only to go before Parliament to submit the simple alternative which his motion embraced. But what reason had he to suppose that Parliament would circumscribe its consideration to that alternative? The real inquiry before Parliament would be, whether the present system was the best; and if not, then the general question, what other system ought to be established in lieu of it? This was the issue they must prepare to join before they applied to Parliament on the subject. (Hear!) No matter in what terms they sent up their question, the actual deliberation of Parliament would be directed to the general

question, every part of which would be thrown open for debate. (*Hear, hear!*)

He would not follow the speakers who had preceded him through all the topics they had discussed; indeed there were one or two of those topics, on the consideration of which he would not venture to trust himself; and others of which, speaking with all deference, he must say that he conceived them to be irrelevant. They had heard a great deal on the former day of the absurdity, the injustice, the tyranny, and the self-destructiveness of the laws of this institution, and they had just heard one at least of those laws reprobated in the strongest terms by the venerable Director who spoke last (Mr. Behb). But the question did not comprehend so wide a field of argument—it was simply, as propounded by the Hon. Mover, whether certain classes of young men destined for their service in India ought, or ought not, to be obliged, according to what was called a compulsory clause of the last charter-act, to serve a certain number of terms at the College of Haileybury—the repeal of that clause was the real and only question in debate; and, unless gentlemen could shew that the grievances of which they complained necessarily emanated from that compulsory clause, he must ask, what possible application their complaints could have to the present question? If their objections were generally to the laws of the college, they might set on foot an inquiry having for its object a total alteration of these laws, and might recommend it to the Court of Directors to have the necessary conference for such a purpose with the Board of Control. This was the natural course in such a case; and not a measure which would send the whole of the general question into the arena of parliamentary discussion. It was not his intention to enlarge upon the general laws of this institution: but when he heard it asserted in that Court, that statutes which had been framed for the college discipline by high and most respectable authorities, recommended by a majority of the Court of Directors, and approved by the Board of Control—when he heard that these were only worthy of the temper of the Spanish Inquisition, and that the mind in which they originated would, but for the humanity of the age, have been ready to exact evidence by the torture—he must be permitted so far to deviate from his original intention, as to say something respecting the regulation thus severely condemned.

He had, however, no wish to narrow the grounds upon which this question was to be argued, and would therefore venture shortly to inquire into two points. First, had the present system in any fair or reasonable degree answered the purpose for which it was intended? Secondly, was there any rational probability that the same

purposes would be answered by the substitute proposed? With reference to the first: if the institution had reasonably answered the purposes for which it was intended, there arose a strong presumption against any change; as to the second, if it could be shewn that the proposed substitute was not at all likely to answer these purposes, then, in addition to the strong presumption against any change, there would be an irresistible presumption against the particular change recommended.

Between the Hon. Mover and himself, the former of these questions was hardly open to debate, for that gentleman had candidly admitted the merits of the college. But other speakers having argued that the institution had completely failed—that indeed it contained within itself the seeds of its own destruction—he felt bound in particular, to appeal to the Court, —it became necessary to examine the justice of such charges. Similar charges had over and over again been made out of doors; and he himself (Mr. Grant) had been taunted with certain predictions, which he was represented to have made seven years ago in that Court in favour of the college, and asked, in a tone of triumph, what he now had to say in support of anticipations which the event had disproved.

Now it was a very trite remark, that a great deal of controversy would be saved, if disputants would begin by defining their terms. In this, as well as in other arguments, it would perhaps be well if this rule were observed. He would then at once ask, what was the criterion of the success of such an institution as was now under consideration? The Court and the public had been told in glowing terms of expulsions and rejections, and the irremediable rain which had covered the future prospects of several young men in life, in consequence of the deprivation of their Indian appointments. He trusted that he had, upon these private and domestic disappointments, as deep a sense of the consideration due to the relatives of the sufferers as any person present, as warm a commiseration for the mortification they must have suffered. He had always lived with those who felt a sympathy for others; he respected their feelings as deeply and as sincerely as any member of that Court. (*Hear, hear!*) But it did not follow that, because such unhappy incidents had occurred, he must therefore admit his hopes respecting the college to have proved abortive. When he was formerly before the Court, he declared his belief that the institution had been eminently serviceable, and had foretold confidently, because he expected firmly, its eventual success. Now was it meant to be said that his prediction had been falsified, by the painful events to which he had alluded? In what

sense had he predicted the success of the college. He had told them that he believed it would succeed, as a place of probation for the young men destined for their service in India, as affording a fit and conspicuous standard of qualification; as furnishing a discriminating test of merit. But a place of probation, in which there would be no failure—the test of qualification which it had intended to try nor discriminate by—a measure which would fit every body without exception—he was not to be mistaken, that the existence of such a measure had never entered his mind or imagination. He knew then, as he knew now, that if they had instituted a system of education which in its nature should be not only thorough, but probationary; if they established the oral trials, and a perfecting course, and a defined number of years of probation, that all who could stand the oral trials and trials of the perfecting course, and that after this they were found enough to persuade themselves that there would be no rejections, that every body without exception would be found to stand the test, and to endure the trial—then, indeed, would they soon discover that they had indulged hopes and expectations, which were utterly inconsistent with the immutable laws of probability, and that they had only themselves to thank for their disappointment. (*Hear, hear!*)

The true criterion of success which he meant was a very simple one, and it was suggested by the very nature of the case. What were the purposes for which the institution had been established, and had those purposes been in a fair degree answered? In arguing this question, it was his wish, and would be his endeavour, in conformity with the judicious remark of an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Twining) on a former day, to avoid that exaggerated praise, which only tended to injure its object. He had never predicated of this institution—he knew no institution of which it could be predicated, that it possessed the quality of perfection. In the course of the debate, indeed, it had been said by one gentleman, that the advocates of the college upheld it as unimpeachably perfect—as an absolute paragon. He knew not who were the eulogists alluded to; but he wished that the Hon. Proprietor who had referred to them, would particularize the documents in which these alleged high-flown descriptions were contained; that he would point out the men who had indulged in them, and the arguments which they had employed. (*Hear, hear!*) For himself, he had never committed himself in speculations so extravagant, and therefore it was unnecessary for him to defend them. The object of the establishment being to qualify the great body of the individuals

destined for the civil service of the Company, the test of its efficiency was to be sought in the actual fitness of those whom it had educated. The opinion of Marquess Wellesley had been quoted as to the deficiencies of the great body of their civil servants in India, antecedently to the existence of their collegiate establishments in England and India; and it had been contended that the delineation given by the Noble Lord in his celebrated minute was somewhat overcharged. Possibly that noble person might involuntarily have admitted as much into the graphic and too fully delineated, which, in the warm possession of a favourite subject, he had admitted of the defective state of the civil service in India; but the truth was, that Lord Wellesley had qualified his delineation by admissions which it was important to remember, and which had been too much overlooked. No impartial observer could examine coolly the history of their oriental possessions, without admitting the acknowledged merits of an integral portion of the civil servants in India at a much earlier period than the administration of Lord Wellesley; and especially since the memorable reforms introduced by Lord Cornwallis. No fair judge could venture to say, that the civilians of those earlier times exhibited a mass of defectiveness, perhaps the truth lay in the mean point. Many servants of merit, and some of great eminence, had, in the time referred to, existed in the civil establishments of India; but these were not sufficiently supported, and had to struggle against the serious disadvantages of a considerable quantity of incompetency, or at least inferiority, which existed among their brethren, and especially among the juniors. Their merits—and these were not few, nor inconsiderable—were their own; their defects were those of their situation and circumstances. With respect, however, to the improved qualifications of the general body of the civil service at the present moment, there could not be two opinions. All, he was convinced, would agree, that, in point of integrity, ability, public spirit, disinterestedness, and general efficiency, for the discharge of the important duties confided to them, the service never before stood at a pitch of excellence so high. (*Hear!*) They were not merely improved, but were in a state of progressive improvement; and even already constituted such a set of public functionaries, as it would probably be difficult to rival throughout the world. If this be so, he did not mean to say that it was owing exclusively to the college, for he knew that it was attributable to a co-operation of causes; to the energy of the administration both at home and abroad; to the increasing overflow of the

had been introduced in India: and here he might particularize that important regulation which enjoined that no civilian should employ in his office any of his creditors—a provision which had the effect of diminishing, if not doing away, that unlimited credit, that had previously constituted the great pest of the civil service. He was sensible, also, that there were a great many improvements which must have their operation in the general scale, although it was difficult to assign to each its specific share: for the great merit of a good system of government was, that it was in its nature a self-ameliorating system; improvements springing up here and there spontaneously, like those delicate plants which were formed to grow wild in a fine climate, without the possibility of discovering the particular causes of their production. (*Hear, hear!*)

He would, however, state the grounds on which he claimed for the present system of education at Haileybury a certain share in the credit of having produced the admitted improvement in the civil service. In the first place, it would on calculation appear that of the whole body of civilians now employed in India, about five-sevenths had received their education at the college. Did he then advance an extravagant position, when he contended that some portion of the amelioration of the whole must in all probability be derived from the source which had supplied so large a part? Was it too much, that the increased richness of the stream was in a degree to be ascribed to this its principal feeder? He would say further, that there was this remarkable distinction between the present and past times: that in the former period of their history the improvement descended from their higher to their lower servants, whilst now it was rather the reverse, the improvement extending from the juniors upwards. (*Hear, hear!*) He would not quote documents at any length, to establish the fact of the improvement in the junior division of the service; he did not conceive that it would be disputed, for he had all the highest authorities with him; and almost every person present must have the means of verifying the fact for himself, from the most authentic living testimonies. He might appeal not only to the authority of Lord Minto and Lord Hastings, but of several others, who had immediate opportunities of ascertaining the real state of the case. Even suppose those authorities were mistaken as to the cause, it was quite impossible for them to have mis-stated the effect; they might err in looking to the institution at home as an efficient source of the improvement they witnessed, but they could not possibly err as to the facts under their own eye. An Hon. Director (Mr. Bobb) had said, that when Lord Minto delivered his testimony asserting the good

effects produced on the habits of the students at Fort William by the previous education at Haileybury, there could have been only a few of the Haileybury students in India. In that opinion surely the Hon. Director was mistaken; for the first division of students left India about December 1810, and Lord Minto declared his sense of the value of the college at Haileybury, the students of the first two, if not the first three years, of Haileybury, had already arrived in India. But this was not the single testimony. General Hewitt, in August 1811, and Lord Minto, in September 1812, bore witness to the accelerated progress of the students at Calcutta in the Oriental languages; in consequence of their antecedent acquirements in Europe. In November 1812, Captain Roebuck, addressing the College Council at Fort William, observed it to be “generally admitted as a fact, that the students then in college (at Fort William), compared with former years, were much steadier in every respect, which was perhaps owing to their previous education at Haileybury.” On the 29th of December, in the same year, a still stronger attestation to the “*very great and general improvement*” of the students at Fort William was given by the College Council of that institution, and that improvement was traced to the same cause. In 1815, Mr. Edmonstone, then officiating as visitor of the college at Fort William, spoke of the prudence and propriety of the general system of conduct then observable among the students at Fort William, and observed that “this gratifying improvement might perhaps be traced to sources *beyond that establishment*.” Now granting that, in all these instances, the individuals cited were mistaken in their conjectures as to the causes of the improved habits they commended, with respect to the *fact* at least their evidence was unimpeachable. To crown these testimonies, he (Mr. Grant) would close with a passage from the last address of Lord Hastings, as visitor of the college at Fort William, delivered on the 23d August 1822, in which that noble person commended the junior civil servants of Bengal; and it would be observed that he quoted the passage simply as attesting the fact of the merits of the junior division of that service. Lord Hastings, referring to the instruction in the Oriental languages attained at the college of Fort William, remarked, “I will rest the argument upon the rapid succession of young men, who, after rigid and impartial examination, have been declared competent to the service of the state, by their acquirements in the necessary languages—not to dry official tasks alone; we have a proud consciousness that our functionaries have the capacity, not merely of discharging

adequately their engagements to their employers, but that they possess also the means of rendering incalculable services to the native inhabitants, by readily communicating explanation, instruction, or advice. The ability, however, to do this would be of little value, were the disposition wanting. It has not been wanting with exultation I have heard from all quarters, the kind, the humane, the fostering spirit, manifested towards the natives, by the young men when the college has sent forth to public trusts. What a triumph it would be to my heart, could I venture to suppose that my inculcations had any share in exciting this generous tone!" He (Mr. Grant) most willingly confessed that the inculcations of the Noble Marquis had their full share in producing these excellent effects; but, at the same time, he could not forget that most, if not all the gentlemen referred to in this eulogy, had completed their course of education at Haileybury; and that on a spot where it was now said the young men learned only idleness, extravagance and dissipation. Such were the fruits, produced by the deserted institution to which he alluded! (Cries, &c. &c.) Did these publicly recorded opinions of respectable persons on the spot prove nothing? Were they to be counteracted by individual instances of folly or extravagance among a number of very young men congregated in the heart of a great and luxurious capital, and subjected to no control? These, it might however be said, referred only to the Presidency of Bengal. With regard to Madras, he might refer to the whole series of the official reports of the College Council at Fort St. George, from 1811 down to the documents on long to quote, but which spoke clearly and strongly in favour of the junior civil servants of that Presidency. He might also refer to the authority of the gentleman who sat beside him, and who had for many years been a distinguished member of the Revenue Board at Madras (Mr. Hodgson). That gentleman, who had not been educated at Hertford, and who could have no prejudice in favour of that establishment, kindly allowed him to refer to his authority for the fact, that a gradual improvement had of late years taken place in the civil service; that the habits of the junior civil servants were little or nothing; that their habits of order and regularity were most praiseworthy. Indeed, the palpable fact of a great improvement, was confirmed by the general opinion of all who were competent to pronounce on it. With regard to Bombay, he had at home a letter from a civilian at that Presidency who had been educated at Haileybury, and whom, from the description, he supposed not to be the same as had been alluded to by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Bebb) as having stated the fact of the

young writers there being in debt. That letter had been kindly placed in his hands by the persons to whom it was addressed; and notwithstanding it mentioned that many of the recommending writers were in some degree in debt, a circumstance which the writer represented to be unavoidable, it on the whole afforded such a picture of the remarkably good and moral conduct of the young men upon the Bombay establishment, as it was impossible to contemplate without lively pleasure. If then, such be the general representations, and coming from various quarters, on this subject, he might, he thought, now confidently assert the fact of a general improvement in the state of the junior part of the service, to whatever cause that improvement might be attributed. That besides this, he had been at some pains to ascertain the situations filled in India by students who had received their education at Haileybury, and he was surprised to find the remarkably elevated stations which they occupied for their standing in India. He found, farther, that, generally speaking—let it be observed he did not say *universally*, but *generally*—the most important posts seemed to be filled by those who had been the most distinguished for proficiency at Haileybury. To prove this in detail would be a task of length, and one to which he confessed he was not competent, as it required great knowledge of the relative importance of different stations in the service; but fortunately there was a short proof of it which might satisfy any mind. It was, in the first place, a fact which the slightest comparison of the records of the College at Haileybury with those of the College at Fort William would establish, that the most distinguished students at the former, generally speaking, were also the most distinguished students of the latter. Now, the Marquess of Hastings had, in his discourse of August 1818, expressly said, respecting the college at Fort William, "look all around at the distinguished (individuals) of the civil service in the present day: is there one of those—I mean where the career commenced after the institution of the college (Fort William), whose character was not, in the first instance, brought to light by distinction acquired here?" The glory Lord Hastings thus claims for the college of Fort William, cannot evidently be participated with the sister institution at home; and what appeared to be true under the Presidency of Calcutta, was also generally true under the other presidencies. There were exceptions, doubtless, in all. Some who were not pre-eminent at the college in England, rose to distinction in India; but it did not follow that they did not owe much to their education here. Trace, for instance, the Honours and degrees conferred at the University of Cambridge, all which

are recorded, and then trace the subsequent careers of the individuals who had received them. Many names would be found of conspicuous merit, both at college and in after life; but, on the other hand, not a few who had taken comparatively low degrees, subsequently became eminent: but was it thence to be inferred that they had derived no benefit from their previous education? Not so; he entirely concurred in the opinion of Lord Grenville, as to the benefit derivable, even from breathing the atmosphere of a well-constituted seminary. Lessons were there written on the mind, as it were invisibly, which were subsequently brought out and made conspicuous by the heat of active life. (*Hear!*) Still it was a strong fact that eminence at Haileybury had usually been the forerunner of eminence in the civil service. He had been surprised to hear it urged in disparagement of the college, that in the course of only sixteen or seventeen years since the time of its first students landing in India, it had not yet afforded a governor to one of the presidencies! This was a singular charge enough: but it suggested to him to mention, that the institution had already furnished eminent individuals to the department of the secretaries to government, a department of the very highest importance and responsibility. Of five or six civil secretaries at Calcutta, three (Messrs. Mackenzie, Prinsep, and Sterling), were distinguished prize-men and proficient at Haileybury; of four secretaries at Madras, and four at Bombay, two in each place (Messrs. Clive and Macpherson Macleod at the former, and Messrs. Norris and Simson at the latter,) were of the same class; and a third (Mr. Farish) had just been promoted from the same situation at Bombay. If then, on the whole, it appeared that the average improvement of the junior portion of the civil service had corresponded with the average influx from the college at Haileybury, and if it also appeared that the brightest ornaments of the junior civil service had also been the brightest ornaments of the college at Haileybury, then, it seemed to him to be established with almost mathematical certainty, that the previous education at Haileybury had been productive of signal benefit to the civil service. But to these considerations he would add what he believed, on the best evidence within his reach, to be an undeniable fact: that the individuals, who having gone out from the college, had distinguished themselves in India, very generally admitted their obligations to the course of education at that establishment. Had it been possible, indeed, to put the question to those gentlemen universally, he should not have feared to stake the fate of the institution on the general effect of the answers. All,

however, that was in his power he had done, by applying to as many of those now at home as he had access to, and to the friends and relations of others. He should not trouble the Court with the names of those, whose sentiments respecting the utility of the college in these several instances he had inquired, though he held a list of them in his hand, which he would readily shew to any person present; but he would state as the result, that having ascertained the opinions of no fewer than twenty-six gentlemen who had gone out to India from Haileybury, and most of whom had been highly distinguished at the college, he found that all distinctly concurred in avowing their great obligations to that institution; and, when it was considered that the individuals to whom he had referred had not been selected, but were all to whom he had access, he conceived their testimony to be of great weight. He wished, indeed, the Court to consider the real weight and effect of such testimony. It had formerly been said, that the distinguished students sent out from Haileybury were exceptions; it seemed to him that they had excelled, not in consequence of their connexion with the institution, but in spite of that connexion. Could this be said, when he produced, under their own hands, their own authority, as a decisive proof that they owed their subsequent elevation to their collegiate education at home? Why, on this subject, their evidence was not only admissible, it was clearly the best evidence. Every man of common faculties knew whether he had profited by his education at a particular seminary or not: it was common to hear it said, "at such a school or college, I got great good; at such another, we did nothing; at such another, I improved much, but it was by private study, and not owing to the instructions of the place." In favour of the Hertford system, some strong and interesting acknowledgments of the nature referred to he had cited on a former occasion; he now beld in his hand many more. It would have gratified him to communicate to the Court the cordial and fervent language in which several of the writers expressed their obligations to the seminary in question, and their opinion of its value; but, by way of sparing the time of the Court, he would be content with a single quotation: it was not from a private letter, but from a pamphlet published in 1823, and entitled "A Letter to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Court of Directors of the East-India Company, on the subject of their College at Haileybury; by a Civilian." As the publication was anonymous, he would not name the author, though he had kindly disclosed his name to him, but he understood that ill health had compelled him to quit India and the

service; and that he had since taken his degree at one of the universities. Probably his name was well known to other gentlemen present; and the work contained internal evidence that the author was fully competent to do justice to the subject. He was not a prejudiced friend to the college; for, where censure seemed to him necessary, he had spoken freely. This gentleman, however, wrote as follows:

"As far as regards the progress of the students, and their habits of application, it appears, as well by comparison with other collegiate bodies as by the reports of the examinations, that there has been generally great reason to be satisfied. We must follow these youths to India, however, if we would learn the full benefit of this valuable institution. It is there a subject of universal remark, how much the writers of the present day have the advantage of their seniors in point of general education, and how much better qualified they are to enter upon the offices to which they are destined. In religious feeling and morality there is a decided amelioration; and gambling, a vice for which the service in India was formerly noted, is now very little practised—I might almost say entirely abandoned. The oriental languages are now so universally known, that not a single civilian enters upon his duties as a public servant, who is not able to conduct business in one or two of the vernacular dialects. In this respect there is a striking contrast between the elder branches of the service and their juniors, and the numerous evils which formerly arose from an imperfect intercourse (through the medium of corrupt interpreters) between the officers of government and the people, are now entirely removed. It is true that these languages are studied in India as well as in England; but it is here that the chief difficulties are overcome, more especially if the Sanscrit language be made the object of study, and the student has in India little else to perform than the easy task of adding to his stock of words, and improving his pronunciation. On what account, then, has the East-India College disappointed public expectation; and how happens it that an opinion is entertained by many that it would be a beneficial measure to abolish it altogether? The reason appears to be, that the evils which have been felt only at home have been exaggerated, and have become the subject of general animadversion, although, in point of fact, they have been no proportion to the existing evils."

This excellent passage would close what he had to offer on the more general grounds he had hitherto taken, and would serve as an introduction to the more direct and particular testimonies from India, to

which he was about to refer, in proof of the beneficial effects of the system at Hertford. Here, however, he would be brief. It was not necessary to quote at length the ecclesiastical testimonies of Lord Minto, General Hewitt, Captain Reinbeck, and the College Council of Fort William in 1812, and Mr. Lumsden in 1813. These had formerly been read to the Court,* and they might be found in the excellent work of Mr. Malthus on the subject of the college. Suffice it to say, that the effect of these testimonies might be concentrated in the words of Lord Minto, when he described the students translated from Hertford to Fort William as "*honourably distinguished for regular attendance, for obedience to the statutes and discipline of the college, for orderly and decorous demeanour, for moderation in expense, and consequently in the amount of their debt; and, in a word, for those decencies of conduct which denote men well born, and characters well trained.*" But, in order to appreciate the weight and force of these testimonies, it was necessary to observe two things. First, the state of the service subsequent to the establishment of Haileybury College must be compared with its state previously to that period. Now, read only the striking picture given in Lord Wellesley's minute of the position of the young civilians, "*abandoned (as he says) at the age of sixteen or eighteen, with affluent incomes, to pursue their own inclinations, without the superintendence or controul of parent, guardian, or master.*" Or read the forcible statements of Mr. Tytler, himself a civilian, in his "*Considerations on the present Political State of India;*" remembering that the descriptions given by Mr. Tytler, though penned about 1812, apply to his own experience of a residence in the college of Fort William, which terminated in or before 1808. Independently of individual cases of young writers incurring expenses to a degree absolutely enormous, Mr. Tytler states, "*that he is certain he confines himself within bounds, when he gives the average sum of 10,000 rupees to clear off the tradesmen's bills contracted during a residence in college.*" And the rest of his delineation is in exact keeping with this single feature. Contrasted with such descriptions, the admitted improvement among the junior servants would appear in its proper light. But, secondly, it was particularly important to remember that all the testimonies, from Lord Minto and other authorities in India, in favour of Haileybury College, were casual and spontaneous testimonies; they had not been applied for, or in any manner elicited; they were not answers to enquiries sent from this country. Those eminent persons

* Vide Asiatic Journal, vol. 18, pp. 582, 585, &c.

were not called on to say any thing respecting Haileybury, either favourable or otherwise; they had been led to volunteer their praise, merely from the strong impressions produced by what they saw and experienced. It was this circumstance which stamped on their attestations a peculiar value. While, however, he would forbear from fatiguing the Court by reiterating testimonies formerly cited, he felt it to be important to adduce some which had had no existence at the period of the former discussions respecting the college. And here let Lord Hastings be referred to. In his public discourse to the college of Fort William, on the 30th June 1817, the Noble Visitor expressed himself as follows:

“The interest felt in the concerns of your institution is not confined to the public of this country; it is an object of attention to a large portion of the public of England and of Europe. In tracing the virtues of the singular success with which this great and distant empire is governed with so much apparent ease, and preserved with such tranquillity; the attention of every observer must be arrested by those institutions which are destined to form the future legislators and statesmen of India, and which have already contributed so largely to the general improvement in the administration of affairs. The institutions of Hertford and of Fort William will necessarily become objects of the deepest interest. The institution at Hertford has but very lately been subjected to the minutest scrutiny of the public at home, and it has passed the ordeal with an increase of honour and reputation, which, to those who form its effects in this country see its value, cannot but be a source of high gratification.”

Was this, however, the only testimony from Lord Hastings? In a subsequent discourse, delivered on the 15th August 1818, he thus spoke:

“It probably has never happened to any other nation, that individuals belonging to it should be placed in situations of active pre-eminence and extensive superintendence, at so early an age as is the case with the British gentlemen sent out for the Hon. Company’s services. From my own personal opportunities of observation, I can say that, almost without an exception, the persons invested with those high trusts, at what appears so premature a period of life, prove that ‘wisdom standeth not in the length of years.’ Their probity and wisdom in the administration of justice, their patient and impartial investigation of complicated disputes, and their kindly honourable feelings towards the natives, reflect the greatest credit on that general system of education at home, which prepares youth to discharge such important functions so competently. This groundwork is, without doubt, possessed

by the students whom the present examination pronounces unqualified for the service.”

With respect to Beugal, these citations would surely be held conclusive. As to the other presidencies, if direct written testimonies were not produced, yet the most satisfactory evidence would be furnished, on referring to competent and unprejudiced civilians recently returned from those presidencies; and opportunities of such reference must be within the reach of every member of the Court. With regard to Madras, in particular, he would beg again to refer to the very valuable authority of his Hon. Friend beside him (Mr. Hodgson), who had allowed him to say, that having originally felt great doubts as to the probable utility of the college at Haileybury, he had become a warm advocate for it from having witnessed its beneficial effects in India. The same gentleman had informed him that, in consequence of the modifications introduced into the system of Indian administration by Sir Thos. Munro, modifications tending to an union of the judicial and financial departments, important judicial duties had, in many instances, been thrown on the junior civilians employed as sub-collectors of revenue; and that, for the discharge of these duties, they had, in a surprising degree, been found prepared by the excellent general education which they had received at home. In corroboration of these statements, he might also refer to Mr. Edward Greenway, a civilian on the Madras establishment, who had lately returned to this country with a high reputation, and who was a disinterested witness, never having been connected with the college at Haileybury, and a peculiarly competent witness, having long been an active member of the Superintending Board of the college at Fort St. George. This gentleman, however, had kindly permitted him to use his name, in confirmation both of the fact of a general improvement in the junior division of the civil service at Madras, and of the opinion that the system of education at Haileybury constituted one very efficient cause of that improvement. With regard to the good effects of the Haileybury system, in grounding the students in the oriental languages, he was very unwilling to occupy the time of the Court. Mr. Malthus, in his admirable work, had stated some very striking facts on this topic. One of his authorities, Lord Minto, had distinctly stated the proved utility of the elementary institution in the oriental languages at Haileybury, as tending to render the time allotted to the study of those languages in India; and the reports and other public documents of the college of Fort William and Fort St. George, during a series of past years—

documents accessible to all—presented a mass of evidence decisively establishing the same fact; evidence which it was impossible to exhibit to the Court in all its fulness; and equally impossible to abate or condense without injustice: he should be satisfied, therefore, with a general reference to these authorities, except as to one point. He understood that a story had appeared in one of the public papers, stating that a young man, instructed in all the oriental learning which Haileybury could furnish, had found his acquisitions utterly useless on his arrival at Madras; and this, it seems, was urged as a conclusive argument against all the oriental instruction of Haileybury. Observe, that this statement was made in Feb. 1834. Now how stood facts? During the few past years of the college, no systematic instruction was afforded in the Sanscrit tongue. That language, however, if not the parent of the three languages vernacular within the range of the Madras Presidency, was at least so intimately connected with those languages, as to afford the best preparative for an acquisition of them. Prizes, indeed, were long since given for proficiency in Sanscrit; but the adoption of this, as a part of the system of the college, did not, as he believed, take place till 1814; when, on the recommendation of the Examining Board of the College of Fort St. George, the study of Sanscrit was established at Haileybury, and though not made actually obligatory, was enforced on all the Madras students as a matter of trial, and was also encouraged generally. The effect could not be better stated than in the words of the Examiners of Madras, writing officially, of date the 20th December 1817, that is more than six years ago; and their testimony he would cheerfully confront with the anonymous accusation to which he had referred.

In consequence of our recommendation, the study of the Sanscrit is pursued at Haileybury by those intended for the civil service of this Presidency; and we cannot conclude this report without noting particularly the great advantage which it has afforded to many of the junior civil servants who have lately joined the institution, in the acquirement of the colloquial languages of the coast.

This language, which influences every tongue from the confines of China to the western limits of Persia, and is radically connected with many of the dialects spoken in Europe, may be considered as the principal key to those of India; for though the dialects of the south are not usually connected with it, its terms are frequently interwoven with the vernacular speech of the Tamil, Telougo, and

Cannara nations. The acquisition of the latter, therefore, it is evident, must be greatly facilitated by a knowledge of the former, and it has accordingly been found, that the progress made by the students at the college of Fort St. George in the attainment of them, has been incomparably more rapid and satisfactory since they have studied the Sanscrit in England.

The report proceeded to name five students, Messrs. Thomas Munro, Wheatly, Robertson, Hooper, and Elliott; as distinguished for the rapidity with which they had gone through the course of instruction at the Madras College; in one and all of whom he (Mr. Grant) was gratified to find students of high eminence for proficiency at Haileybury. Were he now to enter into a narrative of particular facts, illustrative of the advantages which the young civilians in India had reaped from the lessons inculcated at Haileybury, his address would never reach its end; a single specimen or two must suffice. Mr. Stokes, most honourably distinguished at Hertford, was employed as an assistant collector under the Madras Government, and, in the absence of his superior, was unexpectedly called on to make a report to the Government on a highly interesting subject of administrative economy—he believed, on the regulations proper to be adopted in expectation of a famine; and this gentleman, then at a very early period of life, had acquitted himself on the subject so ably, that he was immediately summoned to Madras and promoted. Mr. Stephen Babington, one of the early ornaments of Haileybury, and the very first student from that institution who had ever set foot in Bombay, had owed his rise in like manner to a masterly report made on some topic of general policy; but he (Mr. Grant) had selected this instance from many others, in order to mention the sequel of this gentleman's brief but honourable career. In a humane attempt to extinguish a fire, the fall of a beam had cost him his life: but, such was the impression which his merits had made on the minds of the settlement in general, that a large subscription had been entered into, for the erection of a statue in commemoration of his talents and virtues. (Hear, hear!) Here, then, he would terminate his view of the benefits of this institution in India; merely pressing it on the reason and justice of the Court to say, whether all these good effects, which had taken place since the establishment of the college, had been produced, not by means of this institution, but in spite of it? If so, he could only wish that the same anomaly might continue; that the college might still go on, doing good by the rule of contraries; that it might still and long exhibit the phenomenon of a system, demonstrably pernicious in all its presumable

and, and unacceptably beneficial in all its actual results. (Loud cries of hear!) Having now taken a survey of the effects of the institution abroad, he would turn his attention to its operations at home; still looking at the system rather in a practical, than a theoretical point of view. He would not enter into details, but confine himself to this general proposition—that every person who sent his child to a seminary had intended him to derive from it one or more of these three advantages: the communication of instruction, the acquisition of friendships, and the formation of habits. It was with a view to some of these objects, he would take it for granted, that a parent would make the selection of a particular seminary. Let the system of education pursued at Hertford College be briefly viewed in reference to these points; and especially let it be considered in contrast with the proposed plan of a public examination, and the establishment of a test of qualification.

With regard to the first point, he would not contend that a perfect system of literary instruction was to be found at the college: but, as far as his information had extended, he was not acquainted with any establishment in which so much was effected, in proportion to the means adopted, the number of students, and the length of stay allowed to each. The course of education was indeed appropriate; and here he could not help noticing the question of an Hon. Proprietor, who asked whether more learning and preparation were required in statesmen and diplomatists in India, than were necessary to public functionaries holding parallel situations in this country? He could not answer this question better than in the words of the Marquess Wellesley. That eminent person had observed, respecting the civil servants of the Company, "they are required to discharge the functions of magistrates, judges, ambassadors, and governors of provinces, in all the complicated and extensive relations of those sacred trusts and exalted stations; and under peculiar circumstances, which greatly enhance the solemnity of every public obligation, and the difficulty of every public charge. Their duties are those of statesmen in every other part of the world; with no other characteristic differences, than the obstacles offered by an unfavourable climate, a foreign language, the peculiar usages and laws of India, and the manners of its inhabitants." Therefore, he had the authority of Lord Wellesley for asserting, that it was a still more arduous work to qualify a statesman or diplomatist for India, than other things being equal, for the worthy discharge of those duties, on ordinary occasions, might be deemed necessary for this country. And it stood as a reason, that a seminary intended to

educate the Indian statesman, ought to give him that which he might elsewhere acquire for the peculiar duties of his station, and to superadd whatever was peculiar to the qualifications requisite for a statesman in India. He did not know of the existence of any seminary which concentrated, in any measure equal to Hertford College, the advantages that were requisite for the purposes stated. Law, history, political economy, were not taught systematically any where but here. The oriental languages were not elsewhere to be had with any certainty; and, in short, both his own observation, and the testimony of persons who were by no means interested in giving false representations, led to the establishment of the impression on his mind, that the system was superior to all others for its purposes. He would refer to the contents of a letter, which on a former occasion had, with a laudable candour, been produced by the Hon. Member for Aberdeen, and which was to be found in the fourth volume of the *Asiatic Journal*, page 72. It was written by a gentleman who had a son educated at Haileybury, and who thus expressed himself:

"The young man went to Hertford, he studied his four terms, and I have not any reason to regret the advice which I received. On the contrary, I am perfectly satisfied, that not only in political economy and Oriental science, but in Greek and Latin, in polite literature of all kinds, in general taste, in the use of the English language, and I may add in manners, he received a higher measure of cultivation than he could have received under any other institution that I ever heard of.

"As to his morals, I got him back just as I parted with him, honest and modest, strong in sound feeling and self-command; and I know that mine is not a singular case. Another young man from this place ran the same course, and with at least equal success—I believe much greater. I heard of many names more distinguished than either, and I have no doubt their conduct was still more creditable."

Now, he referred to this testimony, not only because it was in every way unexceptionable, but because the commendation which it gave of the education at Haileybury, accurately corresponded with that which he had heard from numerous individuals, fully competent to speak on the subject. In fact, he did not rely on any single opinion: he had taken means to collect information from a variety of independent and trustworthy sources. In particular, he had consulted two gentlemen, one of Cambridge, the other of Oxford; who, themselves unconnected with the India College, had had the opportunity of accurately observing and becoming acquainted with its system. One

of these had for several months watched the progress, through the college of Haileybury, of a very near and dear relation, who had previously distinguished himself at the public schools in a very remarkable manner; yet it was the surprise and admiration of the friend to whom he had just referred, to witness the extraordinary improvement of his young relation under the course of education at Haileybury. As he had no written opinion to produce from the gentleman, he would take the liberty of naming him: it was the Rev. Mr. Venu. Indeed, he (Mr. Grant) was bound to declare his impression to be, that so far from being deficient and inadequate to the communication of necessary instruction, the system, if open to any doubt at all, and he requested to be understood merely as stating an unformed doubt, might, perhaps, be questioned as straining to too great a pitch the faculties of the student, as applying too potent a stimulus to the youthful mind. The other gentleman to whom he referred had resided at the college six months, and had afterwards gone to Oxford, where he also distinguished himself at a very distinguished college. He held in his hand a letter from this gentleman, fully and ably entering into the whole of the present subject; and to any inquirer, he would willingly both communicate the whole letter, and reveal the name of the writer. At present, he would read only that part which concerned the system of instruction at Haileybury.

"The system of education there pursued, is an instance of the practice of the most difficult theory ever proposed to learned men—a general education. The college is literally an university; and not one where the students may choose their branch of learning, one man studying mathematics, another classics, another oriental literature, another law, and another history; but where any student that distinguishes himself creditably, is bound to attend to each distinct branch. In all my stay at Oxford, I never saw more intense competition for honours, than I witnessed at the East-India College; whether I consider the number of hours required for preparing to attend the various lectures, or the great variety of subjects to which the attention is directed without intermission, without a single day of relaxation, for more than four months together in each term. I must confess, I am not so much astonished at the great proficiency which the studious attain in every department, as at the circumstance of so few turning restive, and refusing to be driven at a rate, to which one should judge the minds of such young men to be unequal."

He would now advert to the objections urged against the system of examination pursued at Haileybury, and the proposed substitution of a public examination. These

objections might be stated to comprise two heads: first, it was complained that the examination was not a public one; and secondly, that it was conducted exclusively by the professors of the college.

As to the first objection, he had always felt, and had long since taken opportunities of expressing a sufficiently strong opinion on the inexpediency of *viva voce* examinations, properly so called. In the Senate-house of Cambridge (where, perhaps, was exemplified the best actual system of examination in existence), there prevailed a mixed process; the trial being partly in writing, and partly by *viva voce*. But any one would have an improper idea of the latter mode, who supposed that it was conducted in the usual manner of *viva voce* examinations. In the former case, the examination was conducted wholly in writing: in the other, the examiner propounded his questions *viva voce*; but they were put to the whole of a class at once, and the answers were all given in writing, and read by the the examiners afterwards. In his opinion, an examination conducted in writing, was unquestionably the best; he considered it as the only method by which you could fairly bring to one common measure, the talents and acquirements of a variety of young men. Suppose, for instance, a classical examination: if an examiner presented a book to a number of young men, in order to determine their comparative merits, how was it possible for him to select passages for each student which should present an exact equality of difficulty to each, and, therefore, furnish an accurate test of comparison amongst the several members of the body? It was perfectly impossible to do so. An examination in writing was the only criterion, which would in the most effectual manner compass these objects. This was his first reason for preferring such a mode of examination. His second was, that it was impossible for any examiner, whatever might be his faculties, to carry in his mind, the merits of each student out of a long line of persons, so as accurately to classify them by the force of his memory alone. Nor could any use of notes hastily made, as he listened to each probationer, enable him to measure together the relative proficiencies of all: The only satisfactory method was to have the answers in writing: for then he was possessed of preservable documents, which he might mutually compare at leisure, and with deliberation. His third reason was, that in many subjects of examination, not only was writing expedient, but nothing could be done without it. In constructing a book in a foreign language which presented easy passages, or in the elementary parts of mathematics, or geometry, it would mostly be in the power of the student to give his answers *viva voce* with

facility: but in departments of a more difficult nature, it was often literally impossible for a youth, however highly gifted, to answer with effect except by writing. Nor did he now speak of the abstruse mysteries of science. Take the case of a stiff problem in quadratic equations, and would it be fair to insist on a *viva voce* solution? But it was not only in science that this method of examination was inapplicable; the same remark was held in the literary department of education. The student could not possibly, by that rough translation which necessarily characterized an extempore effort, place it in the power of the examiner to ascertain that most valuable part of his proficiency (and which, by the way, was very material in the education of the civil servants of the Company), namely, the talent of composition in his own language. How was that object to be accomplished except by writing?

But he begged to state a *fourth* reason, and one still stronger than even any of those already mentioned. He presumed to say, that he had himself undergone as many academical examinations as most gentlemen present; and he would assert, that it was most unfair to place a nervous, diffident young man, in a situation where he would have to compete with a rival of his own standing, and not, perhaps, superior powers, but who was blest, either naturally or in consequence of having been trained to the task, with a readiness to answer, and an indifference to the terrors of exhibition. A public examination, he was persuaded (and he spoke from some acquaintance with the subject), added a most unjust impediment to the difficulties which the student, whose education had been obtained at a private school, must, at all events, encounter on such occasions. He did not mean to dissent from the eulogium that had been pronounced by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaid) on the public examinations at the celebrated establishment to which he alluded (the Charter-house school), where the whole public were suffered to be present, and any person was at liberty to puzzle the student as much as he pleased; on the contrary, he doubted not its justice. So favourable an attestation was the more valuable, as coming from one who was himself at once an Etopian and an academic. But, let it be recollected, that the students there were upon a level with each other, with respect to the fortitude with which they were prepared to face this exhibition: they were regularly disciplined to it, and there was nothing unfair in setting up a contest between two gladiators of the same school. It would be quite otherwise, to match one of those expert prize-fighters with a timid youth, educated perhaps under the wing of his father, and wholly strange to such

contests. He was, in fairness, obliged to observe, that the Cambridge examinations for the classical medal, were partly conducted in the properly *viva voce* method: but, then, to obviate the inconvenience of presenting different passages to the different students (and which, as he showed before, would afford a fallible criterion at the best), the plan was adopted of calling the students successively into the hall, in the presence of the examiners, and setting them separately to construe the same passage. Now, he would ask, was such a system as that capable of being applied to examinations conducted (for he supposed that was the mode contemplated) in that Court before the Proprietors? (*Cries of no, no.*) He certainly conceived that the plan must lead to a process of this nature. The objections to a *viva voce* examination were so much felt in Cambridge, that, as he well remembered, when he was a candidate for a scholarship on a foundation, where it had been expressly enjoined by the founder (Dr. Battye), that the examinations should be conducted *viva voce*, the examiners (as one of them, the then Regius Professor of civil law, Dr. Jowett, afterwards told him) deliberately resolved not to evade, but fairly to escape the terms of the injunction. In the examination which preceded that one, it happened that the course of proceeding had brought to one student, a Greek passage in Thucydides, of extreme difficulty to be construed, and to his preceptor, one of a very opposite description. The examiners were struck with the injustice of a proceeding, in which nothing but the most decided superiority on the part of the conqueror (a gentleman since eminent) could have secured to him the victory. The consequence was, on the next vacancy they determined to alter the plan; and they accordingly required that the answers should be given in writing, but that each student should afterwards read his own answer in the presence of the rest; by which means, they obviated the inconvenience without violating the directions of the founder. These were actual precedents which he deemed not unimportant; and, though he knew that *viva voce* examinations, properly so called, were admitted at Oxford (to which, however, Oxonians of eminence entertained decided objections), and though, in a degree, they were also known at Cambridge, especially in the interior examinations of individual colleges, he must retain the opinion of them which he had expressed. What process of examination was to be adopted in the new classical examinations which the University of Cambridge was just about to institute, he had inquired, but had not been able to learn.

He now came to the *second* objection urged against the examinations of Hailey-

bury College; namely, that they were conducted by the professors. The reasons which were stated for altering this part of the system appeared to him to have no validity. The objection might have some weight if the professor had to decide between a body of his own pupils (in whose favour he might be naturally suffered to feel some bias), and the pupils formed in some other school. But this was not the case. The students who underwent the examination, were all the pupils of the person who examined them, and there was no reason to apprehend, therefore, that he would be drawn aside from his duty by any partialities. He must entertain the same feeling towards all, and feel the same pleasure equally at the success of any. In fact, the circumstance of the examinations not being conducted in the way of public exhibition, precluded the only chance of abuse to which an examination, by the instructor himself, was exposed. There was no inducement to convert the scene into one of theatrical, and possibly of prepared display. The examinations could not be acted—could not be got up by regular rehearsals—a perversion, to which the exhibitionary mode of examination was clearly liable; and of which instances were known to have occurred. In saying this, he did not mean the remotest allusion to the distinguished public school which he had recently named. He would now mention what appeared to him the advantages of having the examinations held by the professors themselves. Not satisfied with trusting to his own observations, he (Mr. Grant) took occasion to consult experienced persons belonging to the universities; and he derived from his inquiries the clear opinion, that when the proficiency of a number of students educated under the same tuition was to be examined, the fairest mode of doing this would be, by employing one who was acquainted with their reading. If, indeed, the students were perfect, or supposed to have finished their course in the branch in which they were tried, there might be no injustice in consigning them to a stranger for examination. It was then fair (speaking familiarly) to *dodge* them, to catch them out, to examine them at a venture. But, when the subject of trial was a proficiency confessedly imperfect, it was very advantageous that the examiner should accurately know the specific ground to which the studies of the pupils had generally been confined; and this was a just advantage, for it was evidently one to which the combatant was entitled. A second reason he should mention was, that one object of an examination being to ascertain chiefly how far the student had exercised his industry (and in no examination could that inquiry be more necessary, than in those which had reference to the

Indian civil service), it was doubly important that the trial should be conducted by those who were acquainted with his previous studies: for the question was, how far he retained and had digested what he had read. In this view, every lecture was partly an examination as to the student's improvement of previous lectures; and what was called the examination, was only the completion of the process.

Thirdly, there was a just partiality (he would venture to call it so), which ought to be shewn by an examiner towards a certain class of students, and which, it was obvious, could not enter into the system of examination if conducted by a stranger. It was the great vice of all examinations, that they afforded a bounty to talent, and did not hold out a sufficient encouragement to patient and meritorious industry. Promptitude and brilliancy were the ruling virtues of an examination, though not of actual life. Such must be the case wherever the examiner was a stranger. An examiner, on the contrary, who well knew the comparative merits of his candidates, though bound to class them only according to what they actually produced (if he did not this, he must be pronounced unworthy of his trust), yet might, and ought so to shape the exercises he proposed, as fairly to do justice to all. He might, and ought so to preside, that talent might not gain an undue predominance over acquirement; that dormant knowledge might be elicited, as well as quick and showy parts displayed; and in many cases, this could not possibly be done, without a previous intimacy with the reading of the students.

If he were asked whether it was the habit in other seminaries, that examinations of importance should be conducted by the masters or other teachers themselves, he would say that the habit was, at least, frequent, though undoubtedly many instances of a contrary habit might be cited. Of the latter class were, undoubtedly, the examinations at Eton, quoted by the Hon. Mover, previous to the annual removals to King's College; for, in these, the order in which the pupils should be placed was decided by the provost of King's, and two fellows of the same college, acting specially as examiners. But, it must be observed, that the same distinguished seminary furnished examples of the other mode of examination: for the relative places of the students, in promoting them from a lower to an upper form, were ascertained by an examination, in which the master was the examiner and sole arbiter. This examination was the only one to which the Oppidans were subject after admission, and it was always conducted in the same manner up to the fifth term, after which they were subject to no farther examination. In

like manner, the well-known and severe examination at Westminster School, by which the relative places of the commoners, elected to be King's scholars, were determined, was an examination purely by the master. Many other instances of the same kind might be referred to; but he would be content with the precedents supplied by his own university. At Cambridge, the distinction to which he had adverted, between a teacher examining young men, all of whom were his own pupils, and one examining his own pupils against others, was practically a good deal observed. In the large colleges, there were more than one tutor in each department; and the different tutors were naturally, in some degree, though in a fair and honourable manner, rivals. Hence, in order to prevent all possibility of cavil, it was not advisable, and in fact was not the practice, that the tutors should be the conductors of the college examinations, inasmuch as, in these, the young men instructed by different tutors came into mutual competition. But, in the small colleges, where there was but one tutor in any one department, the difficulty did not exist; and there the practice was different. In his own college, the tutors were the only examiners; and by them his own place had been fixed in several college examinations, and those of no small severity. In closing this subject, he would beg to observe, that no person who had the opportunity of seeing what was done at the Haileybury examinations, could doubt their efficacy, both as a stimulus and a criterion. He held in his hand a pile, he might say a book, consisting of the printed questions put at one of the examinations. It was not selected, but taken casually; any Proprietor was welcome to inspect it, and no man could inspect it without being satisfied that, if any number of the students could, with tolerable correctness, follow the examiners through an extent of learning and knowledge so considerable (which he was well assured, and, indeed, partly knew to be the case), both the species and the quantity of their studies must be pronounced worthy of high commendation. He would add this fact in favour of those examinations. They had now been going on for nearly twenty years; they were severe: the competition among the youthful candidates was most eager, and for some years, even their relative places in the service, as compared with their contemporaries, had been fixed by the result of the contest; and yet, while so much prejudice had existed against the college in some quarters—while so much had been said, and publicly and clamorously said, in disparagement of other parts of the system—it was a striking fact, that not a whisper, not an insinuation, had even been

breathed, in impeachment of the rigorous fairness and impartiality of the college examinations. (*Heart!*)

He would now proceed to the consideration of the second object sought to be attained by sending youths to a place of education; he meant the acquisition of friends and acquaintances. In entering on this topic, he felt himself crossed by the objection which had often been urged against the college, on the ground of its prematurely contracting the student's education and society into a particular channel. It was said that the college tended to form a *caste* of writers. It seemed to be supposed that these writers were all of the same profession, and that the instruction they received, being adapted to form them for their particular calling, was, therefore, in its nature, professional and illiberal. Surely this opinion was founded on a very mistaken view of the subject. Whatever, indeed, the system was, when it was considered that the students ordinarily resided but two years, and that they were collected from every part of the United Kingdom, and from seminaries of the most various descriptions, it could never be supposed that their residence could have the effect of narrowing, or improperly warping their minds or habits. At no other institution did the succession of inmates change so quickly; it was, therefore, impossible to suppose that much of local prejudice could be formed; the current was too rapid to allow of those accretions which were said to be apt to deform the stagnant marshes of learned establishments. An Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant) indeed, had quoted, as conclusive against the system of the college, a writer in a periodical publication, who disapproved of the Oriental test established at the college, as tending improperly to encourage a particular branch of instruction at the expense of the rest. The censure, however, as cited by the Hon. Gentleman, was directed not against an oriental test *simply*, but against an *exclusive* oriental test; and the fact was, that since that opinion had been expressed, the college system had been altered in substantial conformity with it. A regulation had been enacted, by which no student could obtain the certificate necessary to his appointment to the service, unless, besides passing the oriental test, he obtained the testimony of good proficiency in one department of European literature, or of proficiency in two. Whether this regulation did enough, was not the question; but it manifestly tended to place the European branches of study on a level with that institution in Eastern literature, which, though an important, could not be deemed a paramount part of the education at the college. It was idle to imagine that a moderate infusion of oriental learn-

ing could really have the effect of contracting or liberalizing the students—of double-dyeing them; as it were, in Indian ink. And, with respect to the other constituent parts of the system, the fact was, Lord Wellesley being the witness, that the situations granted by the Company, under the name of writerships, embraced the utmost variety of professions, and some of these of the most arduous kind; so the system of instruction in use at Haileybury was more various and comprehensive than any other institution, be it school or college, exemplified. But it was said that the education of the Company's civil servants ought to be English. And what could be more characteristically English than the education actually received at the place in question? The young men were taught mathematics according to the methods adopted in the English universities; they were instructed in that classical literature, for the successful cultivation of which England was renowned above all other nations; they were initiated in those departments of science, relating to statistical and administrative economy, in which England had taken a conspicuous lead in modern times; lastly, they were introduced to an acquaintance with the interesting study of our laws and constitution, the England (if he might so speak) of England; that specific part of our system, which made England what she was, the glory of the West, and the empress of the East. (*Cheers.*) It remained to observe, on this head, that if it was important, according to the opinion cited from Lord Grenville, that the young writers, while in England, should be educated at some of our public schools or colleges, no provision for enforcing such a method of education was made by the proposition now before the Court. On the contrary, some of the advocates for that proposition specifically supported it on the ground that it did *not* enforce a public education; but would enable parents, at their option, to bring up their children in a state of perfect privacy and seclusion. Having answered, as he presumed to hope, the objection urged against the congregating of the young writers, previously to their actual appointment, at a particular seminary, he would now notice the benefits resulting from such a plan. He was not, indeed, aware that some slight adaptation of the views and thoughts of the students to the scene of their future life, as a preliminary to the commencement of their service, could, in itself, operate any disadvantage. On the contrary, he had heard good opinions to a contrary effect; but there was a great and undeniable benefit closely connected with the system. In looking over a number of letters from young civilians in India, who had been educated at Ha-

ileybury, he had been greatly struck with observing the excellent effects produced by the acquaintances and intimacies which they had contracted at college, and which were cherished after their arrival in the East. Several gentlemen, also of that class, who happened to be in England, had remarked to him, in strong terms, on the benefits to which he referred. Instead of reading from private letters, however, he would refer the Court to some interesting observations on this very subject, contained in the publication of the civilian, which he had already had occasion to cite.

“Previously to the institution of the East-India College, it must constantly have happened that a writer, on setting foot in India, knew not a single individual in that vast empire; and a situation more desolate in itself, or more calculated to excite the sympathetic condolence of those whom he had left, could not well be conceived. At the present day, he becomes acquainted, in the course of his college education, not only with young men of his own standing, but with those also who are either his seniors or his juniors by a year and a half. With many, who are destined to the same presidency as himself, he becomes intimate; with the characters of all, at a period of life when character is best seen, he is made familiar. Thus India is to him no longer a land of strangers. He finds in it a second home; he again meets the companions of his youth. Whatever difficulties the novelty of his situation may at first create, they are removed by friends whom he finds already settled in the country; and, in the course of his future career, he can visit no part of the Indian empire, where he will not be received under the hospitable roof of a fellow-collegian.”

This was a picture drawn from the life; *Experto credite*. The writer spoke from his own feelings and experience. There was yet more, however, to be noticed on this point. The friendships formed at Haileybury did not merely give the young civilian society on his first arrival in India; it gave him important knowledge among the members of the community to which he was introduced; it afforded him the means of selecting his associates; it fortified him against that danger of forming improper or injurious connexions to which a very young man suddenly planted amidst strangers could not but be more or less exposed. He did not speak from imagination. Very judicious men had, from their personal observation, testified to him the good effects which, in this respect, had flowed from the previous acquaintanceship of the writers sent from Haileybury. They had, also, and on the same authority, pointed out another class of benefits arising from the same source. The young writers appointed to the diffe-

rent presidencies corresponded with each other freely; they mutually communicated their impressions and opinions on those public subjects, an attention to which was involved in their proper employments; thus an interchange of mental light, and an intercommunion of good feeling, were established; one of the very advantages, which (if he mistook not) had been contemplated by Lord Wellesley, in his original idea of the college of Calcutta, and which seemed thus to be obtained, unattended by the objections that had been thought decisive against the adoption of that splendid plan. Such then, on the whole, was the result of the companionship that constituted a part of the Hertford system. Here attachments grew up, which afterwards ripened into solid friendships; attachments, which might not, in a vulgar sense, conduce to the interest of the parties; but which contributed to their comfort when separated from their immediate families—and not to their comfort merely, but to their moral well-being; and which, while thus promoting private happiness and individual virtue, erected, at the same time, on these excellent foundations, an extensive and increasing superstructure of national and political improvement. (*Cheers.*)

He would now draw the attention of the Court to the consideration of the said motive, which guided parents in determining the place of education to which they would send their child, namely, the formation of moral habits: understanding that term in its most comprehensive sense. On this important point he had made many inquiries, and with all the care and anxiety which belonged to such a subject, and he would shortly state the result.

As compared with our great public schools, it appeared that there was this distinction in the system at Haileybury—that, whereas in the former, the scholars mingled together indiscriminately: there was at Haileybury, as at the Universities, though not perhaps quite in the same degree (for Haileybury stood in some sense between the two), a power of selecting society. The students had separate rooms, and were not acquainted, unless introduced. Although, therefore, the restrictions on conduct were in some respects less strict at Haileybury than at a public school, the student was exempt from that promiscuous companionship which was often objected to as one principal mischief attending public schools. At Haileybury, a youth well trained and well advised might select his associates from among the studious and the correct, and in a degree avoid even the acquaintance of the more idle or dissolute.

On the other hand, if compared with our Universities, there could be no doubt that at Haileybury a degree of discipline

was enforced far beyond the standard of academic strictness. He could easily establish this proposition by a detailed comparison; but, unwilling to exhaust attention, he would be content with a quotation from the letter of his Oxonian friend, which he had already cited in part—a perfectly competent testimony on the subject:

“As to the discipline pursued in the East-India College, it always appeared to me to stand mid-way between the discipline of our public schools and that of our colleges. Compared with that of our public schools, it seemed to give a little more freedom of action, because the students found themselves no longer compelled to study, as at school, for fear of the rod, but invited to mental exertion by the promise of encouragement and the hope of reward. The restraints which affected the spending of this time were, and still are, such as are not only unknown to our colleges, but would be considered intolerable if enforced when the students were two or three years more advanced in age than those at the East-India College. What would an under-graduate member of the strictest college in Oxford feel, were he compelled, like the members of the East-India College, to attend chapel every morning and evening, to dine in hall every day, and to be within gates every evening soon after dusk, and to be in his own room alone every night at eleven o'clock? At Hertford the use of wine is forbidden: yet at our universities the use of it is freely indulged to young men, who come up to college not two years later in life than the students of the East-India College. Riding on horseback, or driving a gig, hunting and shooting, are sports most rigorously forbidden at the East-India College; and if a young man is unable to take long walks, or to use athletic exercise, he has no source of recreation. How different is this from our Universities! Those persons who call out to take away the name of college, and call the East-India College a school, would find, on examining the subject, that the college is already in reality that sort of school, to which they would reduce it as the remedy for every defect. Let men who have passed through an English University examine the discipline of the East-India College, and they will be found to confess, that the disturbances which arise there are such as might be expected, from the enforcing a strict discipline upon young men, some of whom will not bear the restraint; whilst others, though apparently in the college with their consent, have both a dislike to appointments in a distant land, and an aversion to the severe studies of the place.”

But what, generally speaking, was the actual conduct, in point of correctness, of the students at this institution? He had

taken all the same within his reach of obtaining answer to this important question. An Hon. Member had said, that he had heard of gambling being practised there. Much so, he (Mr. Grant) had inquired into the state of the College, he was not, and could not be, prepared to meet charges turning upon particular facts, or affecting the conduct of individuals. Unless, however, it was meant to be asserted that the vice in question (and the same rule applied to any other excess or irregularity that could be imputed) prevailed, or was encouraged, or connived at, or not checked at the College, it was manifestly inconclusive to refer to it at all. Now, on that head, had the practice of gambling been at all prevalent in the College, how was it to be explained that, according to the respectable testimony of the civilian which he had already quoted, since the institution of this seminary, gambling, which had formerly infected the civil service in India to a considerable extent, had almost disappeared? Particular instances of it might have existed at the College, as every body well knew such instances to have existed at other colleges; other vices and improprieties in like manner might exist; but lamentable and censurable as these undoubtedly were, did they necessarily furnish a ground of reproach against this seminary, as compared with other seminaries? Clearly not: unless they prevailed in it to a greater extent, or in a more aggravated degree. He had conversed or corresponded with many persons competent to institute a comparison in this matter, between the India College and other seminaries. Seven or eight of those persons had been students at that college, and also students at the university; others of them had passed through some of the public schools. On the whole, he was satisfied that the India College need not fear a comparison even with most of the public schools, and especially with those situated in towns; although, from the difference of the average age of the inmates, such a comparison would be manifestly unjust. But still more severely might it challenge a comparison with the universities. At this institution, indeed, as at all institutions of the kind, differences might be observed in different years. Much depended on the accidental character of the students in any particular year, coming as they did from other seminaries, and at an age past childhood. Here, as at the university, there was sometimes a better, sometimes a worse set; and the testimonies of persons comparing the two should necessarily vary according to the sets into which they had happened to fall at each place respectively. Making this allowance, however, he was struck with the remarkable concurrence of the opinions which he had received. Of those

whom he had consulted, all, with a single exception, and even that gentleman, whom he knew to have fallen in with an influential set at Hertford, and with an excellent one in a particular college at Cambridge, gave a mixed opinion, awarded the palm of equality, and the great majority of that decided superiority to the India College. For his own part, and he was himself not totally without the advantage of personal observation, he was satisfied, that at Hertford the irregularities of all kinds were fewer beyond comparison. Let him not be supposed the advocate of such irregularities, even in their most venial forms; but the test of comparison was the only fair criterion to be applied in such a case; and by that test he was content that the College should be judged. But it was contended that, whatever the comparative excellence of this establishment, yet, considering that the students were compelled to attend it, care should be taken entirely to exempt it from the dangers which, in a measure at least, were admitted to attach to it. The time of the young men should be filled up with useful or innocent employment; their hours of leisure should be so far superintended, as to preserve them from the influence of the temptations incident to their age. The risks, in short, incurred by them, in a moral point of view, should be diminished to the lowest possible amount. To answer, he could only observe, in exact coincidence with some excellent remarks already offered by his honourable and highly valued friend behind the bar (Mr. Money), that the precise reason why the young persons appointed writers were compelled to attend the college was, that it was essential, with a view to the particular service for which they were destined, that they should previously have acquired habits of self-government; and how such habits could be acquired, without incurring a certain degree of the moral risk referred to, he professed himself unable even to conceive. "If (said Mr. Grant) any person has discovered a solution of the problem hitherto so torturing to human ingenuity—in what manner we are to reconcile a perpetual system of inspection and superintendence, with that freedom of choice which is essential to moral agency—a system of watchful guardianship, by which error shall be rendered almost physically impossible, with the attainment of that self-control and self-discipline, to which the possibility of erring is an essential prerequisite—an arrangement of time and employment by which all temptation shall be excluded, with that habit of resisting temptation which necessarily supposes a degree of exposure to it,—such a person cannot too soon announce his discovery, and claim the high station to which he will be entitled among the benefactors of

his species. The truth is, the thing is impossible; you cannot be sure that your pupil has acquired the power to stand, unless you in some measure accustom him to that attitude of self-disposal, which inevitably involves a liability to fall.

* What then, it is asked, will you compel a parent to subject his son to the admitted hazard, whatever be its amount, of an initiation into vice and dissipation? Shall he be necessitated to send forth his child at the critical period of the commencement of manhood, from the safe and sheltered privacy of the domestic mansion, into a scene where his opening virtues may receive a fatal blight from the influence of example?" My answer is, have you, the anxious inquiring parent, resolved to commit the virtues of that tender child, only two years later, to the perils of a residence in Writers' Buildings at Calcutta? Have you resolved to expose him, uncontrolled by parent or guardian, surrounded by a gay society of nearly his own age, and possessed of an almost unlimited command of money, to all the seductions of one of the most expensive, luxurious, and dissipated capitals in the world? Have you made up your parental mind to this measure? Then I have no difficulty in replying to your question. It would have been an anxious, a perplexing inquiry, to resolve generally; well may a parent pause, who is asked to consider whether he shall send forth the son in whom his hopes and his fondness are centered, into the neighbourhood of contagion, of vicious principles or practice: but the question, as proposed by you, is not difficult at all. You have so narrowed the conditions of the problem, that I undertake it without hesitation. I say that, having determined to cast your son into the midst of the dangers with which his rising virtues must necessarily meet during his residence at any of the Indian Presidencies, and still more if at Calcutta, it is your bounden duty first to subject him to the probation of a public education. Having decided that he shall quit the security of his domestic residence for a premature introduction into life, and into the scenes I have alluded to, it is positively incumbent on you to prepare him for the navigation to which he is destined—to graduate his transition—to smooth the passage—which not I, but you compel him to encounter, in exchanging the haven of parental counsel and guardianship, for a wild and strong sea of temptation and opportunity. If you fear to do this—if your feelings or your conscience (and I pronounce not that word sarcastically) prevent you from exposing your offspring to the moral perils of a strictly disciplined public seminary—if you dread his proving too weak even for that modified trial, then how can you reconcile it to your feelings or your con-

science, to insist on his facing, without any previous fortification, the more formidable dangers of an India residence? If you dare not trust him even to the preparatory and probationary process necessary—if you shrink from subjecting him to the limited and guarded risks of the training—then on what principle, in the name of common consistency, can you venture to plunge him, untrained, unproved, unprepared, amidst the tremendous and accumulated hazards of the actual campaign?

Closely connected with the subject he had been considering, was one which had been a fertile theme of remark and complaint, namely, the number of the expulsions and rustications at the college. These had been thought, if not to be the effect, at least to afford a convincing proof of a system of discipline in some way faulty. Now, in the first place, as to the fact, he conceived it to be a mistake, to suppose that the number of these punishments at Hertford greatly exceeded the number of those at other seminaries. Mr. Mathew, writing in 1816, had produced well authenticated parallel instances; and he (Mr. Grant) could name a public school of great celebrity, in which, since the time in which the present question was before discussed in that Court, that is, since March 1817, not fewer than twelve expulsions had occurred, nine of which took place at one and the same time.

A Proprietor requested that the school might be named.

Mr. Grant said he should have no objection to name it to any gentleman out of Court, for he spoke from what he doubted not to be good information; but he must, for obvious reasons, request to be excused from mentioning names publicly. The truth however was, that any comparison that could be made of the number of expulsions at the India College with the number at other public seminaries, would involve a fallacy; and he would endeavour to explain why. The great peculiarity of the institution under consideration consisted in this, that every student admitted into its walls was possessed of an appointment, amounting to an excellent and most respectable provision for life; in effect, he hesitated not to say, that the value of these appointments constituted the real difficulty with which the establishment had to contend—the first and last of its difficulties.—(Hear!) Partially, indeed, that difficulty had already, as to its practical operation, been smoothed away; he trusted it might be yet further reduced; whether it could be entirely obviated was a different question: but at present it undoubtedly existed, and in a sensible degree.

Now let gentlemen glance at the effects of this peculiarity in the constitution of the college, with regard to the specific subject of expulsions. In other places of

education, generally speaking, one main object of the parent was that his son should go through the course with at least some degree of credit, and this object preponderated over the wish that he should barely get through. If, therefore, the parent received an intimation from the master, or other teachers, of the place, that the youth had no chance of completing his period of studentship creditably, he was usually glad to act on such intimation, and to remove the pupil to some other seminary. Often, indeed, the parent did not wait for the hint, but spontaneously withdrew a boy whom he perceived to be incorrigible. Suppose him, however, to do otherwise, and the young idler to proceed from bad to worse, then the warning would by and by be given more authoritatively: "Your son (he would be told in a whisper) has been guilty of considerable irregularities, and he has even incurred some jeopardy of expulsion; his longer stay cannot benefit himself, and must injure others." Thus admonished, any parent of ordinary prudence, far from resenting the advice, would feel himself indebted for it, and would mark the delinquent elsewhere without delay. But even this communication to be slighted, and the student to commit at length an offence clearly worthy of expulsion, though not of a very flagrant or continuant character; in this conjuncture even more the friendly option would be afforded—"Remove (it would be said) your son tacitly, while yet there is time, otherwise we must unavoidably proceed to expel him;" and to such an address, no parent—not merely among of ordinary prudence, but none not wholly lost to common sense—would venture to be deaf for a single moment. At the India College the case was very different; there the value of the studentship was such as to render many, if not most parents, much more anxious that their sons should pass, than that they should pass creditably. They wished them to gain honours; but their chief solicitude was, that they should preserve their appointments. On the other hand, the young tyro was often as averse to the nomination as his father was attached to it. What was obviously the consequence? He soon became, as perhaps he would have been any where else, idle, irregular, disobedient. He was warned, and warned in vain. At length the professors intimated to the father or guardian that he had better be withdrawn, but the wishes and the convenience of the father were arrayed against the advice, and, in most instances, it was disregarded. Positive warnings, and those of a high magnitude, were, again, the parent was urged. He was more than urged, he was reminded of the consequences, of the probability of expulsion. But on most parents,

possessed as they were with the idea that one son was off their list, even this suggestion was thrown away; one or two terms more, they flattered themselves, and the danger would be over. Another stage of collegiate misconduct was next reached—the penalty of expulsion was actually incurred, and the parent was earnestly requested to withdraw his son privately, as the only alternative against his public dismissal. One would think that now, at least, the whisper would be omnipotent; and yet painful experience, to which it was not necessary more particularly to allude, proved that there were parents but too ready to reject even this office, and to dare all the risks of a public expulsion, in hopes of a reversal of the sentence by the visitor.

It was therefore plain that, instead of instituting a comparison between the number of expulsions at Haileybury and that of other seminaries, the only fair process would be, to add together the number of expulsions and of tacit removals at each place, and to compare together these two aggregates. To frame such a comparison with any accuracy would undoubtedly be most difficult. The removals which he had called *tacit*, were *ex vi termini*; not matters of notoriety, and therefore scarcely admitted of being numbered. But the general fact that such removals took place was notorious enough; and he believed that even a superficial inquiry into the subject would convince any person, that the occurrence was very frequent at schools or colleges of any size or strictness. Compare, in any year, the number of young men admitted at either of the universities, with the number of them who kept their terms and took degrees, and the disproportion was very striking. Taking a casual year at Cambridge, he found the number of the degrees scarcely to exceed one-half that of the admissions; and though doubtless some of those who did not graduate had died, and others had perhaps never purposed more than a temporary stay, and a third class had left the university from other causes, yet it could not be questioned, that a good number had either been withdrawn by their friends, or had voluntarily retired, in consequence of the plan not being found to answer. In illustration of the distinction between expulsions and private dismissals or removals, he would refer to this fact, which he believed would be verified by any inquirer, namely, that at the endowed schools the greatest number of expulsions took place, either from among the boys on the foundation; and so also at colleges, the greatest number took place among the scholars of students who draw emolument from the college, and not from among the bachelors, masters, or under graduates. Why was this? Was it because the colleges in

the one case, and scholars in the other, were more prone to commit offences than their associates who were not on the foundation? Certainly not; but because, having appointments of some value to lose, they were more apt to wait for a formal expulsion, instead of withdrawing on a private intimation given by the scholastic or collegiate authorities. Difficult as it was to treat the tacit dismissals of which he spoke as a matter of computation, he (Mr. Grant) had attempted it. At a college of considerable size and eminence, it appeared, on a rough calculation, that in a course of time the undergraduates so dismissed amounted to at least *one in seven* of those admitted. The calculation was necessarily rough, and he did not mean to propound it as applicable generally, but he believed it would apply to many other colleges. Probably, however, the average of such dismissals throughout the universities would be found smaller, by reason of its embracing the less strict colleges; and indeed he believed that the occurrence was not so frequent at the small as at the large colleges, proportionably to the numbers they contained. He had heard of a computation for a whole university, making the ratio *one in twenty, or twenty-five*. At Haileybury, the expulsions, including the few tacit removals that had taken place, amounted to about *one in fourteen or fifteen*; which was scarcely half the proportion of those at the distinguished college he had alluded to, and which he firmly believed to be smaller than at almost any other collegiate institution of the same magnitude. Considering, indeed, the great strictness of the system maintained at the India College, on which he had already remarked, and the disadvantages under which that college had laboured—a subject fully treated by Mr. Malhus in his well-known pamphlet, and on which he (Mr. Grant) was not willing now to enter—it must be considered surprising (as his Oxford friend, already cited, had observed) that the dismissals of all kinds, overt and tacit, from the institution had been so few.

A great deal had been said respecting the statutes of the college. He had not entertained the intention, nor could he perceive the relevancy of discussing those statutes; but the severe comments which had been made on them would justify his offering a few words. The statutes had been reprobated as arbitrary and despotic. Well and wisely had the Hon. Mover of the present question said this, as he had said many other things, that the proper theory of a seminary for education was, that it should be a despotism, but a despotism conducted in a parental spirit. The idea seemed to him unimpeachably correct: but, if you were to have a despotism, then clearly one of two courses must be fol-

lowed: either a wide, general, and undefined power must be lodged in the hands of the conductors of the institution; to be exercised at their discretion, and without question of controul; or you must be at the pains of defining and apportioning out on paper the several privileges and authorities with which you meant to invest them; and which, in their compound, were to make up the despotic sway incident to their office. Should you, however, pursue this latter course—and it was the course actually adopted with regard to Haileybury—you must not be astonished if that which you wrote down—that is, if the statutes which you enacted—sounded harsh and arbitrary. Your regulations were *ex hypothesi* to constitute the functions of a despotic supremacy; and it was absolutely impossible that the features of a despotism, when thus analytically viewed, and separated from those parental feelings and dispositions which were intended to correct and qualify them in practice, should not wear a very revolting appearance.

With regard to the statute of selection, as it was called, which had been so strongly censured, whatever construction might be put on the terms in which it was couched, he was happy to have received the assurances of the principal and the professors, that it was never employed by them for the purpose of obliging any youth involved in delinquency to betray his comrade; and that neither when a strong emergency had dictated a resort to this obnoxious statute, nor upon any other occasion, was it either the principle or the practice of the collegiate authorities, that one student should be exhorted or in any way encouraged to criminate another.—(Hear!)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird—"Does the Hon. Proprietor mean to say, that the statute in question has not been employed on the unfortunate emergencies alluded to, to compel young men to make discoveries of the part which they had taken, on pain of expulsion?"

Mr. Grant said he was not aware that what he had said implied the conclusion involved in the question. There was a wide distinction between the act of exacting from a young man the confession of his own fault, and the act of extorting from him the discovery of the guilt of his companion. On the former point he was not able to speak; for the inquiries which he had made of the college authorities referred only to the latter. Speaking for himself, however, and on the spur of the question asked of him, he must observe, that while he should totally disapprove the practice of calling on a student to exonerate himself by impeaching others, he was not prepared to pronounce an equally decisive sentence against that of calling on

him, under certain circumstances at least, to exonerate others by impeaching himself. The former act would be dishonourable; but the practice of demanding from youth the confession of their own faults was undoubtedly familiar in all parental government; and though he would not say that by a college authority the rule was to be enforced as freely as by a parent, and still less that it was to be a rule of ordinary application, he was, on the other hand not prepared to hold that it might not, in a strong case, be so far employed, as to propose to those who could not give an account of themselves the alternative of a dissolution of their connexion with the institution. As to the expressions which had been quoted from this reprobated law, that the visitation which it inflicted, could never reach any but those who from previous character, and from the actual circumstances of the case, laboured under violent suspicion of being concerned: this was, in fact, a milder power than was actually possessed by the heads of every collegiate institution, and which in a crisis of great exigency, when combinations against authority were formed and contumaciously maintained, and where the secrecy of the plot baffled discovery, he was assured, and believed, that the heads of no collegiate institution would hesitate to exercise. On an occasion of this kind the late Bishop of Bristol, then Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, had not scrupled publicly to menace decimation, for the purpose of putting down a system of disturbance, and the menace was instantly successful. But there was no comparison at all between the power of decimation, and that of the selection afforded by the statute in question. In what he now said, he did not mean to give a definitive opinion on this statute, or indeed on any other of the statutes of the college, for he had not duly considered them; but merely to obviate the misconceptions that existed, by shewing that the powers conferred on the ruling authorities at Haileybury, however invidious, were such as they shared in common with persons holding a similar post in other establishments of the same class.

He had now afforded to the Court such a view as he was able of the institution at Haileybury; and he trusted it would be felt that a change of the present system ought not lightly, or without clear reason shewn, to be hazarded. It next, and lastly, belonged to his plan to consider the particular modification of the present system which was contemplated by the proposition before the Court; but he had made so large a demand on the patience and kindness of the Court, that he would be content with treating this part of the subject very briefly; indeed an extended discussion of it was the less necessary, as

some of the remarks he had already offered bore immediately on it, and as it had been ably handled by other gentlemen. The objections he felt to the plan recommended by the Hon. Mover of the proposition might shortly be stated thus: that while the system now in existence provided, as he had shewn, for all the three objects which guided parents in the choice of a public seminary; namely, for the attainment of useful knowledge, the formation of moral habits, and the acquisition of desirable friendships; the system proposed to be substituted failed in each of those three points; it would very imperfectly secure the attainment of the requisite knowledge, it could not possibly secure the due formation of moral habits, and it did not even attempt to secure the cultivation of intimacies among those who were to be companions or contemporaries in the Indian civil service.

On the two latter topics it would be unnecessary to enlarge, as the proposition spoke for itself. The whole efficacy, whatever it might be, of the proposed plan, consisted in a literary and scientific examination; all moral probation, therefore, was out of the question, and the only intercourse to be enforced among the persons examined would be their being confronted in examination. With regard to the effect of the examination, as a test of proficiency in the science and literature necessary, he cordially concurred with those gentlemen who had declared their belief that the proposed test, under the circumstances that must attend the application of it, would prove wholly inoperative; that it would in no long period degenerate into a pure formality; and whenever that took place, all provision for the education of the civil servants must, under the new plan, be at an end. He would not trouble the Court with tracing the steps of the process by which this consummation was likely to be brought about; this had already been done very satisfactorily by an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Poynder) who spoke early in the debate; and to the arguments by which that conclusion had been established he (Mr. Grant) had not as yet heard any attempt to give a direct answer. The only objections urged against them were founded on certain supposed precedents. It was said that the system of the Haileybury College itself supposed the efficacy of tests enforced by examination; that the competency of the assistant surgeons appointed by the Company was ascertained solely by such tests; that the same remark applied to the naval officers of the Company's regular ships; and lastly, that the Military Seminary at Addiscombe afforded a practical proof of the sufficiency of the same criterion. It might be worth while, very concisely, to estimate the weight due to these alleged precedents.

And first, as to the tests established at Haileybury, the argument begged the whole question. The question was as to the efficacy, not of a test enforced by examination, but of a mere test enforced by examination. It was, whether an isolated trial of literary proficiency would answer the same purpose as where that trial formed a part of a continued system of instruction and inspection. To say, therefore, that the efficiency of this portion of the system, as cut off and separate from the rest, was proved by its efficiency when applied in connection and co-operation with the rest, was manifestly to take for granted the thing in dispute.

Next, as to the examination of the assistant-surgeons, he (Mr. Grant) did not, at any rate, admit this to be an instance in point: but, in fact, it was a mistake to suppose that the proficiency of the persons appointed to these situations was tried by mere examination; for, first, the surgical knowledge of the candidate was ascertained, not by examination, but by the testimonial of the College of Surgeons, which was an absolute *sine qua non*; and it was important to recollect that the College of Surgeons, so far from granting their testimonial on a mere examination, always required a certificate of at least six months' attendance on the surgical practice of a hospital before they would consent to examine at all. Next, as to the medical proficiency of the candidate, it was true that formerly this had been trusted to a mere examination; but what was the result? Why, that some few years ago, the Directors, finding from experience that this mere test was inadequate, made a rule that no candidate should in future be put on his examination until he should have produced proofs of his having gone through a certain course of medical study, namely, the attendance for a certain period on the medical practice of a metropolitan hospital, besides the attendance on a course of medical lectures. Lastly, a still more curious circumstance was to be noticed as to this supposed precedent: for it having been found necessary or expedient that the persons appointed to surgeonships should possess some skill in the Oriental languages, so far from even this being trusted to the simple efficacy of an examination, there was actually a compulsory rule, by which they were to attend a course of Dr. Gibb's Oriental lectures. (Hear!)

The alleged precedent of the officers of the Company's regular ships would, on inquiry, be found exactly as applicable as that of the assistant-surgeons. Was every thing in the instance of those officers committed to the effect of an examination? On the contrary, by compulsory regulations it was enacted, that no person could be a third-mate who should not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and

performed at least two voyages to and from India in the Company's service; that none could be a second-mate who should not have attained the age of twenty-two, and performed at least one such voyage as third-mate; that none could be appointed chief-mate who should not have attained the age of twenty-three, and performed at least one such voyage as second or third mate; and lastly, that none could be a captain who should not have attained the age of twenty-five, and performed at least one such voyage as chief or second-mate. This then, so far as the difference of the cases allowed, was exactly that for which he contended; it was an authority that a mere examination would not suffice—that you must superadd to your test a previous probation: for it was plain that a very rough probation was required from those naval officers; it was insisted that they should have seen service—that they should have gone through a course of actual discipline from the winds and waves.

These precedents, then, if applicable at all, applied on the contrary side to that for which they were cited; but, to crown all, reference was made to the example of the Company's Military Seminary. If ever an institution existed entirely and conclusively parallel in the point now under consideration, and indeed in most of the points which had been discussed, with the College of Haileybury, it was the greatly (and he doubted not, justly) praised seminary at Addiscombe. There, as at Haileybury, the system was compulsory; for by the rules and regulations, no person could be appointed to the artillery or engineer corps of the Company's army who should not have remained at Addiscombe during a prescribed period. There, as at Haileybury, you had the test of an examination both at the outset and at the close of the student's stay; and yet, not content with both, you compelled him to go through a given course of instruction and inspection, under masters not chosen by himself, but forced on him by the Company. There, as at Haileybury, not only was the student's whole period of stay probationary, but his first six months were probationary in a peculiar sense, for he was attached to a probationary academy, and if not reported competent to enter the ulterior or foundation academy, he was returned to his friends, and could never again be admitted to the seminary. Was it, then, possible to bring forward the example of this institution, as an authority in opposition to the existing system for the education of the civil servants? Was it not a direct authority the other way?

He therefore must retain his opinion, that a mere test would afford a most precarious criterion; even of that which alone it pretended to secure, the literary and scientific proficiency of the young writers.

Tests were always found to degenerate, unless kept alive, either by grafting them on a course and system of actual instruction and institution, or by throwing open the contest to an unlimited number of competitors. But, supposing the test to prove as effective as he had no doubt it was intended to be by the Hon. Gentleman who proposed it, and what would be the consequence? Why, that failures would take place—that young men would be found incompetent—that they would be rejected; and the instant this happened, the instant the pressure and friction of the new system began to be felt, that instant all those regrets, all those complaints, all those desires for a change which the adoption of it was expected to hush, would commence anew. Or suppose that Parliament should adopt the idea recommended by some gentlemen, and either by attaching the nominations of writers to some of the public schools or the universities, in the shape of exhibitions, or in some other manner, should render an education at some of those seminaries compulsory; and suppose also, which was clearly necessary even to the possibility of the success of such a plan, that the actual appointment of the young writer should be made in the same manner, or that he was sent: could any thing be plainer, than that the same results would follow which were now set forth as the specific reasons for a change of system? It was perfectly fallacious to suppose otherwise. Some of the probationers would prove idle, others would be disobedient; hints of removal would be given, hints of removal would not be taken, overt dismissals would follow, grief, mortification, accusation, desires of innovation—in a word, the whole series of effects which they now witnessed would ensue in regular train; the very discussions in that Court, discussions so much deprecated, so undoubtedly inconvenient, would break out afresh; and propositions like the present would be made, propositions for addressing Parliament to repeal that very clause, whatever it might be, which Parliament should on the present application have adopted. (*Hear! hear!*) Here, in his view, was the decisive, the irrefutable objection to the present motion. The Hon. Member disclaimed all purpose or idea of destroying or superseding the college; he doubted not, he was well persuaded of the entire sincerity of the disclaimer; his own conviction, however was, that such would be the result, though not the object of the plan proposed. But even if not, at least the institution would be placed in hazard; and then what would be the actual nature and effect of the change, but that a system of great practical excellence, a system admitted to be working well, a system

proved to have produced highly beneficial consequences, would be destroyed, would be at least abandoned to chance, with the view of avoiding evils which were not to be avoided, and of securing advantages which were utterly unattainable? (*Hear! hear!*)

"But was there then to be no end of these expulsions?" On that point he would speak cautiously. If by the question it was meant to be asked, whether this institution could be so altered as to exclude the penalty of expulsion, or even the hazard of its being enforced in many instances, he certainly could make but one answer. He would not hold out, he would not indulge fallacious hopes; if any words formerly uttered by him could fairly be understood as warranting such hopes, he begged leave to retract them. He would not deceive himself, nor would he delude the Proprietors; well knowing that any system of probation, whatever its nature—that even a mere literary probation like the proposed test—must necessarily suppose instances of failure; that it must involve the contingency of failure in each case, and the moral certainty of failure in some. He would not for a moment pretend to give a pledge which he knew to be visionary. How could he do so when he felt, not only that probation was inevitably subject to the contingency in question, but that its whole efficacy depended on its being so subject? But if he were only desired to state his opinion whether the number of expulsions was likely to diminish, though even on this point he would not speak decisively, he would say, that if the institution were adequately cherished, and were thereby made strong in opinion, a twofold result would probably follow. First, young men could not be compelled to resort to it who were palpably unfit for the trial. Before the establishment of the college, parents who could command appointments to the civil service were always under the strongest temptation to select for such appointments the least manageable of their sons, those least likely to push their fortune in other lines; it was not in human nature to resist this temptation. The tormenting boy, therefore, received his nomination, and was at once swept out of the way. He did not mean to speak the language of blame; he was stating that which it was consistent with the principles that ordinarily govern mankind to expect. He would beg to confirm the remark by reading a passage from a letter written by the late lamented Bishop of Calcutta, Dr. Middleton:

"To revert (said the Bishop) to Hertford, if the institution should be dissolved, I know not what is to supply its place: nothing but the language required in the service of the Company is, or can well be, thought of at Calcutta and as to having

the parents, who obtain "writeships," to educate their sons as they please, as the very appointment is the young man's fortune ready-made, it is not to be hoped from human nature that there will be a very general solicitude to form their minds and manners; many will consider it as a very needless expense, and will bestow their money and care upon sons destined to the liberal professions, and who must find their way in the world."

This was the language of a man of sense and observation. When, however, it was distinctly understood by parents that the appointment of an incompetent young man, or, it might be asked, of a young man otherwise of good parts and dispositions, but who personally disliked the vocation thus assigned to him, involved the risk of the loss of the very prize in view, they would be more cautious; they would select more fully, and with greater regard to the wishes and feelings of the person selected. This would be the first good effect; the next would be, that they would listen more readily to the suggestions of the college authorities as to the expediency of removing an untoward or incapable subject; and, often by a timely resort to this measure, they may be enabled to arrange the renewal of the lost appointment to a more promising member of the same family. Then, as to any of the young men who after all may dislike the college, the more confirmed the institution becomes in the general opinion, and the less hope there appears, even to the wildest of them in his wildest moments, that a contumacious defiance of authority will escape unpunished, the greater will be their disposition to subdue their aversion, and to acquiesce in a system which could not be subverted.

The question might, however, be put, "Is it not hard that a very young man, for an act of momentary indiscretion, should be deprived of an appointment which amounts to a provision for life?"—

My answer (said Mr. Grant) must be by some other questions: does not the appointment of which you speak carry with it a trust as well as a provision? Rate as highly as you will the value of that provision, can it be more than commensurate with the importance of that trust? For the due execution of that trust, is it not fitting that the young writer should be prepared by undergoing a course of probation? Is it possible, in the nature of your service, that such probation should effectually be had, except in this country, and previously to the actual and definitive nomination? Is it possible, in the nature of things, that such probation can be had any where, without incurring some risk that the candidate shall be found wanting? Early in life, Sir, I was much struck with an essay, by a popular writer, against

inconsistency in our expectations. The argument of the essayist is, that if men deliberately devote themselves to the attainment of a particular object, they must not afterwards repine when they feel the sacrifices which their pursuit has cost them; it was their own choice, they made their election, and they ought not to long like children for incompatible advantages. This is the very argument I presume to use in the present instance. We loved not the possession of a cheap and inglorious patronage; we chose to burden the noble appointments confided to the Company with the charges and the hazards of providing a qualification for the persons nominated. Then, when those charges are to be paid, when those hazards take actual effect, let us not start as if some strange thing had befallen us; no, we made our election, we bade for a great and good object; and having achieved our purpose, let us pay the price!

"Is it, after all, a price too costly that we pay? Observe the singular nature of our rule in the East. Over the immense area and swarming population of British India, we pour forth, from year to year, a body of British functionaries. From one extremity of a vast empire to the other, the Executive Power, throughout all its departments, is in the hands of foreigners, forced on the people, without the consent of the subject being in any one instance asked or known. I say not this in the way of blame; the government, like the acquisition itself, is one of the sword, and at present no change can be contemplated. Such is the fact, however; the will of the governed has in this case no influence, not even an imperfect one, in the choice of their rulers. But, if so, are we not under the strongest obligations to supply, by our own spontaneous acts, those qualifications in the functionaries we employ, which cannot be exacted by any regular reaction of the inclinations of the people? There is one consideration which appears to me at this time peculiarly to enhance the force of these obligations. It is not merely, as was observed by my Hon. and Learned Friend on the floor (Mr. Impey) who argued the whole of this question with so much force and justice, that the incompetency of a public functionary may produce peculiar mischief in India: but, besides this, all credible testimony conspires in assuring us, that a rapid increase of intelligence is now observable among our Indian subjects. At such a crisis, ought we not, with all our energy, to employ the best, the most effective, the only legitimate means of maintaining our dominion? Ought we not to use every exertion for the improvement of the moral and intellectual character of our executive servants? Always recollecting that our mental ascendancy—

that the supremacy of character, is the real secret of our strength, the real talisman of our power; and that, the moment when that mental ascendancy ceases to exist, this moment our political ascendancy, which is dependant on it, will, and ought to go blank. (Hear, hear!)

Thus are we situated relatively to the people of India; how, meanwhile, stands our account with the people of England? It would have been possible, if the British Legislature, instead of conferring on the Company the exclusive, or nearly exclusive disposal of the nominations to the civil service, to have thrown wide the gates of that service, to all the youth, and enterprise, and ambition, and capacity of the nation at large. Were the entrance opened at this moment, who can doubt that an ardent competition would take place among the most intelligent classes of the community, for admission to the discharge of the important administrative functions of British India? But the state, while considerably qualifying our commercial monopoly, has left untouched our monopoly of patronage; it is still vested in the Company, as represented by their Directors. A great and noble boon undoubtedly; but does it not, therefore, become doubly and a thousand fold incumbent on us, to justify that generous grant, to prove ourselves worthy of that sacred trust? Every consideration urges on us the importance even of superfluous exertion for this purpose; that when the period, now in no very distant prospect, shall arrive, the period at which we shall apply for the renovation of our privileges, we may meet the Legislature with confidence, and may give a good, and bold, and triumphant account of the great and mighty stewardship which we have exercised. (Hear, hear!)

With respect to the cases of privations suffered by individuals, I regret them with those who regret them the most deeply: they are always cases of great delicacy, often cases of very considerable hardship; they call for the sincerest sympathy. But, let us recollect, that these losses and evils, in fact, constitute a part of the tax which, in a collective sense, we pay for the exalted position that we occupy; and that it is the very nature of such taxes to bear hard on individual members of the community on which they are imposed. Heavy as they are, they are not to be put in competition with the vast benefits which they purchase. They even vanish in the comparison, they must be numbered among the many losses, and privations, and difficulties, which, for a long series of years, this high and imperial Company has voluntarily incurred; and so long as it pursues such a course, so long shall I say of it, *Esto perpetua!*

which it has incurred, I say, as the conditions of achieving greatness to itself, and reflecting glory on its country, and conferring the most important blessings on mankind; losses, by which it has gained wealth and dominion; privations, which Providence has been pleased to reward with signal prosperity; sacrifices, on which success, like the fire of Heaven, has descended."

Mr. Grant said he was sorry to have detained the Court so long, and most grateful for their attention. The sum of the whole was, that in its effect, though not in its intention, the proposed change, if it would not pull down, would at least greatly endanger a system of great and indisputable practical excellence, for the sake of trying an experiment of the most doubtful issue. If, in the course of so long an address, and on a subject that interested him deeply, he had at any moment deviated from the example of candour and fairness which had been exhibited in introducing the motion, and on which he could truly say he had endeavoured to model himself, he begged leave to express the most unfeigned contrition. (Hear, hear!) He should much lament, if he had brought to the discussion of a subject, which circumstances made him regard as most serious, any portion of heat or asperity. (Hear!) Should the Court differ from him in their view of the question, he could only say—perhaps he might be allowed to take this, the only opportunity he might have of expressing a strong feeling—that no difference of opinion on a particular subject, sacred as he deemed that which was now under consideration, could efface the profound sense of gratitude which he and other persons dear to him entertained towards the Court, for their recent proceedings on an occasion, to which he was not able to advert in more expressive terms. Should they, on the other hand, agree with him in sentiment, it would be to him a matter of high gratification. (Hear, hear, hear!)

It being now near six o'clock, the debate, on the motion of Mr. Pattison, was adjourned to this day se'nicht.

East-India House, March 3.

Pursuant to requisition, a Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street.

SERVICES OF THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The Chairman (Wm. Wigram, Esq.) said: "I am to acquaint the Court, that it is the consequence of a requisition signed by nine Proprietors, to take into consideration the services of the late Governor."

General, the Marquess of Hastings. The resolution shall now be read."

The Clerk then read as follows:

"To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

"London, Feb. 18, 1824.

"Gentlemen: We, the undersigned Proprietors, duly qualified, request you will call a Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock at the earliest convenient day, for taking into their consideration the services of the late Governor-General, the Marquess of Hastings.

"Your obedient servants,

"JAS. SHAW, DOUGLAS KINNAIRD,

"C. FLOWER, JOSEPH HUMPH,

"J. C. VILMERS, RANDAL JACKSON,

"EDW. CODRINGTON, THOS. MURDOCH,

"ALEX. JOHNSTON."

The Hon. D. Kinnaird immediately proceeded to address the Court. He observed that, on similar occasions, it was usual for the person who introduced so important a subject as this was to the consideration of the Court, to consume some of its time in apologizing for having ventured to undertake that duty. He would not do, so on the present occasion; he would endeavour to save their time; for, as the truth and importance of what he was about to say would be self-apparent, he required no apology for bringing forward the subject. The notice itself, which fully explained the object he had in view, would permit him to proceed at once *in medias res*. The question to be considered was intimately connected with a series of official documents, and he could not do better than to introduce to the Court the merits and services of the Marquess of Hastings, by reading, in the first place, the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 20th November 1816, giving the unanimous thanks of that Court to the Marquess of Hastings, for his meritorious conduct in carrying on and concluding the Nepaul war. That resolution was as follows:

"At a Court of Directors, held on Wednesday the 20th of November 1816, it was

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Earl of Moira, K.G., Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, for the prudence, energy, and ability, combined with a judicious application of the resources of the Company, displayed by his Lordship in planning and directing the operations of the late war against the Nepaulese, undertaken in consequence of a persevering system of encroachment and insult on their part; and also for his wisdom and moderation in availing himself of the successes obtained by the army, for concluding a peace with the Ghoorka power, on terms both honourable and advantageous."

That resolution was subsequently proposed by the Court of Directors for the

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adoption of the Court of Proprietors, and there also it was unanimously agreed to. In the course of the debate on that occasion, it was remarked that those thanks were specifically voted for the manner in which the Noble Marquess had conducted the war, without at all adverting to its justice or its policy. About the same period, the Noble Marquess received the thanks of the House of Lords, which the Earl of Liverpool moved in the following words:

"That the thanks of this House be given to General the Marquess of Hastings, for his judicious arrangements in the plan and direction of the military operations against Nepaul, by which the war was brought to a successful issue, and peace established upon just and honourable terms."

Here, it should be observed, that the thanks were given to General the Marquess of Hastings. In proposing that vote, the Earl of Liverpool said, that "he should not call for any opinion on the justice and necessity of the war." Some allusion had been made to it in the King's speech, and he believed Lord Grey had, in speaking on the subject, on a former evening, stated that, "he was not pledged to give an opinion on the justice of that war." The Earl of Liverpool further observed on that occasion, "in reference to what had been said by a Noble Lord the other evening, as to difference of opinion respecting the prosecution of the war, he must observe, that the statement was founded in error. That Noble Lord was completely wrong in supposing that any protest had been made by certain members of the Council in India against the war. With respect to the justice and necessity of commencing hostilities, there certainly was no difference of opinion in India; and it also had been the opinion of the Government of this country, that, in order to check the encroachments and aggressions of the Nepaul power, no other remedy remained but an appeal to the sword." Thus the Noble Earl abstained from considering the justice and policy of the war, and confined the thanks solely to the military operations of the Noble Marquess. In the House of Commons, on the same day, Mr. Canning, who was then President of the Board of Control, moved a similar resolution. There also the vote was to General the Marquess of Hastings. In bringing it before the House, Mr. Canning complimented the sagacious and comprehensive policy of Lord Hastings, and observed that, "such was the impression made upon the Government in this country by the representations of the Bengal Government respecting the aggressions of Nepaul, that orders were framed for the purpose of directing that very course of conduct which had then already

been adopted by Lord Hastings. Before re-examine was laid to his affidavit, every mode of remonstrance and negotiation had been exhausted, and apparently with such success, that the British Government, more than once, thought that all disputes and differences were at an end." He then went on to state, that "the chief purpose of the war was to detach from the Ghoorika power its more recent conquests; but no addition to the territories of the British empire was contemplated, except where there were no means of restoring the former Governments. The campaign ended by leaving no less than one-third of the Ghoorika dominions in the power of the British, and by the rest being restored to its former condition." He added, that "the result of this war he believed to be a source of safety—certainly of honour and glory—to this country, but in its future consequences of an importance not easy to trace." Mr. Brougham, who followed Mr. Canning, said that "the difference of opinion as to the policy and conduct of the war to which he alluded, existed in a quarter well known to that House and the India Board. Mr. Edmonstone and Mr. Dowdeswell's names were familiar to all persons conversant with Indian affairs." It should, however, be remarked, that Mr. Canning asked for no opinion on the policy or justice of the war from the House of Commons, and he confined his motion to *the Marquess of Hastings*. He (Mr. Kinnaid) was now sitting, and uncontradictedly stating, not matters of opinion, but the official proceedings of men high in office. Mr. Canning, in answer to the observation of Mr. Brougham, thought it necessary to say that "it was totally a mistake to suppose that any difference of opinion as to the policy of the war existed between the Marquess of Hastings and his Council." Here, then, they had the thanks of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and of the Court of Directors and Court of Proprietors, for the manner in which the Noble Marquess had conducted the Nepaul war. In the introduction of those votes, the official persons by whom they were brought forward distinctly stated and admitted the justice and necessity of that war (nor were those statements ever contradicted), while the votes were so drawn up as entirely to restrict any person from going into the question of the policy or justice in which the contest was involved. Mr. Brougham had, indeed, put a single question, but it received a prompt and decisive answer from Mr. Canning. The next vote to which he would call the attention of the Court, was that of the Court of Proprietors on the 3d of February 1819, which was, for the most part, a transcript of the resolution previously carried in the Court of

Directors on the 20th of January. Here he should observe, that, on the occasion of these debates, no papers were produced; but, on a question being put by a gentleman near him, the then Chairman stated that the papers were open for the inspection of the Proprietors. Despatches were afterwards produced, and some of them were read; and the Chairman observed that he wanted words to express his high opinion of the Noble Marquess's conduct. It was objected at the time of these proceedings, by Mr. Hume and others, that the way in which the thanks were drawn up excluded all consideration of the policy pursued by the Governor-General, contrary to what had been done in the case of Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, and other Governors-General. Several Proprietors were of opinion that something should be said of the propriety of the war against the Pindarees, instead of the vote being confined to the skill with which it was carried on, and the success in which it terminated. The resolution to which he now alluded was as follows:

"That the thanks of this Court be presented to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the Garter, for the great and signal wisdom, skill, and energy, so eminently displayed by his Lordship, in planning and conducting the late military operations against the Pindarees, of which the happy result has been the extinction of a predatory power, establishing itself in the heart of the empire, whose existence experience had shown to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions and the general tranquillity of India. Also that this Court, while it deeply regrets any circumstances leading to the extension of the Company's territory, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour, by which the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, by a great combination of political and military talent, dispersed the gathering elements of a hostile confederacy amongst the Mahratta states against the British power in India."

This resolution the Chairman introduced by stating, that "the papers which had been laid before the Proprietors afforded proofs the most manifest of the ability, foresight, and wisdom with which the Noble Marquess had met the exigencies of the times; and he could not entertain a doubt but the Proprietors would unite in their unanimous approbation. He conceived that the details and despatches to which he had adverted, furnished ample reason for satisfying every unprejudiced mind of the absolute and decided necessity of the Pindarree war." He concluded by observing, "when the Court considered all these glorious events, and reflected upon them as the result of one brilliant campaign, he was sure they

would agree with him, that words must fall short of expressing what they felt and what they owed to the consummate ability, skill, energy, and foresight of the illustrious Commander-in-Chief." An amendment, and a strong one, was moved to this resolution, which amendment was finally carried. The resolution, as amended, ran thus:

"That the thanks of this Court be presented to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K.G., for the great and signal wisdom, skill, and energy, so eminently displayed by his Lordship in planning and conducting the late military operations against the Pindarrees, of which the happy result has been the extinction of a predatory power, establishing itself in the heart of the empire, whose existence experience had shown to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions, and the general tranquillity of India. Also, that this Court, while it deeply regrets any circumstances leading to the extension of the Company's territory, duly appreciates the foresight, promptitude, and vigour by which the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, by a great combination of political and military talent, anticipated and encountered the proceedings of a hostile confederacy amongst the Mahratta states, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression."

He (Mr. Kincaid) felt it right to draw the attention of the Court to this point, as a matter of record, and to remind them that, on the occasion of this vote, there were many observations as to whether it would not be right to include in the resolution some general notice of the policy which guided the Noble Marquess. He was not questioning the judgment of the Court in confining the resolution to the military part of the subject, but he wished merely to call their attention to the fact; not, however, that the topic of the Noble Lord's policy was passed over in silence, but that it formed no part of the vote, which was distinctly brought forward on the military merits of the Marquess of Hastings. While, however, the Court cautiously abstained from expressing an opinion on the political question, it was stated by the Chairman and others, that no doubt could be entertained of the absolute necessity of that war. At the same time, in the House of Lords, the Earl of Liverpool, the chief minister of the country, moved the thanks of that House to the Marquess of Hastings in the following terms:

"That the thanks of this House be given to General the Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight-Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor-General of the British possessions in the East-Indies, for

the promptitude and vigilance displayed by him in the overthrow and suppression of the Pindarrees, and for adopting those skilful and decisive measures, which enabled him to overthrow the Mahratta princes in a campaign marked by the most signal and brilliant success, and highly honourable to the British arms."

The Earl of Liverpool on this occasion said, "the House would see that the late hostilities in India originated in necessary measures of self-defence, adopted by the Government in India against the aggressions of the Pindarrees." And, after going on in some detail, he observed, that "he had shown that the war had been one of self-defence, and it was not necessary for him to endeavour to do this by remote inference of argument; the fact appeared directly from the papers on the table. The war had been undertaken, on no grounds of doubtful policy." He afterwards said that "no general or troops had ever more meritoriously distinguished themselves. To shew that this vote was not fully passed over, he begged to observe, that the Marquess of Lansdowne, in the course of that debate, thus expressed himself: "What, ever," said the Noble Marquess, "might be the character of the policy which had been adopted with regard to India, the Governor-General had, on this occasion, been placed in a situation which rendered hostilities unavoidable, and that he had displayed consummate abilities on a field of operations more extensive than it had ever fallen to the lot of any one commander to direct." He also moved an amendment relative to the conduct of Sir Thomas Hall, in the affair of the Killedar of Talneir, which, after a partial alteration had been made in it, was agreed to. Lord Holland, on the same occasion, said that "he had a high gratification in paying this tribute to the Governor-General of India, because he remembered that he was the same Marquess of Hastings whom he had often heard with satisfaction in that place, who was an ornament to the House by his eloquence and his virtues, whose voice was always raised in defence of innocence and weakness against oppression, and in maintaining the rights of the people as well as those of the crown." The statements of the Earl of Liverpool were uncontradicted. All parties united in praising the Marquess of Hastings for his conduct in the war; but all considerations of policy were carefully excluded on both sides of the House. He had thus shewn that on a second occasion, in the year 1819, although the votes of the two Houses of Parliament were given distinctly, and by men of all parties, to the Marquess of Hastings, yet the policy of the war was entirely excluded from their observations; at the same time that all official persons, in all places, proclaimed loudly that it was a war, the

justice and necessity of which no person could deny. These declarations remained entirely uncontradicted to the present hour. Under those circumstances, the feelings of those who might be of opinion that it was unwise on our part to exclude from our resolutions the general question of policy; who thought that the policy of the war ought to be kept equally in view with the success of it, and therefore contended that it should distinctly appear on the face of the vote, were not a little excited. They contented themselves, however, with the reflection, that the time would ultimately arrive when the principle for which they then argued must be admitted. He now came to the resolution of thanks proposed in the House of Commons by Mr. Canning on the same occasion. He could not allude to the record which he held in his hand—which contained the history and conduct of the war to which the resolution referred—without stating, that he quoted with sensations of peculiar pleasure that elegant and eloquent document. He spoke of the address of Mr. Canning in moving the vote of thanks; that gentleman echoed the sentiments of Lord Liverpool, as to abstaining from calling upon the House to give an opinion on the policy of the war. In the course of his speech he took a most luminous view of the manner in which the contest had been carried on, and of the happy results with which it had been crowned. The Right Hon. Gent. said, "this vote, I wish the House to understand, is intended merely as a tribute to the military conduct of the campaign, and not in any wise as a sanction of the policy of the war. The political character of Lord Hastings' late measures forms no part of the question upon which I shall ask the House to decide." He proceeded to observe, "from these papers I will describe, as succinctly as I can, the situation in which the British Government found itself placed toward the different Native Powers of India; and in performing this task, I should let slip any expression of my own opinions as to the policy of the Governor-General (and it may be hardly possible to avoid doing so, whatever caution I endeavour to observe). I beg to be understood as by no means calling upon the House to adopt these opinions." Difficult indeed was it (observed Mr. Kinnaird) to speak of the Marquess of Hastings, and to refrain from expressing admiration of the talents of that nobleman as an accomplished statesman. Mr. Canning thus went on, "I approach the subject, Sir, with the greater caution and delicacy, because I know with how much jealousy the House and the country are in the habit of appreciating the triumphs of our arms in India. I know well that, almost universally successful as

our military operations in that part of the world have been, they have almost as uniformly been considered as questionable in point of justice: hence, the termination of a war in India, however glorious, is seldom contemplated with unmingled satisfaction." The Right Hon. Gent. next observed "Neither, however, would I accuse of want of candour those who entertain such notions; nor do I pretend to deny that the course of Indian history, since our first acquaintance with that country, furnishes some apparent foundation for them. It may be a mitigation, if not a justification, of such a tendency, that the inroads which it has occasioned, have grown out of circumstances hard to be controlled; that the alternative has been, in each successive instance, conquest or extinction; and that, in consequence, we have prevailed, for the most part, over preceding conquerors, and have usurped, if usurped, upon old usurpations." Further on, he said, "Would to God that we could find, or rather that we could long ago have found, the point, the resting-place, at which it was possible to stand. But the finding of that point has not depended upon ourselves alone. I state these considerations rather as qualifying generally the popular and sweeping considerations of Indian warfare, than as necessary or applicable in the case of the present war." He (Mr. D. Kinnaird) might, with great propriety, recommend the perusal of the whole of this speech to the Proprietors; the elegant manner in which the facts were stated, would afford them almost as much satisfaction, as the faithful and authentic record which it contained of the consummate skill and unwearied energy of the Marquess of Hastings. The Right Hon. Gent. concluded that part of his speech which related to the Marquess of Hastings in this manner: "I have said enough to shew the providence with which he called forth, and the skill with which he arrayed the forces of the great empire committed to his charge; the wisdom with which he laid his plans, and the vigour with which he carried them into execution. I conclude with proposing the vote to Lord Hastings, as the Commander under whose auspices these successes have been achieved; but I think it due to him as a statesman, at the same time, to assure the House that his most anxious wish is to improve, by the arts of peace, the provinces acquired in war; extending the protection of British justice to every part of our widely-spread dominions, but leaving as he may find them the harmless prejudices of nations, and conforming our government to native habits and institutions, wherever these habits and institutions are not at variance with equity and reason; convinced that the British rule will be stable

throughout India in proportion as it is beneficent and beloved." He (Mr. Kin- naird) knew, that on the occasion of this vote, no person questioned, or could question, the accuracy of these facts, or the propriety of the expression with which they were brought forward; he should now, therefore, recall to the recollection of the Court, that in the Houses of Lords and Commons, there was an universal and uncontradicted recognition of the justice and necessity of the war by those individuals who introduced the resolutions, although, in drawing up the votes, they abstained from giving any opinion whatever as to its policy. Very shortly after those different votes had passed the Houses of Lords and Commons, the Court of Directors, and the Court of Proprietors, the Executive Body specially summoned the Proprietors together, to lay before them, for their approbation, a resolution which they had agreed to on the 10th of March 1819, by which it was proposed to grant an annuity of £5,000 per annum for the term of twenty years to the Marquess of Hastings. That proposition was, however, abandoned, as it was held to be illegal to grant a pension for a period extending beyond the term of the Company's Charter. On the 26th of May 1819, the Proprietors were again specially summoned, when the Chairman laid before them the following resolution of the Court of Directors:

"At a Court of Directors held on Wednesday, the 20th of April 1819:—The Chairman, in pursuance of the notice given by him on the 31st ult., submitted the following motion, viz. The Court, adverting to the repeated unanimous votes of thanks to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, at the close of two glorious and successful wars, as they appear on the records of the East-India Company, and being deeply impressed with a high sense of the merits and services of that distinguished nobleman, and of the unwearied assiduity with which he has devoted himself to the attainment of a comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs, have resolved to recommend to the General Court of Proprietors, that the sum of £60,000 be granted to the Right Hon. Charles Hope, Lord President of the Court of Sessions, the Right Hon. David Bayle, Lord Justice Clerk, the Right Hon. Lord Chief Commissioner Adam, the Right Hon. David Cathcart, Lord Alloway, Thomas Macdonald, Esq., and W. George Adam, Esq., as trustees thereof, in order to its being laid out in the purchase of estates of inheritance in any part of the United Kingdom, so that the fee simple of such estates may be settled upon such persons, to such uses and trusts, and subject to such limitations and provisions, as the Court of Directors, by any

resolution to be made by them, shall direct, for the benefit of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, Governor-General of India, or the Most Noble the Marchioness, his present wife, and their issue, in such manner as to the Court of Directors shall seem best adapted to their welfare, and to perpetuate the sense entertained of his Lordship's high and meritorious services as Governor-General of the British Possessions in India."

The Chairman then moved, "that this Court concur in the recommendation of the Court of Directors, as contained in their resolution of the 20th ult., and that the sum of £60,000 be accordingly granted, to be applied to the benefit of the Marquess of Hastings, in the mode pointed out in that resolution, subject to the confirmation of another General Court." On this occasion, too, he might be permitted to remind the Court, that observations similar to those he had before adverted to, were made with respect to the propriety of noticing specifically the policy of the Noble Marquess's proceedings. But the Court consistently and properly said, "that was not the point for consideration, as the vote was for two specific services, both exclusively military in their nature, and for which the Noble Marquess had been twice thanked in that Court." He, and others, who wished a different course to be pursued, were not actuated by a mere desire to hasten the thanks of the Court to the Marquess of Hastings on the ground of the policy he had adopted, because they knew the time was greatly approaching when such thanks would not be withheld; but they wished to place the India Company firm on their legs in the face of the country; they wished to set them straight, to place them upright before the world; they were desirous to have their political conduct in India, more even than their military operations, caressed; because they well knew that the Company could make out an unanswerable case. The motion was, however, expressly confined to a grant for those specific military services in consequence of which the Noble Marquess had previously received their thanks; and, if he were not mistaken, to prove how completely the resolution of that day was confined to the military part of the subject, a number of contributions were stated on the occasion which otherwise would not have been mentioned in making this grant. The grant was, in fact, conferred on the General, and on the General alone. So anxious was the Court to confine the resolution solely to the military services of the Marquess of Hastings, that when an Hon. Bart. (Sir J. Graham) in the course of his speech endeavoured to draw an inference, namely, that the Court of Directors had expressed a favourable opinion of his political merits, the present

Deputy Chairman (Mr. Astell) stood up and said, that "the Hon. Baronet was quite mistaken in supposing that the Court of Directors had entered into an unanimous resolution, approving of the Noble Marquess's political conduct; he (Mr. A.) felt no disposition to enter into any argument upon the political merits of the Noble Marquess, but he could not help undeceiving the Hon. Baronet upon the point he had assumed. The fact was, that the Court of Directors, on the occasion alluded to, did not touch upon the political services of the Noble Marquess, nor had they ever been brought under review by that body. When the Court of Directors passed an unanimous resolution of thanks to the Noble Marquess, they specially guarded themselves against giving any opinion as to his political merits; this he ventured to say, because he could do so without the possibility of being contradicted. Another Hon. Gent. (Mr. Kinnaird), for whom he had the highest respect, entered into a very warm eulogium upon the Noble Marquess's civil services. Whenever that subject came under consideration, there was no man who should be more disposed than himself (Mr. A.) to review the Noble Marquess's conduct on that head with liberality and candour, for he was not the man to detract from any merit due to the Noble Marquess; but it must not be said by those who agitated this question, that the Court of Directors had unanimously approved of the political services of his Lordship." The Hon. Gent. in thus expressing himself, was quite right: he was reproving that which the Directors thought a too great impatience on the part of the Proprietors, to elicit an opinion on the political character of the Marquess of Hastings. Here then they were, in the year 1819, having repeatedly thanked the Noble Marquess, but cautiously abstained from taking into consideration the policy of his conduct. Let it, however, be recollected, that every official authority had admitted the propriety of that policy; and let it also be remembered, that the papers were before the public, which enabled them to judge of the course that had been taken, and of the reasons which rendered hostile measures necessary: so that, in fact, the justice and necessity of those wars were no more matter of question, than was the ability with which they had been conducted. The Court would perceive that, in all he had advanced, he had confined himself strictly to public records; from that principle he would not depart; all his statements should speak for themselves. He now came to the year 1822. On the 29th of May in that year, the Directors proposed the Proprietors, for the purpose of laying before them a resolution of thanks to the Marquess of Hastings, which

had been unanimously agreed to by the Court of Directors on the 15th of May. That resolution was as follows:

"Resolved unanimously, That this Court, highly appreciating the signal merits and services of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, and Governor-General of India, are anxious to place on the records of the East-India Company, their expression of deep regret that family circumstances have led to a declaration on the part of that distinguished nobleman, of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station. And this Court, being desirous that the sense they entertain of the conduct and services of the Marquess of Hastings should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe, have further

"Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B., for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which, during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interest of the East-India Company."

The Chairman, who introduced this resolution to the Court of Proprietors, observed that "it was usual on these occasions to state to the Proprietors the preliminary vote to which the Court of Directors had agreed, and it sometimes happened that the vote was proposed to the Court of Proprietors for their adoption; but that course would not now be taken, as it was considered more gratifying to the Proprietors themselves, as well as more complimentary to the Noble Individual in question, to leave it entirely to the Court to take such steps as might appear best calculated to attain the object they all had in view. The object of the vote which the Court of Directors had come to, was not to praise any particular act of this Noble Person's administration, but to place on the records of the Company their opinion of his general conduct, during a period of nine years. On that account, they had not deemed it necessary to produce any papers, for the history of the Noble Marquess was to be found in every document which had been transmitted from India for several years past. The result of his Lordship's administration was to be seen in the general pacification of India; in the flourishing state of the Company's finances; and in the total absence of any thing which appeared likely to disturb the existing tranquillity. Only that morning he had received from his Lordship a very clear exposé of the finances of India. And, in

truth, it appeared from the last financial letter, that there was a surplus revenue of nearly a crore and a half of rupees. He was happy to say that he had received a letter of a very recent date, not from the Noble Marquess himself, but from an old and intelligent servant in one of the Governments, in which it was stated, that there was hardly the most remote probability of the renewal of war." The Chairman proceeded to say: "the general diffusion of knowledge, and the general good-will which prevailed throughout the country, to the British Government, had removed every apprehension of war. India now enjoyed profound peace, and that which should always accompany peace (though, such was the lot of human nature, they were not constantly united), content and prosperity. In the midst of India, all was tranquil and prosperous. He had next to observe, that the Noble Marquess had achieved a very great saving to the East-India Company in a financial operation, by the removal of the payment of interest on a very large loan, from the Home treasury to the treasury of Bengal. Many persons had certainly suffered by this measure; but circumstances rendered it necessary, and the consequent saving had placed the Home treasury in a state of great comparative affluence." He (Mr. D. Kinnaird) meant to observe generally, that these facts were publicly stated from the Chair, with the full concurrence of the Directors; and, indeed, retailed perfectly uncontradicted by any part of the Court, either on one side of the bar or the other. The Chairman then said: "At the same time he must be allowed to state, that when the Court felt it necessary to make this change, it was not with a view to any project of this kind: the measure was taken up by them on grounds of general policy. The profit was certainly a considerable advantage, but still that was not the object which the Court contemplated: their design was to relieve the Home treasury from an operation which it was not able to bear; but he thought, as a great saving had been effected, it was a matter of fair congratulation to the Company, and a transaction highly honourable to the Noble Marquess, who by a single stroke of his wand had, like a powerful magician, brought the business to an immediate conclusion; so that in a few months, nay, even a few weeks, the Home treasury was relieved from the payment of interest to the amount of £1,000,000 sterling per annum." In this passage (continued Mr. Kinnaird) the Chairman alluded to a transaction, by which the Noble Marquess was enabled, by a grand effort of vigour and determination, to send home to the Company's treasury, a million of money, which effectually relieved the Company from the

pressure of previous arrangements for the payment of a considerable debt in this country. The Chairman concluded by saying, that "having during a period of nearly nine years conducted the affairs of the Company with unabated zeal and with most unexampled ability, it did appear to the Court of Directors nothing more than proper that they should express their warm gratitude to the Noble Marquess. Their purpose was a clear and plain one; there was no contingency in the vote; it was a positive vote of regret for the loss of his services." From his (Mr. Kinnaird's) own recollection of what took place, as well as from reference to a work in which their proceedings were generally considered to be fairly recorded, he was quite convinced that no objection was offered to the statement made by the official organ of the Executive Body. On that occasion, the Court of Directors having hinted to the Proprietors that they might as well originate the resolution of thanks, a Learned Gent. (Mr. R. Jackson) proposed the following:

"Resolved unanimously, That this Court most cordially concur with the Court of Directors, in their estimation of the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings has, during a period of nearly nine years, administered the government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interests of the East-India Company.

"That this Court, referring to the sentiments expressed by themselves and the Court of Directors, in December 1816, on returning thanks to Lord Hastings for his skilful and successful operations in the war against the Nepaulse; to their resolution of the 3d of February 1819, recognizing the wisdom and energy of those measures which extinguished a great predatory power that had established itself in the heart of Hindoostan, whose existence experience had shown to be alike incompatible with the security of the Company's possessions, and the general tranquillity of India; applauding at the same time the foresight, promptitude, and vigour with which his Lordship, by a combination of military with political talents, had anticipated and counteracted the proceedings of an hostile confederacy among the Mahratta States, defeated their armies, reduced them to submission, and materially lessened their means of future aggression; referring also to the resolution of the Court of Directors of the 20th of April 1819, in which they appeal, in the close of two glorious and successful wars, to the records of the East-India Company, for the great services which his Lordship's unexampled assiduity and comprehensive knowledge of the Company's affairs had enabled him to render to its most important interests: this

Court cannot but with the highest satisfaction witness their Executive Authority again coming forward at the termination of a career so useful and brilliant, to express and promulgate their sense of his Lordship's exalted merit, and their deep regret that domestic circumstances should withdraw him from the government of their Asiatic territories. That this Court strongly participate in that regret, and request the Court of Directors to convey to the Marquess of Hastings, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, their expressions of their unfeigned admiration, gratitude, and applause."

He (Mr. Kinnaird) was desirous of making a remark, with reference to a circumstance which took place during the debate on the grant to the Noble Marquess in 1819, because it tended to shew more distinctly that the military services of the Noble Marquess were then alone under consideration. Some allusion had been made to the impolicy of centering in the same person the situation of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, since the hope of profiting, in the latter capacity, by war, might render the individual more ready to adopt hostile measures than he ought to be. It was said, "why should you grant money to Lord Hastings as a General, his successes will amply reward him." It was very true the vote was made to him as a General; but it was also very true that he had declined receiving the prize-money of a General. Colonel Allen, one of the Directors, after these remarks had been made, thus justified the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, which appeared, as it always did, to be founded on the most honourable motives. "To remove (said Colonel Allen) any unfavourable impressions which such declarations might produce, it was only necessary to read the dispatch of the Marquess of Hastings, assigning his reasons for refusing to take any portion of the prize-money. The Noble Marquess said, 'I thought it fitting to declare, that when my share of the prize-money, as Commander-in-Chief, was separated from that of the other officers, it should be thrown back into the general stock, for the benefit of the lower classes of the army. This I did, because I think no consideration should exist which might be supposed to induce an individual, uniting in himself the power of Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General, to embark in hostilities unnecessarily.' And (continued Colonel Allen) the Noble Marquess in this letter called on the Board of Control to amend the prize-money act, by the insertion of an additional clause. 'It would be right,' said he, 'to bar, by a special clause, the Commander-in-Chief in the field, when he also filled the situation of Governor-General, from any participation in prize-

money; he would thus be freed from any imputation of being induced to act with a view to his private advantage." He was quite aware, that the Marquess of Hastings felt it necessary afterwards to prosecute, nominally, a claim for prize-money. (Though he himself refused to derive any benefit from it, yet he was called on, by his brother officers and soldiers, to support their right to a share of the prize-money captured in the Pindarée war. The Privy Counsel declared; for reasons best known to themselves, that the prize-money should be confined to those divisions by which it had been actually captured; and General Hislop, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Deccan, until the 31st of March 1818, shared, with his staff, in the entire prize-money taken by that army; but the Marquess of Hastings and the grand army, of which the Deccan was but a portion, were excluded from any participation in the prize-money. He had alluded to Colonel Allen's speech, elicited as it was by observations on the situation of the Marquess of Hastings, as Commander-in-Chief, to prove that the grant was distinctly given on the ground of military operations. But to return, he had now brought the history of the Noble Marquess, so far as the Company was concerned, down to 1822. On that occasion the thanks of the Directors and Proprietors were unanimously accorded. The ordinary forms were not indeed observed. It was very true those motions were agreed to without any papers being produced. They were proposed, and they were carried, on the spur of a most melancholy occasion—one which he was inclined to think made a deep and honourable impression on many Gentlemen behind the bar. The time had then come, when, having been long in communication with a Governor-General on whose talents and whose experience they had not originally been taught to rely; of whose various fine qualities they had not an opportunity of acquiring a previous knowledge; who, in the administration of his great charge, had been viewed by them with a degree of jealousy which, he believed, had never before been manifested towards any public officer, on the part of any confiding body, since this Company—nay, since this country had existed; the time had then come, when they were about to lose the benefit of those exertions, the splendour of which had overcome prejudice and vanquished opposition. To a certain extent, jealousy of public servants was deserving of praise—nay, he would not be very strict in its limit, but it was carried, with reference to the Marquess of Hastings, to a degree that was not justifiable. That jealousy, which appeared to increase in proportion to the success which attended the progress

ings of the Noble Marquess, continued up to a very late period of his administration; it continued until they began to perceive that it was directed against a man whose conduct was wholly beyond suspicion; and, he believed, that the sudden intimation that they were about to lose those services, from which they were then convinced they had received such enormous advantages, excited very sincere regret. Then it was that, in a manner honourable to themselves, they called on the Proprietors to come forward, and to join with them in one common expression of sorrow for the loss which they were about to sustain. The truth of the old adage, that "we never know we had a friend till we have lost him," was again painfully verified. When they were on the point of being bereaved of this great man's talents, they came forward, and expressed their regret for his recession, their thanks for his long and meritorious services. (*Hear, hear!*) He believed it was the anxious wish of the Court of Directors (justly appreciating the value of the thanks of this Court), that the vote should reach the Noble Marquess before he left their Indian territory. They felt that the moral effect on the people of India would be increased by that measure, in a very high degree; therefore the resolution was suddenly propounded; therefore it was that the whole transaction bore evidence of that laudable impatience, which could not otherwise be accounted for. Those thanks were unanimously voted, and he believed they were received by the Noble Marquess before he left India. From that time forth, from the moment Lord Hastings had been thus honourably noticed, he challenged the Court of Directors (in saying this he meant nothing hostile), to declare, whether every day had not accumulated the proofs of the soundness of that Noble Lord's policy? Whether every hour had not disclosed results more beneficial, more advantageous to their interests, than the most sanguine mind had ever dared to anticipate from his administration? (*Hear, hear!*) This he would state distinctly and fearlessly; that the public of England had joined with the Proprietors of East-India stock at large, in manifesting some astonishment that those advantageous results, which they now at least enjoyed, had not been exultingly noticed, and substantially rewarded by the Company. He, as one of the great body of Proprietors, felt it necessary to state the reason which actuated him in not proceeding, at an earlier period, to call the attention of the Court to the merits of the Marquess of Hastings. There were, he must observe, several reasons which might, and he supposed did, influence the Court of Directors in delaying this memorial of respect to the Marquis of Hastings—this

act of justice towards themselves. They might, in the first place, suppose that a heavy responsibility devolved on them, if they voted away the Company's money, since some persons might be of opinion that the Marquess of Hastings had been already sufficiently rewarded. If such were their feeling, they would naturally wait, because they would naturally expect that the motion would originate with the Court of Proprietors. That motion, which would give the Directors an opportunity of openly stating their opinion, must be decided by the Proprietors, who were only accountable to themselves, and to public opinion, in giving away their money. There were also other motives which might have operated on the minds of the Executive Body. The Court of Directors might, in the most perfect spirit of fairness, have said, "it would be unfair in us to precipitate this vote, for the results of the policy adopted by the Marquess of Hastings are growing larger and larger every day, and he is entitled to the utmost benefit which the latest result can give him a right to claim; therefore, let us allow the latest possible period to the operation of his different measures. The later our vote, the more likely is it to be just, and the more likely is it to be justly appreciated by the Marquess of Hastings. In that case, we shall not have an opportunity of saying hereafter, 'such and such results, which we expected, have not taken place, and, in our haste to reward, we have done too much.'" This he felt to be another ground which might have wrought on the minds of the Directors, and have induced them to suspend the opportunity of expressing their sentiments—an opportunity for which he, in common with many other Proprietors, was most impatient, since it would enable them to shew that they were not insensible to the merits of the Marquess of Hastings, and not incapable of manifesting their respect for those talents which he had devoted to their service. There was, besides, a third reason by which the conduct of the Directors might have been swayed. They might have said, "we approve of some part of the Noble Marquess's policy, of other parts of it we entirely disapprove; and our disapproval rests on such grounds as will not allow us to reward him for that part of his conduct which is praiseworthy. This was undoubtedly a matter of account: but it should be matter of liberal account; and, if the Directors acted on the reason which he had just suggested, the account, debtor and creditor, ought to be laid before the Proprietors. Some reason ought to be given to them, explaining why the Marquess of Hastings had not received that reward which all Europe expected he would have received long since. (*Hear, hear!*) When he said "all Europe," he did not speak figuratively.

tively, he uttered the words most advisably. The name of the Noble Marquess stood recorded as that of the most eminently successful Governor-General the Company ever possessed; his fame filled a great portion of the globe, that portion which was talked of by all Europe, as well for the enlightened policy by which it was governed, as for the wisdom which formed and applied its commercial regulations. (*Hear, hear!*) So conspicuous was the situation in which the Marquess of Hastings stood, that he could not long remain in Europe without compelling the Company to do him justice. (*Hear, hear!*) Under these circumstances, he confessed that he felt it impossible, now the Marquess of Hastings had returned, not to call on the Court of Proprietors to do that which he thought was a pure matter of justice towards the Marquess of Hastings, and which was also a matter of real interest, so far as it concerned themselves. It was their duty adequately to reward the beneficial conduct of their Governor-General; if they did not, they would be censured by the great fiat of public opinion, and they would in the end lose that most important power—the power of conferring praise and reward on meritorious and zealous servants. He knew that, where there was neglect, public opinion would set the matter right at last. But if they suffered time to elapse, if they were tardy in doing an act of justice, how could they expect, hereafter, to give public opinion that tone, which on a subject of this nature they ought to impart to it? For surely, with respect to the conduct of the Governor-General, they were the best and most competent judges. It was their duty, even if it were not their interest, to mete out an ample measure of justice to the Marquess of Hastings. (*Hear, hear!*) He trusted that, in the course which he had taken, he had shewn no impatience to take this business out of the hands of the Court of Directors; that he had manifested no desire to prevent them from proposing a commensurate reward for the services of the Marquess of Hastings. (*Hear, hear!*) He should feel himself responsible in a very great degree, if he induced others to take a step, which hereafter might appear not to have been proper. What he would say was this, “it is our duty, after the vote of 1822, which was sent out to the Noble Marquess in India, and the justice of which had never been impugned or contradicted, to proceed farther.” (*Hear, hear!*) He would venture to assert, that the expressions and sentiments contained in that vote were acknowledged to be true and sincere by every person who heard him. He believed they had not ceased to regret the termination of the Noble Marquess’s administration; he believed they

had not ceased to manifest their applause and gratitude for the excellence of his conduct while he held the dignified situation of Governor-General. (*Hear, hear!*) This he would say, that even now the reward of the Marquess of Hastings came late. He was, however, sure, that if the Noble Marquess were appealed to, he would say, so far as his own feelings were concerned, “pause—suspend your judgment—wait till the grave has closed over me—then weigh my actions, record my merits, and reward my family.” They were not, however, to be guided by that feeling; they had an interest in rewarding their Governors-General while they were living, and he brought this case forward as a matter of justice, which they ought immediately to notice. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a question for the decision of the Proprietors, and he urged it before them as one, in which justice to themselves was mixed up with the justice that was due to Marquess of Hastings. (*Hear!*) He had stated what the Court had already done, he had stated their last act of gratitude, which was a hasty vote of thanks to the Marquess of Hastings, proposed at the moment of his departure from India, when their minds were penetrated with sorrow and regret at his secession from office. The circumstances which he had stated rendered it imperative on him to introduce this subject; and, in doing so, he had given to those who might be opposed to his opinion, an opportunity of stating on what grounds their opposition rested. From the gentlemen behind the bar he did not anticipate any opposition to the resolution which he meant to propose, for he could not imagine any circumstance at all calculated to create a hostile feeling. He called upon the Court to say why they would not at once make their approval of the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, if it appeared that they had a right to do so, on account of the services he had rendered to the Company? He had no interest in this question. He could state, most positively, that his object was justice; that his mind was unbiassed by any sinister feeling; and, however apt he might be to express his feelings warmly, however liable he might be to give way to the impulse of the moment, he could conscientiously say that he bore malice to no man. (*Hear, hear!*) He declared to God, he always regretted a warm or a harsh expression. Observations that were unnecessarily harsh or severe, should never be uttered. (*Hear, hear!*) But, though the phrases might not be correct, the sentiments which gave rise to them might be perfectly just. (*Hear, hear!*) Having said this, he would now appeal to the Hon. Chairman and the other Directors for their pardon, if, on a recent occasion, he had offended them by

any expression, which, in the heat of the moment, he might have used. (*Hear, hear!*) But, while he made this avowal, he must farther observe, that he should despise himself, if he denied or withdrew the sentiments which then fell from his mouth; he spoke in the name of justice, and the cause which he advocated excited his feelings most strongly. He trusted he should be excused for saying so much: but it would have been idle, it would have been ridiculous, if he had passed over in silence what had occurred at a former Court. He was as sincere then as he was honest now; and, while he regretted from the bottom of his soul what had taken place on that occasion, he was quite sure it never could be forgotten by the Court. What he now demanded was an act of justice, a demand which the circumstance that occurred at the former Court compelled him to delay no longer. The introduction of this question did not depend upon that circumstance, but it required him imperatively to bring forward the subject at once. He would make the same proposition that he intended to have made if no such occurrence had ever taken place. And here he would declare, in the name of the Marquess of Hastings, that if any charge or accusation could be brought against that distinguished nobleman, he would suspend his resolution until that charge was fully investigated, and triumphantly refuted. (*Hear, hear!*) The Marquess of Hastings, he might be permitted to observe, from whatever body he received thanks, knew how to appreciate their value perfectly well. This was exemplified in the answers he had returned to the votes of the Houses of Lords and Commons. Mr. Canning had spoken warmly in praise of the Noble Marquess, for "extending the protection of British justice to every part of our widely spread dominions," and for "leaving as he may find them, the harmless prejudices of nations, and conforming our government to native habits and institutions." In short, he gave the Noble Marquess credit in his speech for the great ability with which he had administered the affairs of that immense territory, under the authority of an Act which was passed when the British empire in India was no more like what it was now, than England now resembled what it was in the days of King Arthur; but on these points his resolution was totally silent. In a manner which did him honour, the Noble Marquess gave a dignified reproof to the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker of the House of Commons, when he answered their letters communicating to him votes of thanks, in which the policy of his government was not mentioned, although it had been so highly praised by those who brought the motions forward. His reply amounted to

this, "that he thanked them for what they had thanked him for." (*Hear, hear!*) It had been said, that the Noble Marquess had treated the Proprietors in an unbecoming manner. But what had he done? If he had made to the communication of the Court of Directors a dignified reply, similar to that which he addressed to the two Houses of Parliament, let it not be considered as a disrespectful act. Nothing else could be expected; for he certainly had not received, at their hands, more than he had done from the two highest bodies in the country. He trusted that, in coming to this question, all personal feeling would be laid aside, and that the ends of justice would be attained by calm investigation and temperate discussion. (*Hear, hear!*) The resolution with which he should have the honour to conclude, and which he would now read, was as follows:

"Resolved: That this Court, recurring with undiminished pride and gratification to the repeated occasions on which the distinguished services rendered to the East-India Company by the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings have been under its consideration, and more especially to the 20th day of December 1816, and to the 3d day of February 1819, when the unanimous thanks of this Court were successively voted to his Lordship for the planning, conduct, and conclusion of two splendid military achievements; and which were again more especially acknowledged and rewarded by a grant of £60,000, unanimously voted to the Marquess of Hastings and his family on the 26th of May 1819; and further adverting to the unanimous expression, on the 29th of May 1822, of this Court's high sense of the political and military talents displayed by the Governor-General, during the years' administration of the supreme power in India, as well of its deep regret at having then learnt his determination to return to Europe: is of opinion that the time is at length arrived when the splendid and glorious results of the Marquess of Hastings' government, to the financial prosperity and to the permanent tranquillity of India, ought to be adequately rewarded, as they are fully appreciated by the Proprietors at large, in common with their applauding countrymen, both in Europe and in Asia.

"That it be therefore referred to the Court of Directors forthwith to take into their consideration, and to report to this Court, the means and the measure of such a pecuniary grant, for the approval of this Court, as may be at once worthy of our gratitude for the benefits received, and of the illustrious personage who has so mainly contributed to the reigning tranquillity of their empire, and

"the financial prosperity of the Company."

Such was the motion which he had felt it his duty, under circumstances he believed unprecedented, to introduce to this Court. He was quite aware of his want of experience to frame a measure that would meet, in every way, every possible objection. But he begged of the Court to advert to the main points on which he had addressed them, and to say whether they did not bear out the resolution which he now submitted to their judgment. He had yet to learn from the Court of Directors on what ground that which was a mere corollary of the thanks of 1822 should not be agreed to? He would not now enter into details of a pecuniary nature, but he could state this positively and distinctly, that the Marquess of Hastings had been rewarded to about one-half the extent of the Marquess Wellesley. (*Hear, hear!*) He had been treated thus neglectfully after nine years' active and meritorious services. The East-India Proprietors had been made rich by the exertions of the Marquess of Hastings; he had raised the value of their stock far above what it was in the time of the Marquess Wellesley; and they were now justly called on for a grant of money, as some reward for the advantages he had conferred on them. To use a phrase commonly introduced by a facetious friend of his (Mr. Fox), whom he did not see in his place, they ought to give him "some solid pudding, as well as empty praise." They had it in their power to contribute to the substantial comforts of this nobleman's life; during the short period which, in the natural course of things, they could hope would be allotted to him: they ought not to forego the opportunity. It was their duty to reward one who had enabled them individually to enrich their families, and who had added greatly to their pride and importance as a Company. He would also say, without any feeling of hostility, that however he might praise their cautious conduct with respect to wars and conquests in India, still he thought they should have taken a much higher and more firm ground than they had done during the administration of the Marquess of Hastings. He admitted and approved of the cautious manner in which they had conducted themselves, lest they should, seeing that the power which the Legislature had over them was very great, have fallen under the censure of those bodies; but he must regret that they had not, during the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, pursued the open and sincere mode, that of challenging the revision, by the Legislature, of those sentiments which were recorded against them forty years ago. There never was an occasion on which they might with

greater justice and propriety have presented themselves to the eyes of enlightened Europe, and proved that they could stand on that which was called extension of territory, as the sole and only ground, not merely of their security and prosperity, but of the welfare of the Indian population.—(*Hear!*) On what did their empire depend? on what did its welfare stand? Certainly on the feelings of the Indian people—who had learned, that it was better to be on good terms with us, and to receive our protection, than to be subjected to the predatory schemes and tyrannical sway, of other powers.—(*Hear, hear!*) Fifty years ago, we could not go amongst the native states: but how different was the case at present! There was now, amongst the native powers, a correct understanding of our objects. They knew that we did not approach them for purposes of aggression; they saw that our benefits were commercial benefits—that their interests were our interests—that their prosperity was our prosperity.—(*Hear, hear!*) They perceived that we were anxious, not to extract an immense revenue from them, but to extend our trade, and enlarge the bounds of our commerce.—(*Hear, hear!*) With reference to the course which had been pursued by the Earl of Liverpool and Mr. Canning, in proposing thanks to the Marquess of Hastings, let not their unwillingness to record the wise and liberal policy of that Nobleman dishearten the Proprietors. He could not forget the influence exercised forty years ago, by the great talents of Mr. Burke, devoted as they were to misrepresent the purposes and objects of the Company. Let it never be forgotten, that the Court of Directors of that day, in compliance with popular prejudice, resolved, by a majority of one, to recall Mr. Warren Hastings from India; and never let it be forgotten, that the Court of Proprietors, by a majority of 450 to 75, determined that he should remain in his government. They, by their firmness, forced the Court of Directors to rescind their own vote. Now, that they had a strong case to support them, let the Court of Directors act with unanimity and vigour; let them exercise their common sense, in defiance of legislative prejudice. If they found themselves weak, let them appeal to the Proprietors to stand forward in support of their honour, and that appeal would be promptly answered.—(*Hear!*) He attributed nothing wrong to any party—he meant nothing improper—in saying this; but he might be permitted to observe, that he was not speaking out of rule, nor beside the question, when he made these remarks. One of the most important considerations connected with this subject was, the effect which their conduct was likely to have on future Governors-General. If they treated Governors-General

ral hereafter with the cold, guarded, half-withheld approbation which had distinguished their proceedings towards the Marquess of Hastings—(after admitting the justice and necessity of the policy he followed)—the consequence would be, that, in the hour of peril, their efforts would be paralyzed. They would not find, in the common run of men, persons who had such confidence in their powers as the Marquess of Hastings had—they would find few individuals who, like him, could rely boldly on their own abilities, and act from their own well-regulated judgment, in the absence of all instruction. He did not speak this in opposition to those whose timidity would not allow them to proceed beyond a certain point. But, in justice to the Marquess of Hastings, it was fitting that it should be stated. The history of that great man was not merely connected with the history of the Company's armies. It was also to be found in the submission of powers whom his policy had won over to our interests—in the establishment of friendships, where hostility had previously prevailed. Most difficult was the situation in which the Marquess of Hastings had been placed. He had to contend with the prejudices of those who supported the system which he found in India; when he went out there. He believed he was not wrong in stating, that, so far as men could put a clog on his proceedings; that clog was put upon his designs in India. (*Hear!*) Those who were in the Government with him, were clogging, instead of assisting him in the furtherance of his views. They perhaps acted conscientiously; but such, certainly, was the fact. He however, by his great energy, by his extraordinary foresight, by his brilliant talents, and his various and extensive knowledge, did bring to a successful issue every plan which he deemed it necessary to adopt. (*Hear!*) He had not the benefit of those opinions, which it cost the Court of Directors days and nights to form; it was a matter of record—they had it in proof—that he had no assistance from home—that he acted on his own peril—the dreadful peril of being considered wrong in the issue. Having been successful, it was the duty of the Court to come forward and reward his great daring merits. (*Hear!*) He appealed to the Court of Directors, in behalf of their own honour and justice, to grant to him that reward which had been too long delayed. Let them retrace their steps, and he would applaud them as great and high-minded men. Let them say, "We have been in error—we acknowledge that our state was perilous—we acknowledge that the wisdom of the noble Marquess saved us when we were in danger; he was the giant who was foremost to extricate us, and to set us up in the face of the world."

He challenged the Legislature and the public to look at the situation of India now, and to deny that the Company had not solid and substantial grounds for saying, that all military operations were permanently at an end. They possessed the friendship of all the powers by whom they were surrounded; there was no possible reason for supposing that any war would arise in consequence of aggressions made on us. Might he not say, that the illustrious character who had effected all this, wielded the power of a magician? His comprehensive mind at once perceived the right course, which, under accumulating difficulties, it was prudent to take—and to that course he had steadfastly adhered (*Hear!*) He did not receive that support which he deserved; but, independent of that, he succeeded gloriously. (*Hear!*) Let him be put forward as the champion of your rights, and his ample shield will cover you from every slanderous and unjust attack. (*Hear!*) He (Mr. Kiunnaird) was here to listen, without any reference to former squabbles, to what might be urged against the positions he had advanced. He demanded whether India was or was not in a state of prosperity greater than had ever before been calculated on? He demanded whether that empire was or was not placed in a state of permanent and perfect tranquillity? Was it, he asked, or was it not true, that the financial resources of their Indian territories were greater than they were ever known to have been at any former period? (*Hear!*) Let the Directors get up and state whether there was any man amongst them who, in his warmest and most sanguine dream, ever anticipated that the affairs of India would be placed on so prosperous a footing. "*These be facts*;" and, pointing to them, he would ask the Proprietors whether they had no feeling of gratitude for the Marquess of Hastings, who had raised their stock to such a height—who had so enlarged, strengthened, secured, and consolidated their empire, that, when their Charter expired, they would have twice the claim on the Legislature and the country than they would have had but for his successful efforts? (*Hear!*) If his policy were continued up to that time—if no unforeseen events interfered with it—they would stand, at the expiration of the Charter, possessed of twice the claim which they could otherwise have advanced. (*Hear!*) Surely these were motives that ought to excite gratitude, liberality, and generosity.—(*Hear!*) He should have thought that the East-India Company would have been too happy to have washed out in this same name of HASTINGS, the stain and blot which was recorded in their history for their unworthy conduct towards another HASTINGS, who also had served them nobly

as Governor-General. (*Hear!*) He should feel himself disgraced, if he suffered this resolution to be defeated by any test short of the *ballot*. He would say, on the other hand, "If there be any charge, of any description, against the Marquess of Hastings, in the name of all that is just let it be brought forward, I say to you, Proprietors, to whom I appeal for the Marquess of Hastings' justification and reward, let us hear what the Directors have to state, if they have any thing to state against that great man. Let us learn from them what the charge is; let us understand from them why they have not brought it forward; let us put *them* on their trial too, if, being in possession of an accusation against the Marquess of Hastings, they have not taken steps for bringing it to issue, and placing the character of the Noble Marquess fairly before the Proprietors and the Public!" (*Hear, hear!*) That should have been done, for the purpose of satisfying all sides and parties; and well he knew that the Noble Marquess could fully satisfy them of his high and unblemished honour. (*Hear!*) No course could so well content the public, no proceeding was so just and proper as that. He (Mr. D. Kinnaird) would not deny that there were floating rumours which attached some vague charge to the conduct of the Noble Marquess; but he treated such anonymous and calumnious attacks as he did the dung-cart that he met in the street, and from which he turned away his head. Every accusation from a respectable quarter the Marquess of Hastings' friends would fearlessly meet, and therefore called upon the Directors to state their charges, if they had any. But was a charge (supposing it could be done, which was impossible) to be met with silence? Yet such was the conduct of the Hon. Chairman on a former day. If silence were meant to injure, it was unjust; if it were adopted as a matter of form (and he was bound to believe it was), it was injudicious. As he supposed, the Hon. Chairman had acted from a sense of form. He again apologized to him for any hasty expression he might have used; he regretted that he was led into any warmth: but his feelings were excited, because it appeared to him that there was a culpable indifference towards the character of the Marquess of Hastings. His Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Hume) had just observed that he (Mr. Kinnaird) had forgotten to notice the fact, that the King of England had recorded his approbation of the conduct of the Noble Marquess, by rewarding him with a title. By doing so, the Monarch plainly said, "We give the honours, do you give the endowments;" and such, he hoped, would be the case. (*Hear, hear!*) It ought not to be forgotten, either, that in 1815 a grant of £1000

a-year was conferred by this Court on Sir David Ochterlony, for his conduct as an agent in the Nepal war. There was a precedent in full; and he hoped the Proprietors, proceeding *qualis ab incepto*, would still keep up that high character for liberality which was proverbial both in India and in this country, by duly appreciating and fairly rewarding merit, wherever they found it. (*Hear!*) He trusted they would tell the Court of Directors, that they would zealously support them whenever they came forward in defence of the Company's rights; and that they would, on this occasion, exercise their own judgment, and act in conformity with their own well-weighed and deliberate opinions. He sincerely wished that, for the future, the Executive Body would not be induced, from misapprehension, to withhold from the Company's Government abroad that just confidence which it ought to command. He thought it would not be much better for the Company if the Proprietors always expressed their sentiments, whether they supposed those to whom they confided the management of their affairs, to have acted right or wrong. That would, he conceived, be the wiser course; although he knew it would be very unpleasant for gentlemen to vote against those whom they met on business hourly and daily. Still, however, that Court was as perfectly capable of judging on those subjects as any other body of men. He could not sit down without expressing his feelings that the Court of Directors ought to have originated this motion, and he trusted that some one among them would condescend to explain to the Court of Proprietors why they had not done so. He now asked for a decision on this question. The matter could rest no longer where it was, and he now called for the solemn decision of that Court. (*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Proprietor concluded by proposing his resolution.

Mr. R. Jackson seconded the motion.

Mr. J. Smith.—Different circumstances, and he might say, amongst other motives, that of curiosity, had induced him, contrary to his own judgment and his usual practice, to attend the Court on this occasion. He said, truly, that he was influenced by curiosity—because he was extremely curious indeed to know the grounds on which his Hon. Friend was prepared to contend, that the Court should, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, determine to vote a large pecuniary reward to the Marquess of Hastings. It might be a proper appeal to their gratitude—it might be that the Noble Marquess had achieved all those great successes, and possessed all those splendid qualities which had been so eloquently alluded to by his Hon. Friend; but still he (Mr. Smith),

as a Proprietor, was placed in a very difficult situation—he knew not how he could come to a decision on this subject—and he believed many other gentlemen were in exactly the same predicament. He would not follow his Hon. Friend through the long detail of the various services of the Marquess of Hastings, which was contained in his speech. He was disposed to believe that those services had been performed,—that they were of the highest importance to the interests of our Indian Empire—and that they merited the greatest approbation. But, in the course of his speech, his Hon. Friend had adverted to certain points which he (Mr. Smith) considered to be of the utmost importance, because they were connected with the character of the English nation, which he, as an Englishman, wished to be preserved in the most perfect purity.—(*Hear!*) His Hon. Friend had adverted to the success of those wars which were conducted by the Marquess of Hastings, and he had applauded, in very ardent language, the conduct of that Noble Person. It might be, and he meant not to dispute it, that those praises were well deserved by the Indian Government. But he, for one, confessed that, as there were duties which appeared to him to be paramount to their own interest in these transactions, he could not help looking, with a little jealousy, to the wars which were carried on in India—he could not avoid viewing with some degree of apprehension that system of conquest, which was to end he knew not where. When he heard of those victories, he could not help thinking a little of that extraordinary man from whose sway Europe had with much difficulty been liberated, and who justified his conquests on precisely the same principles which were advanced in support of the Company's territorial aggrandizement. At the same time that he made this observation, he admitted that those conquests might have been fit and right; and he also admitted, that the population who were thereby added to our dominions, were disciplined in those civilized feelings which, he believed, prevailed wherever the influence of the Company extended. But the great difficulty which he experienced at present was this: they had a number of gentlemen, high in character and talent, in whom they reposed their confidence, and by whom their affairs were managed; and it certainly was new to him that those gentlemen had done any act to forfeit that confidence.—(*Hear, hear!*) It was quite evident to him, from a variety of circumstances, that those individuals (the Court of Directors), who were, as he must imagine, unquestionably the best judges of the matter, did not participate in the feeling of his Hon. Friend; because they had taken this question into their consideration, and they had decided, that it was not either fit or expedient to

grant to this Noble Person £5,000 a year. He knew not, therefore, how he could, consistently with common sense or common prudence, vote for this motion. His Hon. Friend had said, he hoped some gentleman on the other side of the bar would state broadly and boldly why they had not agreed to the proposed motion; that certainly was one way of arriving at the truth, although assuredly it was not the most advisable mode. It was quite evident that those who managed their affairs did not join in those eulogiums which his Hon. Friend had bestowed on the career of the Marquess of Hastings: they had their own opinions on the subject—whether good or bad he could not say. Now, the business being in this state, he thought, before money was moved for, that some person ought to move for papers, to enable them to trace the history of this Noble Person, and to select proper grounds on which they could form a just and correct idea of his merits.—(*Hear, hear!*) This was so evident a conclusion, that he was surprised no one had, before this, moved for the production of such papers. The Court of Directors, through their correspondence with the Governments abroad, must have been possessed of every particular connected with the conduct of the late Governor-General; and they must, he would maintain, have formed some opinion or other, not favourable to the claim now made on the part of the Marquess of Hastings by his friends. No doubt a variety of stories had been in circulation relative to the Marquess of Hastings; but he would say, for one, that he never had heard any story, or any report, that at all reflected on the personal honour of that noble individual. (*Hear, hear!*) He repeated, he never had heard one; he had certainly heard of remarkable transactions, which were said to have taken place in a particular part of India, and which, in his judgment, required elucidation. Before they proceeded a step farther, they ought, in his opinion, to require from the Directors some explanation on that head. (*Hear!*) Many of the points to which his Hon. Friend had alluded were of very great importance, and deserved serious consideration. He had adverted to the ingratitude of the Court of Directors to an individual (Mr. Warren Hastings), whose statue then stood before them. Now he did not exactly see how that gentleman's case bore on the question immediately under consideration. That extraordinary individual had, he admitted, saved India; but there were many things that might be alleged against him—there were many sets-off against his merits, great as they were;—(*Hear, hear!*)—as perhaps there must necessarily be in the conduct of every Governor-General, be he whom he might. In fact, it was in the very nature of man—it was a vain task to

seek for perfection. He merely stated his view of the subject, and if it were erroneous, he hoped some one would have the kindness to set him right. He should now, if he were permitted, say a word or two relative to his Hon. Friend himself. His Hon. Friend had referred to language used by him in the moment of irritation, and which he this day explained in the most handsome and gentlemanlike manner. (*Hear, hear!*) He had heard his declaration, with very great satisfaction; and if his Hon. Friend would allow him to make the remark, he would say to him, that he had surplus character enough, from which he could well afford to correct and cover any sudden and involuntary errors into which the warmth of his feelings might chance to betray him. (*Hear, hear!*) And he thought that, so far from degrading himself by stating what he had done this day, he had added greatly to his character. (*Hear, hear!*) The Court, he was convinced, would, in future, listen with additional attention to whatever remarks his Hon. Friend might feel it necessary to address to them. (*Hear!*) He was not disposed to make the motion to which he had alluded; but he hoped some other proprietor would undertake the task. He thought a motion should be made for "all such papers and documents as might enable the Court to form an opinion of the merits and services of the Marquess of Hastings." He thought they never could come to a satisfactory conclusion without those documents; therefore, without denying the services of the noble Marquess,—believing that he had achieved very important services in India—but, at the same time, desirous that certain transactions which had reached his ears should be cleared up,—he thought it was expedient that those documents should be laid before the Court. He was anxious that the Hyderabad affair, which was said to have been a very disgraceful one, should be explained. He had heard of it in a vague way; and he had also heard, from authority which he highly respected—the authority of one of the most liberal, well-informed, and enlightened of his friends—that the whole was erroneous—that it was a mere delusion—and that, when examined, it would appear that the reports which were in circulation were utterly without foundation. This might, and, he believed, was so; but, nevertheless, those reports ought to be met by an explicit contradiction. Under the circumstances in which the Court of Proprietors at present stood, the Directors would be wanting in respect to themselves, and to the Proprietors, in a most extraordinary degree, if they did not grant those papers; because, looking to their conduct for some time back, he did believe that the Executive Body differed *in toto* from the statement and the feeling evinced by his

Hon. Friend. He hoped, therefore, that they would enable the Proprietors to decide, in some way or other, which of the two parties—the Court of Directors, or his Hon. Friend—was in the right? This end would be best attained by the production of papers—and if no one else would make a motion to that effect, he would. (*Cries of move, move.*) The Hon. Gentleman concluded by proposing—"That there be laid before this Court all such papers and documents as may enable this Court to decide on any farther claim which the Marquess of Hastings may possess on the liberality of this Company."

This resolution having been written by the Clerk, was handed to the Hon. Member.

Mr. Smith again rose (a short pause having intervened). In making a suggestion of this kind from his place in that Court, upon the present occasion, he had to appeal to the liberality and kindness of the Court of Proprietors, as being unprepared with any form of words. (*Hear!*) Upon looking at the written motion or amendment that had been just handed to him by the clerk, he hoped the Court would allow him to put it in rather a different form.—(*Hear, hear, and cries of move!*)

The Chairman.—"I merely sent it to Mr. Smith as it was taken down, and in order that he might look at it, to see whether or no it was correct."

Mr. Smith said it had been just intimated to him, and he supposed the statement was perfectly true,—that the Court of Directors had, on various occasions, expressed and recorded their approbation of the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings. What he (Mr. Smith) wanted, however, as an individual proprietor, though he doubted not that such was equally the wish of the general body, was, to have some explanation of those transactions in India which had recently occasioned so many rumours, and which must, more or less, have met the eyes or ears of every person in the Court. If the Court of Proprietors thought it proper, he should introduce into the amendment the names of certain parties connected with those reports; and he therefore took the liberty to move, in this altered form,—“That there be laid before this Court all such papers and documents, respecting the loans made by Palmer and Co. of Hyderabad, to his Highness the Nizam, as may enable this Court to decide on the merits of any claim which the Marquess of Hastings may have on the further liberality of the Company.”—(*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder begged leave to second this amendment, under the impression that it would meet the object which he was sure so many Hon. Proprietors must entertain in common with himself; namely,—that they should be better informed upon a subject of such magnitude as that now before

the Court. They were met to-day to exercise a very important prerogative, and should be careful of the manner in which they were so to exercise it, as the exertion of that prerogative, in the way originally proposed, did involve an implied, if not a direct censure by their body, upon the Court of Directors. In the hope, therefore, that the amendment was calculated to meet the object which he was sure both they and this Court must have in view, he begged leave to second it. (*Hear!*) He had no doubt that the Hon. Proprietors who sat around him must have participated in all those sentiments which had been so ably expressed by the worthy Proprietor who first addressed the Court. For his own part, he would confess that he shared them in no common degree. There were undoubtedly a variety of rumours abroad, to which he should not even advert, (*Hear!*) and in this respect,—in the practice of this caution,—the Hon. Gentleman had shewn his wisdom. (*Hear!*) In that wisdom he (Mr. Poynder) should endeavour to imitate him: observing, by the way, that the whole conduct of the Hon. Proprietor in the Court this day had been most manly and becoming. He joined the Hon. Proprietor who last addressed the Court, in all the commendations that had been bestowed, or that so humble an individual as himself could bestow, upon that particular part of the Hon. Member's address, in which that gentleman (Mr. Kinnaird) so handsomely adverted to what had fallen from him on a former day.—(*Hear!*) In their approbation of such conduct and such acknowledgments, every one who heard him must cordially concur. At the same time, in his (Mr. Poynder's) opinion, so strong a censure would be conveyed upon the Directors themselves (after what had taken place), if some arrangement calculated to meet the difficulties that surrounded this question were not prepared, that he was satisfied the Court of Proprietors, before they could come to any decision on such a subject, would deem it fit to entertain the proposition that had just been submitted to them. (*Hear!*) The address which they had heard that morning from the Hon. Gentleman was certainly very able; but it met only a part of this momentous case. To that Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Smith) he was very far indeed from imputing any thing like designing by his motion, a "*suppressio veri*;" a figure, as the logicians very well knew, that bordered closely upon the "*suggestio falsi*." At the same time, while the original motion met one object, it lost sight of another; and though he (Mr. Poynder) went the full length of the Hon. Gentleman's proposition as to the gratitude which the Court must feel to the Marquess of Hastings for his merits and capacity in the government

of India; still he thought the Hon. Gentleman had not made out that case, at present, so as to enable the Court of Proprietors to act towards the Noble Marquess as they could wish to do. (*Hear!*) With respect to those votes of thanks which had been tendered to the Marquis of Hastings at different times, by Parliament, by the Court of Directors sanctioned by the Board of Control, and indeed by the whole country, it was true it had been stated, that they were well merited, and had been formally given. But the Court of Proprietors, on the present occasion, could not shut their eyes and ears to what was going on, at least within the Court; they must see that considerable differences of sentiment existed among honourable gentlemen on the other side of the bar—the Directors).—(*Hear!*) Undoubtedly it was essential to them (the Court), as a Proprietary, that they should be immediately put in possession of some other and more authentic information on the matters now before the Court, than they at present had; he therefore apprehended it to be competent to any Proprietor—and he should himself have made the same sort of appeal to the Court to-day, had he not been anticipated by the Honourable Proprietor (Mr. Smith),—to ask for such further papers and documents, as might elucidate any transaction into which the Court should deem it advisable to make any inquiry, before they came to their final determination in respect of the Marquess of Hastings. And this he should have done, acting upon that apothegm of Lord Bacon, "*prudens interrogatio dimidium scientiæ*." To be sure it might be objected, that there was not perhaps much of prudence in the questions to be asked; (*a laugh*), but for the reasons that had been stated, he repeated that he with great pleasure seconded the amendment.—(*Hear!*)

The Chairman observed, it now became his duty to put the question "that the words originally proposed do stand part of the question." Before he proceeded to take the sense of the Court upon it, he would state, that it was not from any want of attention to the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) that he had not before risen, to pay his tribute of praise to those feelings of regret which had been expressed that day by the Hon. Proprietor, with respect to any thing of a nature disrespectful to the Court of Directors, that might have fallen from him on a former occasion.—(*Hear, hear!*) The expressions alluded to the Hon. Proprietor had, in the most honourable and handsome manner, explained: and he (the Chairman) agreed with another Hon. Proprietor (Mr. John Smith) that such conduct was no more than might have been expected from a gentleman of his (Mr. Kinnaird's) character and rank in

society.—(*Hear*). He was however confident that the Court of Directors would feel with him, that, in the instance he adverted to, nothing had fallen from that Hon. Proprietor but what might be attributed to his over zeal in the cause of a friend; and here he begged to drop the subject.—(*Hear, hear.*) The Hon. Proprietor, in alluding to the silence of the chair upon that occasion, had said, that he thought the Chairman was by such conduct only giving sanction and currency to the rumours that were afloat, of a nature prejudicial to the character of the Marquess of Hastings. If such had been the case, no one more regretted the circumstance than himself. But the fact was, that he (the Chairman), when those questions were propounded to him, felt himself under a considerable difficulty, owing, he must say, to the want of courtesy that appeared on the part of the Gallant General, whom he saw in Court. (*Hear, from Sir John Doyle.*) Of that want of courtesy he was however satisfied that the Gallant General was not himself aware at the time, or he would, as was usual, have communicated his questions to the Chairman before the meeting of the Court. The Gallant General not having so done, he considered his questions to be in substance a continuation of the correspondence which had passed between the Hon. Baronet's gallant relative Colonel Doyle, whose friendship for the Noble Marquess was well known, and the Court; he must however observe, that as the Court of Directors had thought it expedient not to answer those queries, he could not, as their Chairman, state more or less than what they had previously determined.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*) If any Hon. Proprietor thought that the Court of Directors had acted erroneously in the view which they had taken of the matter, he (the Chairman) should be ready to take his full share of their responsibility. (*Hear.*) He was yet to learn (and in saying this he was not alluding to any particular case, but was speaking with reference to general principles) how the Court of Directors on that occasion, with any regard to equity, or with respect to the system upon which the affairs of the East-India Company were conducted, could do either more or less than they had done on the occasion? (*Hear!*) Let the Court of Proprietors consider the peculiar situation in which the Directors were placed:—If they answered the questions then put to him by the Noble Marquess's friend, they of necessity laid themselves open to the liability of being called upon to answer every question that might be addressed to them in a similar way, by any individual who might have business under the Court's consideration. He felt it necessary to make another observation

with respect to his silence on that day; he might, when called upon by the Gallant General, have immediately referred to the Court's recorded decision as communicated to Colonel Doyle; but had he done so, as the Gallant General did not bring that circumstance before the Court, he would have rendered himself liable to be charged with a voluntary publication prejudicial to the character of the Noble Marquess, by communicating that the Court of Directors had declined to answer the questions put to them by his friend.—(*Hear, hear!*) An Hon. Proprietor smiled at this; but if he thought that he (the Chairman) had done wrong, he hoped that Hon. Proprietor would attribute his failing to an error in judgment, and to that alone. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Hume felt quite sure that his Honourable Friend (Mr. J. Smith), who had moved an amendment, could not be master of the proceedings which had already taken place in relation to the subject before the Court; (*Hear!*) for if his Honourable Friend had been possessed of them, he would certainly have altogether altered his mode of proceeding. (*Hear.*) In the first place, he would ask his Honourable Friend why he had felt himself entitled to say, that there was at present nothing before the Court of Proprietors to warrant them in taking into consideration the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings? (*Hear.*) He (Mr. Hume) was quite satisfied that his Honourable Friend could not have been present when the proceedings of the General Court were read;—had he been, he never would have made the statement which he had that morning advanced; and of this fact he thought he should be able to convince his Honourable Friend before he sat down. It was not necessary, after the great detail in which an Honourable Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaid) had introduced this question, for him (Mr. Hume) to occupy their time by going through the same documents again: he would not, therefore, notice otherwise than in passing, the resolutions which had been passed in the year 1817. There were, since that year, two separate distinct votes of thanks to the Marquess of Hastings agreed to. At that period, it would be remembered, very considerable discussions took place in that Court in respect of them; and though he himself was one who did not concur in the manner in which those votes were framed, for reasons which he then assigned, (for he complained that they thanked the Marquess solely for his military achievements, without doing justice to his greater and more valuable civil services as a statesman and a governor;—yet those thanks were the result of a deliberate vote of the Court of Proprietors, sanctioned by the Court of Directors (*Hear, hear!*); and therefore he had a right to take the approbation

which those thanks conveyed, as the opinion of the Proprietors. This vote was followed up by a vote of the Court of Proprietors in 1819; and that, again, was succeeded by a vote of money, in confirmation of the different votes of thanks. He now came to the period at which the Noble Marquess was to relinquish the government of India. And here he would say, that he was morally certain there was no man in that Court, nay in all England, who was at all times more conscientiously anxious to do justice to all, than his Honourable Friend (Mr. J. Smith); and yet before he (Mr. Hume) concluded, he hoped to satisfy both him and the Court that an act of greater injustice (*Hear. hear.*) was never attempted to be committed, than the amendment proposed by his Honourable Friend would go to effect.—(*Hear.*) Now to come to the papers and records that were before the Court. Upon the 29th of May 1822, there appeared a resolution to the following effect: "At a Court of Directors, held, &c. on the 29th May 1822,—Resolved Unanimously."—(Let it be recollected, that this was the resolution of a Court of Directors, not of Proprietors, and therefore it was particularly in point upon the present occasion.)—"That this Court, highly appreciating the signal merits and services of the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and Governor-General of India, are anxious to place on the records of the East-India Company their expression of deep regret that family circumstances have led to a declaration on the part of that distinguished Nobleman of his wish to be relieved from the duties of his exalted station."

"And the Court, being desirous that the sense they entertain of the conduct and services of the Marquess of Hastings should be promulgated previously to his departure for Europe"—(undoubtedly, this was in order that it might be known in India, before the Marquess should leave it, in what manner his great services were looked upon by his masters in Europe).—"have further, Resolved unanimously, that the thanks of this Court be given to the Most Noble the Marquess of Hastings, K. G. and G. C. B., for the unremitting zeal and eminent ability with which, during a period of nearly nine years, he has administered the Government of British India, with such high credit to himself, and advantage to the interests of the East-India Company."

Now the Court of Directors were, as he (Mr. Hume) believed, fully sensible that they might be challenged to produce

the papers which were now asked for. And he thought the speech of the Chairman, upon the occasion he was speaking of, it might be important to call the Court's attention to. The Chairman said—"The business which the Proprietors were assembled to consider was one that required but very little introduction on his part; the merits of the Noble Person, whom they had that day met to thank, were acknowledged on all hands to be of the most exalted and signal character, and therefore he was persuaded that the Court of Proprietors would concur in the deliberate sentiments which the Court of Directors had recorded of those merits. It was usual on these occasions to state to the Proprietors the preliminary vote to which the Court of Directors had agreed, and it sometimes happened that that vote was proposed to the Court of Proprietors for their adoption; but that course would not now be taken, as it was considered more gratifying to the Proprietors themselves, as well as more complimentary to the noble individual in question, to leave it entirely to the Court to take such steps as might appear best calculated to attain the object they all had in view. The object of the vote which the Court of Directors had come to, was not to praise any particular act of this noble person's administration"—

Then, he would ask, why should his Honourable Friend (Mr. J. Smith), or any other Honourable Proprietor, move for papers, at present, that had a reference to one "*particular act*," and one act only, of the Noble Marquess's long administration? (*Hear. hear.*) If it was the wish of the Court, as he presumed it was, to take a general view of the whole public conduct of the Marquess of Hastings in India, why did his Hon. Friend move for documents that related only to one specific, isolated act? (*Hear.*) He (Mr. Hume) would tell the Court, before he concluded. The speech went on,—“But in place on the records of the Company their opinion of his general conduct during a period of nine years. On that account they had not deemed it necessary to produce any papers; for the history of the Noble Marquess, was to be found in every document which had been transmitted from India for several years past.”

But he would not further tire the Court with these quotations and testimonials, except that he would just state thus much: that after this last period, there seemed to have been but one unanimous opinion among the Directors and Proprietors upon the subject of the Noble Marquess's services and merits; it was therefore most important that, if any thing had since occurred to affect that question, that there should be laid, and indeed it was the duty of the Court of Directors to lay before

this Court, a statement of all such proceedings as might have tended to induce that alteration of opinion. (*Hear, hear.*) Then why, it might be asked, had his Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird) moved for the papers which formed the subject of his motion? Why,—for the very reason that had been assigned by his other Hon. Friend (Mr. J. Smith), who had moved the amendment: because there were reports, insinuations and rumours abroad, respecting the distinguished Nobleman in question, which he (Mr. Hume), for one, believed to be false. (*Hear!*) And yet that Hon. Proprietor (Mr. J. Smith), after the expression of a similar opinion, had moved, before he sat down, for those very Hyderabad papers, upon accusations relative to transactions in that part of India, which he professed to consider false and unfounded, (*hear, hear!*) and which he therefore would not believe. But (which was yet more inconsistent) his Hon. Friend (Mr. J. Smith) had said, “the Proprietors, in this matter, knew nothing.” And yet, in a moment afterwards, his Hon. Friend had added “that he knew that the Directors had taken into consideration the services of the noble Marquis, and had determined not to give him £5,000 a-year.” Now he (Mr. Hume), contended that here his Hon. Friend’s assertion applied to himself: he, as a Proprietor, could know nothing about the business. (*Hear!*) How did his Hon. Friend know that to be the fact?

The *Chairman*.—Mr. Smith might know it, because on a former day Mr. Pattison had said as much.

Mr. *Hume*.—But his Hon. Friend had also said, that he knew that the Directors had papers relative to the matter in question before them. How did he know that? (*Hear!*) At least his Hon. Friend had no right to know it; it was a piece of partial, unofficial information; and he thought such information as ought to have induced his Hon. Friend to adopt quite a different course. A question had been put to him (Mr. Hume) by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird), as to the way in which he should bring this matter before this Court. He had immediately answered his Hon. Friend, that he had no doubt that, up to a certain period, the Noble Marquess’s conduct stood perfectly unimpeached. His Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird) had no authority to go on: but there were reports of a malicious nature abroad, to the general effect, that something had occurred under the Government in India of a peculiar and an unpleasant nature. He had undertaken to tell his Hon. Friend, that it would be his own most anxious wish that the papers necessary for the illustration of the Noble Individual’s public conduct, from the period last spoken of to the present

time, should be laid before the Court; and his Hon. Friend expressed his intention of moving accordingly. He (Mr. Hume) had further observed, that if his Hon. Friend had been a member of the Secret Committee, he might have had it in his power to make the necessary selection of papers, and to move for the production of the documents so selected; but that, under present circumstances, his only way would be, to bring the Noble Marquess’s conduct before the Court of Proprietors upon the broadest possible view. Let the Court compare the conduct of the Company towards his Lordship on former occasions, let them call that to their recollection, and ask whether they had not already come to two specific votes of thanks to him? Perhaps he (Mr. Hume) stood at that moment in the Court, the only man who warmly opposed those votes, urging the Court of Proprietors to take the Noble Marquess’s actions as a statesman and a civil governor into their view; to consider whether or no he had acted up to the duties of those stations; and if they thought that he had, not to content themselves with looking at his services in a mere military point of view, in case it should turn out that such military services were mere aggressions upon those against whom they had been directed.—(*Hear!*) He appealed to the Court whether this was not the language that he (Mr. Hume) had held upon the occasions in question?—(*Hear!*) He had, in holding it, endeavoured to put himself in the situation of the Noble Marquess, and to enter into his feelings; and that he had done so with success, he inferred from the Noble Marquess’s letter to the House of Commons, in which, while he thanked them for what they had done, he seemed to think that he had performed services of a much higher character than the directing the operations of the military force of India. Though he did not say as much in express terms, yet the letter went to this: that the question of his civil services in the government of India being of much greater moment than anything to which the vote for his military achievements had reference, he might in justice have expected that those civil merits would also have been taken into consideration. Now, was it too much to assume that they who had signed or assented to a favourable opinion upon the Marquess of Hastings’ conduct, who had looked over those records, those honourable views of his Lordship’s career which had been laid before this Court; and those votes, which had been agreed to elsewhere, were bound to support the motion before them?—(*Hear!*) Was it honourable in them to say that there was or was not a time, at which the conduct of this Noble Individual, like that of all others, should be deliberately considered?—(*Hear!*) And

if upon such papers the opinions of Honourable Proprietors upon the merits and services of the Marquess of Hastings, up to a certain period, should remain unchanged; then the question for the Court would be, had all former governors received, at the expiration of their governments, some rewards; or had they been entirely neglected and passed over?—(*Hear!*) If the answer were, that they had been rewarded, then in the present case the Court were bound to state that there were grounds for this exclusion, and also what those grounds were. He (Mr. Hume) said, as one of those who sat outside the bar, that he could not put his finger upon the particular act of the Noble Marquess that could have influenced the Court of Directors. The Honourable Proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird) had therefore taken the only sensible and respectful course. When he said it was "a respectful course," he meant this: that his Honourable Friend had not taken upon himself to suggest to the Court what papers ought to be laid before them; much less would he have had the temerity to commit such an injustice as he would have been guilty of, if, in taking a review of a man's conduct for nine years, in the government of a vast country, he were to move for papers relative to one specific act only. That he put it to his Hon. Friend (Mr. J. Smith) whether that amendment of his could be persevered in, consistently with any principles of honour, of propriety, or of gratitude, as regarded the feeling with which the Court was bound to look upon the services that had been rendered to the Company by the Marquess of Hastings.—(*Hear!*) But what he had concurred with his Hon. Friend in thinking, when the motion before the Court was first suggested, and what he contended for to-day, and would join any Hon. Proprietor in moving for, was, that if any motion were made at all, it ought to be for all papers connected with the conduct of the Noble Marquess, and let the enquiry be into the whole of those matters. He would still maintain that another mode of proceeding could not be adopted. But he would state to his Hon. Friend (Mr. Smith), that as they were not acquainted with the transactions to which his speech had referred, and as it could not be considered decorous in a public body to take up those vague and uncertain reports, he thought (if he might so far assume the authority of the Chairman), that the Court would not be warranted in proceeding at all upon such reports; nor would common propriety warrant them, as a great, opulent, and most important body, to do so. He perfectly agreed with those who maintained, that if there was any one rule of more moment than another, for the observance of any such public body, it was, that they should not act upon vague and anonymous

rumours.—(*Hear!*) If they were once to neglect this rule, there would be an end to the fairness and regularity of all their proceedings. He recommended his Hon. Friend (Mr. Smith) to call, therefore, a Court of Proprietors; to remind them of the votes they had given; and then to ask, not for the Hyderabad papers alone, but also for all other papers that might enable them to decide upon the questions that had been raised about the Marquess. Either the Marquess of Hastings was to blame, or he was not to blame. If his Lordship was to blame, and he would suppose the case of his being blameable in the particular transaction which had been adverted to—putting it, however, merely as a supposed case—he had committed a fault, and where was the man whose conduct in such a number of years had been without one?—(*Hear, hear!*) But if this fault had been committed, did it countervail all the advantages and benefits that the Company had derived from his services?—(*Hear!*) Or was it fit that it should be acted upon without examination or inquiry? Supposing, however, on the contrary, that no blame at all was imputable to the Marquess, would his Hon. Friend (Mr. J. Smith) be prepared to say, that if these Hyderabad papers were on the table of the Proprietors, and nothing should result from them for or against the Marquess of Hastings, that their production alone would satisfy either the Court of Proprietors or the Directors, or the public mind, or, above all, the Marquess himself?—(*Hear!*) Would it not be felt, that more was to be seen than documents relative to one single fact? and would it not be necessary to satisfy the minds of men with respect to the remainder of his Lordship's public conduct? He (Mr. Hume) was convinced, from the high and unsullied character which his Hon. Friend was known to possess, and of which he himself had had a considerable experience, that he (Mr. Smith) would, upon a second view of the matter, perceive that he was not about to do that justice which he must in his own mind have proposed to do by the amendment he had submitted. But the motion of his other Hon. Friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) embraced every thing that the interests of the case and of justice required: for it proposed, "That it be referred to the Court of Directors forthwith to take into their consideration, and report to this Court, their judgment upon papers relative to the whole public conduct of Lord Hastings." Now what would the amendment go to? What would the refusal of the Court to accede to the original motion for the production of papers, generally, imply? Why, that up to this period, the reports that were abroad received a certain degree of confirmation. If the Directors declined or disputed granting the object of the motion, such a course on

their part would tend to encourage a suspicion that there had been, in the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings, something disgraceful, improper, or corrupt; and therefore it was that he (Mr. Hume) contended it was not just and proper to that Nobleman, or to the Company, or to the Government of India, that any thing in the shape of authentic information on the subjects that had been adverted to should be concealed from the Court of Proprietors. Avowing this opinion, and supposing Hon. Members behind the bar to be actuated by similar sentiments, what would be his (Mr. Hume's) feeling, were he in their situation? It would be this: to receive the recommendation of the Hon. Proprietor, and to furnish the required papers. If there were any that were to be specially chosen from among others, the Directors were the most proper persons to make such selection. They would have, not merely to lay a successive series before the Court of Proprietors, marked A, B, C, and so on, but to do a much more difficult thing, and it might be doubted how far it was practicable to do it at all. Now he thought that what they should rather do might easily be suggested; for up to the year 1822, it was of course to be assumed, that the Noble Marquess's conduct stood unchallenged. But since 1822 there might have been (for what any Proprietor at present knew to the contrary) five or six transactions, at Hyderabad or elsewhere, in which the conduct of his Lordship had been considered improper. Well, then, the Court of Directors would be surely only doing their duty, if they made a report to the Court of Proprietors of the nature and particulars of every one of those transactions which might really have taken place, or which had been alluded to in those rumours that were about.—(*Hear!*) The Hon. Gentlemen behind the bar had been simply required to do this by the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird) and he did submit, that no other mode of proceeding could with fairness or consistency be adopted. Let the Court observe the advantage of that mode over the amendment proposed by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Smith). Suppose, in the event of that amendment being carried, it should afterwards turn out that they had moved for the wrong papers—(*Hear!*) a likely circumstance enough, seeing that they had no private information to guide them in the matter. The Noble Marquess, doubtless, had to reckon upon many behind the bar who were his warm friends, as well as upon others who were most hostile to him, and therefore, on the course which it was proposed to take by this amendment, some of those gentlemen would feel it their duty to prepare every thing which could make for the case of the Marquess; while others would be as anxious

to provide all that was likely to tell against him. He (Mr. Hume) did entreat his Hon. Friend, then, to consider whether he was not rather going to the commission of an act of injustice, by calling for papers in this limited manner, and proceeding to judge the merits of the Noble Marquess upon evidence bearing on a single specific act?—(*Hear!*) This would never do; and if, on the other hand, there was any alteration to be suggested in the motion of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaird), no doubt he would most readily offer it, so that it should go to this extent—to lay before the Court of Proprietors all the papers and documents, or as many of them as could be obtained, relative to the public conduct of the Marquess of Hastings in the government of India since the commencement of 1822. This, he thought, would be an unexceptionable proposition; whereas, if a specific and partial motion were agreed to, it would oblige one or more members to be from time to time moving for this or that particular document. His Hon. Friend would be entirely satisfied by the production of all the papers; all he claimed was, that justice should be done to the Noble Marquess (*Hear!*) who was abroad, and could not take a part in these proceedings. All he contended for was, that gentlemen, who were even the most adverse to that Noble Marquess, ought, on every principle of fairness and justice, to see that every means should be afforded for a full, proper, and impartial examination into this subject. (*Cheers.*) If this object could only be attained, he (Mr. Hume) cared not in what manner;—whether it were through the motion of his Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird), or through the introduction of some other, in which words might be inserted that should comprehend all such documents as might be necessary to shew the Court of Proprietors the general scope, character, and effect of the Marquess's administration. Let not that Court do, to so distinguished an individual, the extreme injustice of confining the documentary evidence to one single fact, where they were called upon maturely to consider so extensive and various a subject, as the conduct of their late Governor-General. Under these impressions, he called upon the Court to beware how they agreed to a proposed amendment, when, by a slight alteration in the wording of the original motion, they might include all the papers that could be called for; and he was the more solicitous that they should exercise this caution, upon the principle, that every man who was anxious for his own honour, would never willingly subscribe to an act that might endanger the honour of another. (*Cheers.*)

General Sir John Doyle—rose at the same time with Mr. R. Jackson, and being

loudly called for, proceeded to address the Court as follows: "I am the last man in the world, Sir, who, upon ordinary occasions, would willingly trespass upon the time of the Court; and I have to apologize to my Hon. Friend for now interrupting him, because I do not know any man existing who can throw more light upon any subject that he undertakes to bring before a public meeting, or who is listened to on all such occasions with more deserved attention than my Hon. Friend. I came down to this Court upon a former day, as well as this morning, prepared to address some observations to it, which it seemed to me important to offer, on a subject in which I feel the deepest interest; but the discussion of to-day has taken so new and so extraordinary a turn, in consequence of what has fallen from the Hon. Gentleman before me, that I must really endeavour to change the whole line of argument which I had intended to take; and to advert, with the Chairman's permission, first, to what has been said by the chair, and afterwards to what fell from my Hon. Friend. (Mr. J. Smith). I do indeed, Sir, regret to differ with him on this occasion, because it is painful to be opposed in any way to a gentleman, whose honour and personal virtues are so well known and so universally respected, and for which no man venerates him more than I do.—(Hear!) But, though I differ with my Hon. Friend, in the first place, as to the whole view which he takes of Indian affairs, and should hope to be able satisfactorily to shew the Court, if the subject were to come before it, that he has adopted most erroneous opinions upon that matter; I feel that this is not a period at which, with any reason, or with any prospect of being listened to, I could stand up before an already tired and exhausted Court to discuss those topics; or to review the whole of those grounds which my Hon. Friend has so ably travelled over. I have been called upon, as I conceive, by this Court, (hear, hear!) to deliver those observations which in part I came prepared to offer; they will be principally addressed to meet what has fallen from you, Sir, and my Hon. Friend; and from the circumstance of your presiding, I am induced to think, Sir, that you ought to have the precedence of my friend. And in the first place, a want of courtesy has been imputed to me by the Chair. (Hear!) I did think, I confess, that a want of courtesy would have been just the last thing that would ever be charged against me; but I do declare, that had I known one mode that might be deemed more courteous than another, that mode I would have adopted in addressing myself to you, Sir. (Hear, hear!) I came down to this Court, undoubtedly, with a determined resolution to forget every thing that had happened

(on a recent occasion) of an unpleasant nature; and I meant to address you in that tone and temper, in which every man ought to deliver himself at a public meeting. My Hon. Friend, Gentlemen, has told you, that he was called upon by me, to answer the questions I transmitted to him in his capacity of Chairman; and he seems to consider that I ought to have applied to him, confidentially, as an individual Director. Perhaps so;—perhaps I should have done wrong in applying to him, either as the Chairman of the Court of Directors, or simply as a Director;—but I own I thought I should have hit him when I appealed to him as an honest man. (Cheers.) I did hope that I should not have to come before this Hon. Court to-day; but I am heartily rejoiced to see such a full meeting as that which I have the honour to address, because I hope that our object—the object which the friends of the Marquess of Hastings have in view, will be obtained by an ample, fair, and impartial discussion, before an impartial auditory. (Hear!) I say I have determined to forget what has passed, because, if I may use a common and vulgar expression, I would at all times be the last man to rip up old sores; and therefore I come to the main object of my appearing here to-day—I mean, the vindication of the character of my Noble Friend the Marquess of Hastings. (Hear!) From my knowledge of my Hon. Friend below me, (Mr. J. Smith), I confess that I am grieved and astonished at the mode he has adopted of bringing on this question, because, if the greatest enemy of the Marquess of Hastings had wished to devise a mode by which he might rivet, dovetail, fix, and fasten all the foul aspersions which have been so lately cast upon the Marquess, he could not have devised one more effectual for such a purpose than has this day been adopted, by perhaps the most upright and honest man in this country. (Hear, hear!) I differ entirely from my Hon. Friend in all that he has said in respect to the origin of the war in India; but that is really a subject which is too long for me to begin upon at this late hour of the day. (A laugh.) But when he states his dislike to war, I grant that our feelings may possibly differ on that subject; yet surely there can be no difference, not as to feeling, but as to common sense, about the efficacy and benefit of those two wars, the prosecution of which has procured for the Marquess of Hastings the approbation and thanks of Parliament, the Country, and this Hon. Court;—of which votes of thanks, however, as the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Hume) has observed, my Hon. Friend could not have heard one word when he came down to decide upon the question before the Court. The whole of the war I speak of, it is well known, was pursued by the noble Marquis,

not for the sake of conquest, not for the aggrandisement of our territories, but to secure the very existence and salvation of our Indian Empire. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) I pass by the further consideration, however, of those two great and necessary wars, at the happy termination of which we have long since arrived; I shall also pass by that prodigy performed by the noble Marquess, which in this age of miracles, (if indeed my Hon. Friend has heard of the miracles that it is rumoured have been recently performed in this country), might itself almost pass for a miracle:—I mean, the being able to subdue and exterminate, as far as respects their future hostilities, 40,000 mounted banditti, whose progress it had been hitherto found impossible to resist. They were a nation of cavalry, without baggage, without stores, looking for their commissariat supplies in the unprotected villages and defenceless hamlets of their timid and unfortunate victims;—they were a devastating, active and cruel enemy, whose forced contributions were always repaid by rapine, rape, and murder. (*Hear!*) And yet the destruction of this race of ferocious robbers seems to be a service altogether overlooked by my Hon. Friend, (*hear, hear!*) whose humanity, however, is so well known to all of us. But these Pindarrees, of whom we in Europe hear so much, and the people in India have felt so much, this populous horde of marauders, the Marquess of Hastings has, with a degree of firmness, sagacity, and prudence that can never be sufficiently praised, reduced into a condition that will effectually disable them from renewing their former aggressions. Now I ask, will my Hon. Friend wail and weep over these unfortunate Pindarrees who have been banished out of their country, and have had their trade thus rudely taken out of their hands? (*Hear!*) If he will not, how will he justify the two wars which have been occasioned by them? But I have another question to ask him, that comes much nearer home than the Pindarrees. (*A laugh*). I desire, Sir, to know by what right,—on what account,—my Hon. Friend rises upon this question with a proposition about Hyderabad? (*Hear!*) How does he know any thing about Hyderabad? I will tell you: he must have known whatever facts he supposed himself to be in possession of, from some one who is a member of the Court of Directors. (*Hear!*) That member of the Court of Directors, whoever he may be, could not by possibility have managed better, or devised a better channel for the diffusion of any hostile insinuations against the noble Marquess; because doubtless he must have known well that, as coming from himself,—a primary source of hostility as it were—they would never strike their way into that, or the other head,

their diffusion was certain through the pure, though secondary, channel of my Hon. Friend's communication. (*Hear!*) That Director must have said,—“I will not let you know the master-hand; I will know that the Servitor is better than the Principal—but who that Principal is you shall not discover.” I am really ashamed to have occupied so much of your time; (*Hear, hear!*) but before I sit down, allow me to say, that I disagree with my Hon. Friend in every thing he has said upon this question, excepting that part of his speech in which he announced his intention of calling for papers that might throw a light upon the subject before the Court. As the friend of such a man as the Marquess of Hastings, I am most happy to hear that any paper which regards the conduct of that most honourable and most distinguished individual is likely to be brought before you. If I am asked what papers I would wish to be laid before the Hon. Court? I answer—all. (*Cheers*). I do not desire any selected papers; I want no set-off—no concealments—no concealment with closed doors. Let all be done in the light of day, and every thing be laid before the public. (*Hear!*) We wish for the approbation of the Court of Proprietors, in the first place; and in the next for that of the Court of Directors; of whom, by the way, I would just observe, that I consider we are not so much their constituents as they are our constituents. And I would add, that I have no will in the world to cast the slightest reflection upon that most respectable body, or upon their proceedings. I am always, upon principle, friendly to constituted authorities, even though they should have been misled. But I want these papers, and I say again, I want all of them. Let every thing be laid before the Court. If you suppose that we want any thing kept back, out of a feeling for the Marquis of Hastings, you are indeed egregiously mistaken. We want publicity. (*Hear, hear!*) And for what purpose? For this single one: that the truth may come out—the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. (*Hear, hear!*) Sir, I am most grateful for the indulgence of the Court, and the kindness with which they have been pleased to listen to me; but I know too well what public meetings are, to think of trespassing any longer on the time of this. (*Hear!*) I had intended, it is true, to commit such a trespass; but the course which the debate of to-day has taken, has so completely altered the line of argument I should be disposed to take, that I am not prepared to proceed, and will therefore no further interrupt the greater pleasure which I am sure the Court will derive from listening to my dear friend. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Russell Jackson never remembered, in the course of his experience in meetings

of this kind, to have known so extraordinary a contrast as had that day been exhibited between the excellent and amiable character which those who heard him knew the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. J. Smith) to possess, and the singularly rash and inadvertent proposition which he had submitted to the Court. That it was such, he thought he should be able to demonstrate to the Hon. Gentleman himself, if he would condescend to listen to the few observations that he (Mr. Jackson) intended to offer. What was the alleged reason for this extraordinary proposition?—(a proposition, by the bye, at which even the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Poynder) who seconded it, seemed to tremble, as too nearly approaching the "*suggestio falsi*" which he had deprecated, and as not coming up to his own liberal notion of the question). The first feeling expressed by the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. J. Smith) was, that he could not consent to that approbation of increased territory by conquest, which the resolution that had been read went to imply, in the Marquess of Hastings' favour. Be it so; he (Mr. Jackson) would not at this time enter upon that extremely difficult and abstract question. But let the Hon. Proprietor at least recollect what had been stated by his Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird); who had shewn that the Court of Directors had already recognized the wars in question as "glorious and successful." It was the Court of Directors, therefore, which was accused; (*hear!*) for the Hon. Gentleman did accuse them of having been weak enough or wrong enough to adopt and eulogize those wars which were, in the Hon. Gentleman's opinion, so objectionable. ("*No, no,*" *from Mr. J. Smith*). It was thus that he had understood that Hon. Gentleman; but if he was in error, let that question drop. But his Hon. Friend had taken up another argument, and one which was so often resorted to as to be hackneyed in that Court; when a gentleman found himself pinched for auxiliary reasoning, he generally found out that his adversaries wished to insult the Court of Directors. (*A laugh.*) What! had his Hon. Friend, who sat in Parliament, sat there so long and to so little purpose, that in his attendance in the House (and the Court were aware how assiduous and active a member he was), he had never turned over the East-India Act of 1813? (*Hear!*) Did he not know that by that act it was provided that every matter of this kind should originate with the Court of Proprietors? Why the power of originating motions of this nature was almost the only thing which Parliament had deprived the Directors of. The Court of Directors had, therefore, no ability to give the Marquess of Hastings anything, even were they so disposed; the Act provided that the Court of Pro-

prietors should make such grants, with the sanction of the Board of Control. Had the Legislature made this enactment lightly or inconsiderately? No; its object was, that great and gallant commanders, enlightened statesmen, distinguished governors, and civil and military officers, who might eminently serve the Company, should know that their rewards were to originate with the Company. (*Hear!*) This was, accordingly, so provided by the terms of the Act of Parliament. But the Hon. Proprietor said, in rather a significant manner, "I have reason to think that the Directors do not concur with you, I apprehend that they do not participate in the feeling which has dictated those resolutions, but differ with you, upon these subjects, *in toto*." If such a fact could by possibility be true—if, in the year 1822, the Directors could have agreed to pass such handsome and glowing eulogiums upon the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings—if, in the year 1819, they could within those walls have tendered him the tribute of their public thanks, for the extraordinary ability, vigour, and talent which had rescued India from a state of absolute insecurity and peril, and had placed its government upon a rock—if they who, in the year 1818, had described the services of the Marquess of Hastings in language so animated and so powerful, that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird) had shewn his good taste in quoting their expressions as more effective than any which he could himself hope to use—if they, who had so panegyricized Lord Hastings' achievements, as to have induced a late Chairman to exclaim that such a Governor-General there had never been before, and he feared never would be again (*hear!*)—if, after all this, the Court of Directors had not really admitted the merits of the Marquess of Hastings, but differed *in toto* from their own public resolution, they (the Directors) must be either among the profoundest hypocrites (they would pardon the term) that ever abused public function, or the zeal of the Hon. Member must have betrayed him into a great misapprehension of fact! (*Hear!*) The Hon. Member spoke of himself as uninformed of the conduct of the Marquess of Hastings. (*Hear!*) Perhaps he did his Hon. Friend no disservice when he reminded the Court, that very recently the Hon. Gentleman had said that was the first time of his attendance in a General Court; and to-day he had apologized for the earnest manner in which he opposed the motion before them, adding that he hardly knew what motive in particular had brought him, but, if any, his curiosity had brought him down on the present occasion. He (Mr. Jackson) heartily wished that his curiosity would bring him there much oftener, (*hear!*) the Court would then have the benefit of

his talents and his experience. (*Hear!*) But in the nicest time, was it too much for those who constantly attended, and who did sometimes labour night and day upon the great questions that occasionally arose in respect of the Company's affairs, and in reading over those collections of papers which were necessary to be perused—was it too much for those whose exertions were constantly directed to do good to the people of India—(*hear!*) was it too much for them to ask the Hon. Proprietor to withdraw an amendment, the most fertile in calumny and injurious construction of any he had ever heard? (*Hear!*) It was, that the Court of Proprietors should call upon the Directors for those papers only that related to the transactions at Hyderabad; and the ground assigned for this course, was a sort of rumour that had obtained abroad, which the Hon. Proprietor himself professed not to believe. He (Mr. R. Jackson) sincerely believed that declaration. It was true that the Proprietors often heard whispers about what passed in the Court of Directors—such had ever been the case; be too had understood, that some of those Directors who had called for the Hyderabad papers, had declared their belief, upon their honour, that they did not touch the personal character of the Noble Marquess in the slightest possible manner. But he (Mr. Jackson) would ask whether any body would read the proposed amendment without referring it in that particular paragraph which had shocked the public eye? His Hon. Friend had professedly confined his motion to the Hyderabad papers; was he aware that by so doing, he shut out from the public those important documents which had reached them since 1822, relative to the investments, revenue, and present state of India? (*Hear, hear!*) not one of which would the amendment, as now moved, comprize! and yet their hearing upon the question of the Noble Marquess's conduct in his government was of the most striking character. For example, they all knew that, in the year 1813, when the Marquess of Hastings assumed the government of India, so low was their public credit, that their Bonds were at 12 per cent. discount; and that when the Noble Marquess quitted the government, he left their public credit so high, that their Bonds were at from 14 to 16 per cent. premium, notwithstanding that the interest was then payable only in India. (*Hear!*) Was it fair then, even upon this simple statement, to say, that the public should be called upon to consider the Hyderabad papers, and yet that the statement of their funds should form no part of the question to be considered? Again, with respect to their Treasury balances: how few of the Proprietors knew that there was an excess, comparing the years 1814 and 1821, of

from £6,000,000, to £7,000,000! (*Hear!*) and were the papers on this most important subject to be also excluded? Again, with respect to the increase of revenue: the revenue of 1813-14 was about £18,400,000; 1821-22 about £23,600,000, making an increase of above five millions; and the increase or excess for 1822-23 was confidently expected to be full six millions sterling! a sum more than sufficient to have wiped off every shilling of debt incurred during the Noble Lord's war and peace administration, had it been thought wise so to have applied it, and even then leave an applicable balance of about £1,000,000 in the hands of the Indian Government! And were these proud and satisfactory memorials to be kept back? Then, as to their Investments: who did not recollect the official lamentations on that head, of about 1802, when the Directors, in their public dispatch to Bengal, say, "in the present situation of the Company's affairs, with a debt in India beyond all former amount, and a scarcity of money there beyond all former experience, in consequence of which public credit is depressed, and the investments have been reduced or wholly suspended!" Behold the contrast! The investments, that is, the supplies from India to England, beyond those from England to India, taking the average of twenty years up to 1813, were about £480,400; taking an average of the same from 1814 to 1822, the eight years of his Lordship's administration, they amounted to about £1,300,000 per annum; the excess was extraordinary! Yet, splendid as this picture was, it was almost without shade! (*Hear, hear!*) They did not owe this state of their affairs to grinding taxation; on the contrary, according to a report which he held in his hand, although the Noble Marquess had eased the subject of several vexatious imposts, he had not levied a new one during his government. (*Hear, hear!*) Now, with such documents as these before them, what could be more invidious or improper than to move for a single class of papers, founding the motion upon an anonymous paragraph, which a newspaper had inadvertently indulged its ruffian fabricator with the insertion of! And would the Hon. Member, while by his motion he gave consequence and countenance to such a calumny, sink these recorded assurances of the state of India? Was it or was it not such as he had described it to be, under the government of the Noble Marquess? Did they not know that a gallant officer, to whom the Court some time since gave £1,000 a-year, had expressed himself, after a tour of inspection, in the strongest terms? Perhaps the Court would not object to hear an extract from the report of that officer, Sir David Ochterlony, who, since the close of the war, had been ordered to traverse and survey

the Malwa and other districts and states in that quarter over which our dominion or protection now extends, comprizing several millions of population. "I have only to add," said that General, "that throughout my tour I have derived the most sincere gratification from observing the encouraging aspect of the country. From the prince to the peasant I have found every class eloquent in their expressions of gratitude to the British Government, for the blessings they enjoy under its protection. Peace and comfort on all sides; discontent and dissatisfaction appear to be unknown, except in a few districts in the immediate power of Scindiah's relations." (*Hear, hear!*) Would the Hon. Proprietor now wish to press his amendment? Had he been present in the last Court, he might have had the pleasure of hearing Sir John Malcolm quoted in confirmation on these subjects. He (Mr. Jackson) had the extract in his hand, but he need not repeat it. He must, however, appeal to what fell from an Hon. Director (Mr. Moucy) on a former day. What, said that Hon. Director, was now the Company's situation?—Greatly extended territories, increased investments, ample revenues, an overflowing treasury, internal improvements effected to a vast extent; justice and wise laws universally administered; all India at peace, the natives happy, and no man dissatisfied! (*Hear, hear!*) These, as nearly as he could recollect, were the very words which were used by an Hon. Director last week. And now an Hon. Proprietor comes down to the Court, and seeks on a sudden to check that expression of gratitude, that would otherwise perhaps have warmed every bosom, and have led to the holding up of every hand in favour of this noble and calumniated individual, by thus obliging them to discuss a proposition, detestable in its origin, founded upon the calumnious aspersions of an unknown defamer, avowed by the mover to be such as he did not believe one word of, and calculated only to cast a shameful stigma upon a man of the highest character and honour! The Hon. Member had noticed the government of Warren Hastings, observing that there were some parts of it which he disapproved; adding, with allusion to Lord Hastings, "but there must be some blot in the conduct of every Governor, and their errors must be regarded as set-off." Now he (Mr. J.) called upon the Hon. Gentleman, and upon every member of the Court to bear him witness, that he repudiated and disclaimed this doctrine of set-off, as far as it regarded the Marquess of Hastings! he (Mr. J.) would accept of no such compromise: either the Noble Lord was deserving the marks of honour they had shewn him, or he had no claim to distinction and further remuneration. He spoke of him but as of a public man—he

had not the happiness of Lord Hastings' private acquaintance. It was the meditation of wrong towards him first made him (Mr. J.) his friend: it was an attempt to bear hard upon him, and affront him from his post, at the close of the first campaign of the Nepal war! Aware of the extreme disadvantage under which the Governor-General had begun that war, and the necessity which he was under at the same time of providing for the safety of Central or Southern India, all the states of which, with scarcely an exception, were then, as it has since been ascertained, involved in deep conspiracy against the existence of the British authority; he had regarded his conduct even then as highly meritorious, and had stood up in his place as its advocate. Since that period he had read many papers, and watched every step of the Noble Lord's brilliant career, up to that warm and concurrent resolution of thanks in 1822, in which both Courts so feelingly lamented its close!—Had any thing happened since to detract from those eulogiums, which the Directors were so anxious should arrive in India before the Marquess's departure?—If so, he called upon gentlemen on either side of the bar to put their charge in some tangible shape, so that it might be met.—(*Hear, hear!*) Let their move for all papers which might enable the Court of Proprietors to form a judgment on the subject; remembering that his Hon. Friend (Mr. Kinnaird) had embodied their own language, even to an idea, in the motion he had framed, and challenged animadversion! It could not be denied that his Hon. Friend had taken the proper course that day to satisfy the minds of all upon the question of the Noble Marquess's character. If any one, he repeated, knew any thing against the Marquess, let him come forward, as his Hon. Friend had observed, in a way that was agreeable to the constitution of the Company. If the Directors had ought to allege detractive of their former opinions, they owed it to God and their country to bring it before the Court. In the mean time he (Mr. Jackson) would suggest, that the Hon. Member (Mr. Smith) should either withdraw a motion so full of the deepest imputation, and so replete, possibly, with mischievous consequences, over which he might hereafter have no controul—or move for a more general series of papers, such as might shew what the real character and conduct of the Marquess had been. Let the Hon. Member only do this, and he (Mr. Jackson) would stand up with a grateful heart, and avow that that was precisely the course which he himself had come down prepared to take, and would therefore support; observing, at the same time, to his Hon. Friend,

"Sir, you have now moved a resolution which I second with greater pleasure than any that I ever yet held up my hand for; but do not think of persisting in an exclusive proposition, which would amount at once to accusation, judgment, and execution!" (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. John Smith, in explanation, confessed that he did not know whether, according to the rules usually observed in the discussions of that Court, he was entitled again to address them at this stage of the business; but if he might be permitted to do so, he certainly felt a strong inclination to offer a few words upon this occasion. Either he had lost his understanding, and was labouring under a delusion, or he was afraid that the Marquess of Hastings must reckon upon finding, in the gentlemen who had last addressed the Court (he would not say his Lordship's enemies), but certainly those who acted as if they were not his friends. (*Hear, hear!*) With respect to the course which he (Mr. Smith) had taken in that amendment which he was called upon by the Court to submit, he could only say, that if the Marquess of Hastings had been his own brother he would have taken the same step. (*Hear!*) He begged to say, that his Hon. and Gallant Friend near him (Sir John Doyle), whose friendship he had long enjoyed, and hoped he should still continue to possess, had attributed to him some observations about wars in India; but he would appeal to the recollection of gentlemen, whether in his speech he gave any opinion at all about those wars which were carried on by the Marquess of Hastings? (*Hear!*) He (Mr. Smith) knew, in fact, nothing about them; but he did look with extreme jealousy upon wars undertaken by us in India, (*hear, hear!*) at any time; and let it not be forgotten, that even Mr. Canning, in moving the vote of thanks which had been referred to, most cautiously abstained from giving any opinion whatever upon the policy of those wars. The Court, he was sure, would remember that this was clearly the case in that extract from the Right Hon. Gentleman's speech which had been read by Mr. Kinnaird. Generally speaking, however, he (Mr. Smith) was favourable to the administration of the Marquess; but it would be idle, at the same time, not to say that there were rumours abroad relative to some transaction at Hyderabad, which did impute something of improper conduct to that noble Lord. (*Hear!*) And he could not furnish a better proof of the existence of such report, than by referring to the conduct of his honourable and gallant friend, who had thought it to be his duty to interrogate the Chair about them. (*Hear!*) But it had been said, that he was most unjust in bringing forward this

motion or amendment. He totally denied the charge. He admitted the Marquess of Hastings to be a great man, and an admirable Governor-General; and he was willing to allow his fame to be as pure as those honourable gentlemen below would contend for. But, in the name of common sense, could a better opportunity be afforded the Noble Lord of proving that all these imputations were false, than would be afforded by such a proposition as the one he had suggested? (*Hear, hear!*) Reports of such a nature were certainly prevalent, and he believed them to be unfounded. There might be some improprieties after all; and then he (Mr. Smith) should be told that the Noble Marquess's career had been so glorious, and his conduct so admirable, that no specific measure ought to be enacted which might affect him. He (Mr. Smith) admitted all this: but if there should be any thing beyond that required explanation, he thought, as a Proprietor, that he had a right to submit it to the Court. (*Hear!*) But what was it that the Court were now about to do? An hon. friend of his had said, that the Marquess Wellesley had received a greater reward than it was now proposed to give to the Marquess of Hastings. Now this, he confessed, he did not know before to-day; and he must undoubtedly be extremely ignorant of the affairs of that Court, if they had ever bestowed on any one, as a reward, £10,000 a-year.

Mr. Douglas Kinnaird, with his Hon. Friend's permission, would endeavour to inform him how that matter stood. In the year 1803, the Marquess Wellesley received from the Company a grant of £5,000 a year, which was to endure for twenty years, and to commence from three years preceding 1803: the Marquess Wellesley, therefore, received £15,000 in land, and £5,000 a-year for seventeen years afterwards, making together £100,000. At the end of that term Lord Wellesley, being then fifty-nine years old, received a fresh grant of £5,000 a year for life.

The Chairman.—Mr. Kinnaird would permit him to set him right. The Marquess Wellesley by a grant dated the 10th December 1800, was to receive £5,000 a-year for twenty years, commencing from 1799: he therefore did not receive more than £5,000 a-year in that period, at the expiration of which he was granted the same sum per annum for life.

Mr. John Smith resumed. After all this explanation, the object that had been proposed to the Court was, to give to the Noble Marquess an additional large sum of money. It might be perfectly true, and he dared to say it would turn out to be so, that this matter of the Hyderabad transaction would prove to be of no great consequence. If it should appear to have been mere matter of carelessness,—he

would be the last man in the world to refuse any thing to the Noble Marquess in the shape of such a reward as that proposed. But it was quite unfair, and quite contrary to common sense (he begged pardon of his Honorable Friend) that he should be called "unjust" if he wanted—what?—all that he required was—any papers that could be furnished in the way of information upon transactions passing in India.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird.—"That is what I want, too."

Mr. Smith then added, something had been said about his connexion with the Court of Directors. Now he could assure them, that Honourable Court of Proprietors, and his Hon. Friend, that he had received no information in this case from any Director whatever. How he came by any intelligence on the subject might be very briefly stated. Some short time since he heard two gentlemen speaking together of this Hyderabad affair; and having the good fortune soon afterwards to become acquainted with a gentleman who had just returned from India, after a long residence in that country, and who knew much about what had passed and was passing in those distant quarters, he applied to him; and from that gentleman had certainly received much information. He (Mr. Smith) afterwards applied to another gentleman from India on a similar matter: but derived little intelligence from that individual, beyond what he had already acquired. With respect to the refusal by the Court of Directors to confirm the grant of £5,000 a-year to the Marquess of Hastings, that had become a common topic of conversation all over this town. Whether the fact were true or false, he (Mr. Smith) knew not; but he must quite deny having received any information upon the business from the Directors. (*Hear!*) He would not take up the valuable time of the meeting any longer; but he must desire to protect his own character from the imputation of any act which might seem to prejudice the Marquess of Hastings. He confessed that he had no prejudice against that great and gallant person: at the same time, from the circumstances of the party himself, (and nobody, it was to be hoped, would object to this observation), he did wish to see that noble individual placed in a more exalted station than he now occupied, and in one that might be more comfortable to himself, than he was at present understood to enjoy. In conclusion, the Hon. Gentleman repeated his conviction that he could not, with any degree of consistency, be charged with injustice to the Noble Marquess for what he had done, because he was satisfied that he had observed precisely that line of conduct which the Mar-

quess himself would wish him to pursue. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Hon. Mr. Elphinstone said; if the last proposition that day submitted to the Court had been a motion for the production of all the papers relative to the conduct of the late Governor-General, he should have been glad to support it; but when, instead of moving for all the papers, as he had expected would be done, he heard the Hon. Member change his motion for this pitiful one, which related only to the loans of Palmer and Co., he (Mr. Elphinstone) altered his opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) For what did it now tend to? Why, it went to fix upon the Hon. Marquess the very stain which in other places it had been attempted to cast upon his character; this was what the changed proposition of the Hon. Member went to. His first object seemed to be of a more extensive and equitable kind, and if he would go back to that original intention, and move for all the papers, he (Mr. Elphinstone) would support him. He had not the pleasure of being acquainted with that Hon. Gentleman, but he had a very high respect for his character. If the Hon. Gentleman could be induced to renew his original design, he was sure that the Court of Directors would give all the papers that were required, and he himself would call for them, if no one else would. (*Hear, hear!*) Very sure he was, that the more there came out about that Noble Marquess, the higher his character would stand. (*Hear!*) When the Court looked at the splendid services he had rendered in India, and the solid benefits which had accrued to the Company under his government, this loan—this story, about Palmer and Co.—was in truth a very pitiful little thing; it was like (as the Gentlemen in the Court were all merchants, and would understand the simile)—it was like putting on the credit side of the account about half a million of money, while on the debit side there was this single shilling. (*Hear!*) But even that single shilling should not remain there long. (*A laugh.*) Inquiry would leave a perfectly clear and very heavy balance in favour of the noble Marquess. (*Hear!*) For his own part, he was not very capable of addressing the Court; but there were times when a man could not sit still and hear a great and noble character insulted. (*Hear, hear!*) When he said this, he did not mean to intimate that the Hon. Member would willingly or knowingly insult the reputation of any man but really the effect of his proposition was just as unfortunate.

Mr. D. Kinnaird submitted whether he might not, at this stage of the business, put one or two considerations to the Court. He assured them, that it was his object to

have the completest possible investigation into the whole of the Marquess's conduct in India; for he meant to challenge the minutest inspection of every part of it. His only reason for not pursuing the course which one or two Hon. Gentlemen were for pursuing, in moving for all papers on this subject, was, that he thought it would be disrespectful to the Directors not to allow them to introduce such papers into their report: for the motion he had had the honour of introducing was, to enable the Court of Directors to report on the matter of these imputations. If there had been one blot in the conduct of the Noble Marquess, let it be represented to the Proprietors. God forbid that he should not wish to have all the papers produced; but he might be allowed to ask—when a motion was made by one individual for papers referring to matters affecting generally the Marquess's conduct, and another gentleman, more friendly to the Marquess, said, "no—let us have only those which regard this one part of his conduct—it is a dirty transaction;"—what was he (Mr. Kinnaird) to do? All he would say was, that he was perfectly ready for all the papers. If assistance was necessary in their arrangement or preparation, he was ready, for one, to take a labouring oar—(a laugh); and he now confessed himself willing to devote all that time which he could take from the discharge of positive and imperative duties elsewhere, and he would devote it to such investigation. (Hear!) He was quite ready to enter upon it; and all he feared was, that so few Proprietors would wish to unite with him, that he was likely to have (as it was called) *all the fun to himself*.—(A laugh). Let the Directors make their report, and then the Proprietors would be the fittest persons to judge whether they would give the Marquess the money or not: the Directors' Report would pretty well tell them what to do. Meantime he (Mr. Kinnaird) was quite ready to withdraw his proposition, if the Hon. Gentleman thought fit to substitute his in its stead; but he would ask him, whether he would let any thing so unjust go forth to the world in this shape? Injustice, he well knew, the Hon. Member could never mean to be guilty of; but were he (Mr. Kinnaird) asked in what way a man might inflict a wound upon another, without giving an opportunity of cure, he should say, by dealing it out with an affected air of candour—as if a man should say, "let us hear these reports; but don't let us go any further." The calumniator who had so basely desired to traduce the Court of Directors and the Marquess of Hastings, would boast that he had gained his object, when he should find that the result of his measures was, to let the slander about the whole country,

and over all India, sanctioned by a motion which was introduced by the Hon. Member, though it said (in other words): "let us look at a part only of the Marquess's conduct, and not at the whole of it." He (Mr. Kinnaird) was sure his Hon. Friend would alter his mind, when he came to see that, which he thought was a proper course, almost all others would think to have been a most improper one; however, he was quite ready to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Peter Moore and Mr. Incepy rose at the same time; but the former gave way.

Mr. Incepy said, that he wished to say a few words in the preliminary stage of this proceeding. He only wished that none should go away under the impression that there were, in that Court, either enemies of the Marquess of Hastings, or persons prejudiced against him. (Hear, hear!) Instead of finding enemies amongst them, he was satisfied that the Noble Marquess, both there and in the Court of Directors, would find his warmest friends. He thought they had always shewn themselves in the highest degree his Lordship's admirers; over and over again, he had been the object of their gratitude. As to their general character, it was proverbial, that no Government was so liberal to its servants as the East-India Company. Had they not shewn it conspicuously throughout their records? and did not that Court contain within its walls (alluding to the statues) examples of its munificence to Governors-General—to Clive, to Warren Hastings, to Cornwallis, to Wellesley, and their other benefactors? (Hear, hear!) All these great men had performed for them great and distinguished services, and the East-India Company might be said to have run a race with them in apportioning their rewards. Had they, he would ask, done otherwise in the case of the Marquess of Hastings? The first service he had performed was in Bengal, in the Nepaul war. The Court of Directors immediately recognized that service, and acknowledged it, by a vote conceived in the most ample terms of satisfaction. The next great occasion which arose for considering the services of the Marquess of Hastings was in the Pindarree war;—then again the Court evinced their gratitude, by a vote of £60,000, as a reward to the Governor-General. The Court took care, in the manner of securing this sum to the Marquess of Hastings, for himself and his family, to vest in trustees the amount, so that nothing should intercept the benefit they intended to confer. There had been no retraction of the principle of these votes behind the bar—his own opinion of the Noble Marquess's merits he retracted not—he really believed their late Governor-General had performed his duty with great ability for the East-India Company, and had done them infinite service.

(*Hear, hear!*) He came now to the only part of the question which seemed to have led to this discussion. On the Marquess's intimation of his intention to return from India, he again received their thanks; and after his arrival in Europe, a proposition, it was stated, of a pecuniary nature, had been submitted to the Court of Directors, and by them negatived, in consequence of their view of the papers and documents then before them. How could the Court of Proprietors discuss the act of the Directors, without having these papers before them, and judging from the whole case? The Noble Marquess's character doubtless stood high: so did the character of the Court of Directors; who were, be it remembered, acting upon the responsibility of their oath. (*Hear, hear!*) Was it not then justice, to call upon the Court of Proprietors to suspend their vote until they saw these papers? (*Hear!*) There was one question more: they had coupled with their motion a demand for explanation respecting a loan at Hyderabad to the Nizam. The subject of the loan was at present a mere matter of report, although the information was known to have come upon affidavit. The statement was, that the Government of Bengal had sanctioned a loan to a native Prince, in direct opposition to law. They had two questions, in point of fact, before them: one was the motion for papers generally—the other confined to this alleged transaction at Hyderabad. In his opinion, the motion ought to comprehend *all* papers: (*Hear, hear!*) they ought to have the whole, when it was material for them to consider the subject fully. Why not then have them at once, and more particularly as an honourable and venerable Director (Mr. Elphinstone) had pledged himself, in some way or other, to bring the whole of the papers under the consideration of the Court. He was decidedly of opinion, that all which bore upon the general question ought to be submitted to them. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. P. Moore said that, notwithstanding all the debate which had taken place, he could not see the direct course which they intended to pursue. He never saw a discussion so clumsily and inefficiently got up. (*A laugh.*) The parties who took the lead in this affair, and who called for inquiry, were nevertheless all at variance with each other. One names one set of papers, another calls for others; and *snare* say; "give us one specific paper, and that will bring all the rest." Where were all the rest? Who could tell the meaning of "all the rest?" Where were they specified? Who said they could be made out in half a century? In this state of uncertainty and darkness, he was fearful of offering an opinion. One gentleman had said, that they must probe this case to the

bottom, to clear up some particular insinuation, that came from God only know where. Why were the Court of Directors to be put upon their defence in this loose way? He wished to see some ground laid, before they took a step which was calculated to shake their confidence in those who were deputed by them to perform the Executive trust. (*Hear, hear!*) He had heard the gallant General (Sir J. Doyle) with great attention, and he had demanded *all, all* the papers; "produce *all!*" said he: why that all might be 10,000 volumes. It was quite clear, however, that the Marquess of Hastings was ready to meet any charge which might be insinuated against him. (*Hear!*) He had lately read a pamphlet, which had, he believed, been published by the friends of the Noble Marquess. It contained something, perhaps, with which he might be disposed to find fault; but it also contained the history of two great achievements which had made a great impression upon the whole world. One was, the putting down that murderous, plundering, devastating tribe, the Pindarrees, who would have, were it not for Lord Hastings' prompt and decisive measures against them, continued ravaging and desolating whole provinces, and extirpating men, women, and children. The next point of praise for Lord Hastings was the Mahratta war. He was particularly gratified at the success which attended that campaign, for of the necessity for the attack he had long been convinced, and had, before the Noble Marquess set out for India, waited upon him to read a part of a speech which he (Mr. Moore) had formerly delivered in that Court, shewing the necessity of breaking up that Mahratta confederacy. The Marquess of Hastings had destroyed it to a miracle, and for it, he deserved all the Court, or the nation, could bestow upon him. There was one other point of which they ought not to lose sight, and the necessity of preventing which they ought to foresee; it was to take care that these servants, who in high and responsible situations had essentially served them abroad, should not, upon their return home, be harassed and persecuted for rumours or trifles. (*Hear, hear!*) They would, by adopting a different course, be holding out a bounty to their servants, not for doing something, but for doing nothing. What was the ground of this attack upon the Marquess of Hastings? Some confounded newspaper stuff, from a source as filthy as the *John Bull*, employed in pouring forth abuse against every man of condition and property in the country. If these sort of contemptible stories were to be taken up in a serious light, where would they end? They had that day heard of a conversation in a hackney coach; by and bye they might hear of some conversation which issued

from a house of no character. There would be no end to work of this kind, if they were to be called upon to take up every lying paragraph in every lying newspaper. Let them consider the disgrace which such proceedings would bring upon themselves. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Trant said that, having had the honour of some communication with the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. J. Smith), and having said something upon the condition of their India affairs, and also upon this very loan which had been mentioned, he would undertake positively to say, if he were one of the individuals alluded to as having been conversed with, that the Hon. Proprietor had not informed himself fully upon the subject. As he was up, he would crave their patience for a few moments while he said a word or two on the question in debate. He was in India long before the administration of the Marquess of Hastings. When he (Mr. Trant) first arrived there, an Hon. and Gallant Friend whom he was proud to see near him (Sir David Baird) was engaged in that gallant exploit, in which he had set so distinguished an example, the storming of Seringapatam. Long before the military campaigns of Lord Hastings, they had had the highest martial achievements in India. He hoped, then, that in agreeing to this proposition, he was not to be understood as subscribing to any notion, that all who had gone before the Marquess of Hastings in the administration of their Indian Government were unequal to him, or that all Europe were to look up to him as the greatest of their governors. With the most unfeigned admiration for the Noble Marquess's talents, he could not agree to any motion which did not comprehend the production of all the papers necessary for the elucidation of the general question before them. (*Hear!*) Of course, he could not say what papers were or were not necessary; but if no other person should do so, he would feel it his duty to move for the production of all the papers which could throw a light upon the subject. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Poynder explained, that when he seconded the original amendment, it was for a general production of papers. The Hon. Mover had since altered the words of the amendment; perhaps some time and trouble would be saved, in coming to a general understanding upon the terms of the motion.

The Chairman requested leave to suggest a form of motion which would probably reconcile the difference at present pervading the Court. Suppose the other motions were withdrawn, and one of this nature substituted by the Hon. Mover: "That there be laid before this Court, copies of all correspondence, and other documents, to be found upon the public

records of this house, which regard the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, as Governor-General of India, and which may enable that Court to judge of the propriety of entertaining the question of a farther pecuniary reward to the late Governor-General."—(*Hear, hear!*)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, in reply, that he wished to be set right on any subject, which on explanation might appear to have been misunderstood. He had heard no valid objection, either on one side or the other, against the adoption of the original resolution which he had felt it to be his duty to submit to the Court, and which was nothing more nor less than to ask the Executive Body to do what he apprehended was their duty; nay, more, what for aught he knew they might have already done, namely, proposed a further grant to the Marquess of Hastings, to be hereafter submitted to the Court of Proprietors. Was it not new, after their last recorded vote of 1822, to see such an alternative proposed for such a motion as he had the honour of submitting; and this, too, when no objection was stated, either within or without the bar? The whole case was this: does this Court not think the time has arrived, when the Marquess of Hastings ought to be rewarded in like manner with all former Governors General, or when the Court of Directors should say he ought not? (*Hear!*) They simply asked the Court of Directors, not for the production of voluminous and indefinite papers, but for a specific report upon the facts, from those who must have had them all before them; and if that report, when made, proved dissatisfactory, then they could call for further explanatory papers. That was his plain and intelligible proposition. It was said that the motion assumed that a decision had been made against Lord Hastings in the Court of Directors; he meant no such assumption. Ah he desired was, to know whether the Directors could recommend a further grant to the Noble Marquess; or to know, by a report from them, why they could not? It was a novel way of meeting such a proposition, to offer to cast before them an enormous mass of papers, through which they could but imperfectly examine. Why not the Court of Directors, who must have had, from time to time, the whole information before them, and have maturely weighed it, why should they shrink from their duty of making a specific report, on which the Court of Proprietors could act? He had not heard any grounds stated why his motion should not be adopted. Notwithstanding the secrecy of the proceeding among the Directors, whispers always went forth; and upon the subject of Colonel Doyle's letter, it was said, they divided ten and ten. They might, or they

might not have negatived the further grant to Lord Hastings in a similar manner. He strongly urged the Court of Directors to make a report in the first instance, in preference to laying before them a large mass of papers, which, when produced, they must have a committee to arrange and elucidate. He had no parental fondness for his motion; all he desired to study was, the convenience and justice of all parties; and he entreated them to consider whether the course he pointed out was not the more convenient one. Suppose the Court of Proprietors should ultimately differ from the Court of Directors, then it was not impossible that the Board of Controul might not object to a grant of money being applied, contrary to the opinion of the Executive Body. On the whole, he, upon the most mature reflection, conjured the Court of Directors to take the matter into their own hands, and make a report upon it. As they had both but the same subject in view, the full elucidation of the subject, he hoped they would meet it in the spirit best calculated to arrive at a mutual understanding; otherwise their proceeding would be an extraordinary one.

The *Chairman* said, that he agreed in the opinion of this being an extraordinary proceeding. If the Hon. Proprietor wished for any information respecting any specific proceeding which he supposed to have taken place in the Executive Body, then he should shape his motion for the production of the same. But the Hon. Proprietor contends, that the Marquess of Hastings has a right to call upon the Court of Directors, to say why they have come to any specific resolution: that he could not admit for a moment; for if they were bound to meet the Noble Marquess's wishes, they would be equally bound to meet similar calls from others, who might suppose themselves affected by any statements out of doors. (*Hear!*) With respect to the Court's letter to Colonel Doyle, the Hon. Proprietor was misinformed, and appeared not to be aware that by Act of Parliament, when the numbers upon a division in the Court of

Directors are equal, the question under discussion is lost. (*Hear!*) The course pointed out by the Hon. Proprietor, in reference to the original motion, would lead to much practical inconvenience. He was satisfied that the best way would be to agree to the production and printing of all the papers, and then the Court of Proprietors, having the whole of the necessary information before them, would be able to take their own view of the question. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Wedding* suggested whether it would not save time and trouble, to limit the motion to the production of such papers as came to hand after their grant of £60,000 to the Noble Marquess. He was far from wishing to narrow the grounds of their consideration: he only wished to prevent their being encumbered with voluminous papers, on which no difference of opinion prevailed.

The *Chairman* said, that the Hon. Proprietor's restriction would limit the scope which the friends of the Noble Marquess were desirous of taking, for they meant, he considered, to bring into view his political services from the commencement. He thought it better that the motion should be a general one, both as to time and matter. The Noble Marquess had friends behind, as well as before the bar, and every one would be anxious that such a selection should be made as would do justice to the subject. (*Hear, hear!*)

It being now near six o'clock, Mr. *Pattison* moved an adjournment of the debate, until Friday, the 5th of March. The motion was agreed to, and the Court adjourned.

The extraordinary length of the foregoing debates obliges us, however unwillingly, to postpone our report of the proceedings in the General Courts of the 5th and 24th March to our next number, that we may avoid the necessity of abridging them.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

July 17. Mr. T. Richardson, Assist. to Salt Agent, 24 Pergunnahs.

Commercial Department.

Aug. 28. Sir H. V. Durrell Bart., Com. Resident, Etawa and Calpoe.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 100.

Mr. Edw. Barnett, Sub-Export Warehouse-keeper.

Mr. C. Cary, Com. Resident, Hurripaul.

Mr. G. Richardson, Com. Resident, Rungpore.

Oct. 9. Mr. G. Chester, Com. Resident, Jungpore.

Judicial Department.

Aug. 28. Mr. G. C. Cheap, Register of City Court, Moorshedabad.

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Mr. J. Shaw, Register of Zillah Court, Nuddea.

Political Department.

Sept. 19. Mr. T. H. Maddock, Political Agent at Bhopaul.

General Department.

Sept. 11. Mr. E. Hale, Priv. Sec. to Governor-Gen.

**MILITARY APPOINTMENTS,
PROMOTIONS, &c.**

Fort William, Aug. 23, 1823.—*Artillery.* 1st-Lieut. G. Blake, to be Capt., and 2d-Lieut. C. Dallas to be 1st-Lieut., from 16 July 1823, in succession to Jenkins, dec.

6th Lt. Cav. Lieut. R. L. Anstruther to be Capt., and Cornet R. Aitken to be Lieut., from 15 Aug. 1823, in succession to Cock, transferred to Inv. Estab.

Head-Quarters, on the river, July 25.—The undermentioned Ensigns (lately admitted) are to do duty with Lieut.-Col. Boyd's division of Europ. regt. at Dinapore:—G. Hahed, C. Baseley, W. L. Hall, G. Salter, J. G. Sharpe, A. Barclay, C. Jorden, J. S. Gifford, A. Tweedale, J. M. Farnworth, G. Urquhart, E. C. Macpherson, C. Graham, and G. B. Mitchell.

July 26.—Lieut. Croudace to act as Adjut. to 2d bat. 5th N. I., during absence of Lieut. Smith, on med. certificate.

July 28.—Assist. Surg. Paxton to have med. charge of the H. C.'s Europ. regt. at Dinapore.

Aug. 11.—Cornet W. Alexander to be Adj. to 5th L. C., vice Hawkes, resigned.

Fort William, Aug. 29.—Capt. the Hon. J. Amherst, Aid-de-Camp to the Governor-Gen., to be Mil. Sec. to his Lordship, vice Major Streatfield, proceeded to Europe.

Capt. W. Wilson, 29th N. I., to have temporary command of the Benares Provincial Bat., from date of Lieut.-Col. Keble's dec.

Messrs. J. W. V. Stephen, W. B. Gould, J. H. Wakefield, J. C. C. Grey, and G. E. Westmacott admitted Cadets of Inf., and promoted to Ensign.

Lieut. E. Watt, 16th N. I., transferred to the Cavalry.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Aug. 15.—Officers appointed to raise recruits (500 each) for general service, to complete the 33d and 34th, and to fill up vacancies in regts. of the line:—Capt. Gordon, 17th N. I., at Buxar; Capt. Webber, Patna Prov. bat. at Bankipore; Capt. Axford, 18th N. I. (now at Benares) at Sultanpore Oude; Capt. W. Wilson, 29th N. I., at Benares; Capt. T. Watson (Levy) at Cawnpore; Capt. P. C. Gilman (Levy) when relieved from present charge, at Futteh-Gurh.—The following allowances to be drawn monthly by the above officers: Personal allowance, St. Rs. 60. For wri-

ters, stationery and all charges incidental to the command, St. Rs. 150. Two pay Sircars, at 15 Rs. each, St. Rs. 30. Total St. Rs. 240.

Fort William, Sept. 5.—Mr. W. D. Kennedy admitted a Cadet, and promoted to Ensign.

Mr. C. Abel, M.D., admitted Assist. Surg.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Aug. 19.—Superintend. Surg. J. McDowell removed from Berhampore to Kurnaul.

Brev. Capt. A. Stewart, 14th N. I., to be Interp. and Quart.-mast. to 2d bat., vice Anderson, appointed Fort Adj. of Delhi.

Aug. 21.—Ens. M. West, 1st bat. 4th N. I., to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt., at Berhampore until 15th Sept.

Brev. Capt. Bryant, to officiate as Interp. and Quart.-mast. to 2d bat. 28th N. I., during absence of Brev. Capt. Pemberton.

Fort William, Sept. 11.—The Rt. Hon. the Governor General in Council, in pursuance of the orders of Government under date 11th July, directing four regiments of Native Infantry to be added to the establishment, is pleased to make the following promotions, transfers, and postings of European officers. The officers now promoted are to rank from 11th July 1823.

Infantry. Sen. Lieut. Cols. G. Carpenter, J. Burnet, c.b., J. L. Richardson, and H. Imlach, to be Lieut.-Cols. Commandant of Regiments for the augmentation.

Majors H. Bowen, J. W. Taylor, C. Poole, J. Vaughan, C. W. R. Povoleri, J. W. Fast, W. P. Price, W. Collyer, J. L. Stuart, J. Durant, R. Hampton, L. Wiggins, to be Lieut. Cols.

Europ. Regt. Capt. J. Bryant to be Major, vice Stuart, promoted; and Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. W. Burroughs and M. S. Hogg to be Capts. of companies, vice Bryant, promoted, and Walker, removed to 33d regt.

1st Regt. N. I. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. S. Speck to be Capt. of a Comp. vice Gabby, removed to 34th regt.

2d Regt. Capt. F. A. Weston to be Major, vice Harriot, removed to 31st regt.; and Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. T. Robinson and T. J. Baldwin to be Capts. of Comp., vice Weston, promoted, and Harris, removed to 32d regt.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Donaldson to be Capt. of a comp., vice Robinson, removed to 32d regt.; and Brev. Capt. and Lieut. T. Reynolds to be Capt. of a comp., and removed to 32d regt.

3d Regt. Brev. Capts. and Lieuts. W. P. Cooke and John Taylor to be Capts. of Comps., vice Wymer and Gregory, removed to 31st regt.

5th Regt. Brev. Maj. and Capt. W. G. Patrickson to be Major, vice Price,

promoted; and Capt. G. Cooper to be Major, vice Huthwaite, removed to 34th regt.—Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. D. G. Scott and W. Price to be Capt. of comps., vice Patrickson and Cooper, promoted.

6th Regt. *N.I.* Capt. C. Martin and S. P. Bishop to be Majors, vice Poole, promoted, and for the augmentation.—Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. R. Blissett and F. M. Chambers to be Capt. of comps., vice Martin, promoted and removed to 31st regt., and Bishop, promoted.

7th Regt. Capt. P. T. Coinyn and J. Delamain to be Majors, vice Sargent, removed to 32d regt., and for the augmentation.—Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. Edw. Gwatkin and A. Macdonald to be Capt. of comps., vice Comyn, promoted, and Delamain, removed to 33d regt.

9th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. W. Guise to be Capt. of a comp., vice Maling, removed to 32d regt.

10th Regt. Capt. T. Newton to be Major, vice Bowen, promoted; and Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. P. Dudgeon, H. E. Peach, and E. Fell to be Capt. of comps., vice Newton, promoted, and Hodgson and Barron, removed to 31st and 34th regts.

13th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. R. Seymour and C. Savage to be Capt. of comps., vice Young and James, removed to 34th and 33d regts.

14th Regt. Capt. J. Simpson to be Major, vice Taylor, promoted; and Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. R. Hornby, A. Stewart, and J. Watkins to be Capt. of comps., vice Simpson, promoted, and Lockett and Wollocombe, removed to 32d and 33d regts.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. D.D. Anderson to be Capt. of a comp., vice Watkins, removed to 31st regt.

16th Regt. Capt. P. Starling to be Major, vice Durant, promoted; and Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. H. Lester, to be Capt. of a comp., vice Starling.

17th Regt. Capt. E. F. Waters to be Major, vice Fast, promoted; and Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. S. Mercer and W. Mathew, to be Capt. of comps., vice Waters, promoted, and Dick, removed to 31st regt.

18th Regt. Capt. P. Lefevre to be Major, vice Collyer, promoted; and Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. J. Pearson, H. L. White, and J. Herring, to be Capt. of comps., vice Lefevre, promoted, and Shaw and Yates, removed to 31st and 34th regts.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. C. Godby to be Capt. of a comp., vice Pearson, removed to 33d regt.

20th Regt. Capt. T. Murray to be Major, vice Hampton, promoted; and Brev. Capt. and Lieut. H. Burney to be Capt. of a comp., vice Murray.

21st Regt. Capt. C. Peach to be Major, vice Vaughan, promoted; and Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. D. Williamson and R. B. Wilkins to be Capt. of comps., vice

Peach, promoted, and Cave, removed to 34th regt.

23d Regt. Capt. G. Birch to be Major, vice Povoleri, promoted; and Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. W. Stirling and A. Horsburgh to be Capt. of comps., vice Birch, promoted, and Roope, removed to 31st regt.

24th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. F. W. Frith to be Capt. of a comp., vice Brewer, removed to 32d regt.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. Geo. Young to be Capt. of a comp. for the augmentation, and removed to 34th regt.

25th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. J. R. Knight and R. Blackall to be Capt. of comps., vice Higgins and Smith, removed to 31st and 34th regts.

26th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. T. Frobisher to be Capt. of a comp., vice Shadwell, removed to 33d regt.

27th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. H. A. Montgomerie to be Capt. of a comp., vice Anderson, removed to 32d regt.

28th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. Young to be Capt. of a comp., vice Hay, removed to 33d regt.; and Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. W. A. Lloyd to be Capt. of a comp., and removed to 33d regt.

29th Regt. Capt. J. Swinton to be Major, vice Garnham, removed to 33d regt.; and A. Stoneham to be Major, for the augmentation, and removed to 34th regt.—Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. J. Vyse, J. Frushard, and W. Martin, to be Capt. of comp., vice Swinton and Stoneham, promoted, and Skene, removed to 33d regt.

30th Regt. Capt. John Pester to be Major, vice Wiggins, promoted, and S. H. Tod to be Major, for the augmentation, and removed to 32d regt.—Brev. Capt. and Lieuts. E. Fitzgerald, G. B. Bell, and H. Norton, to be Capt. of comps., vice Pester and Todd, promoted, and Bucke, removed to 32d regt.—Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. Moore to be Capt. of a comp., vice Bell, removed to 34th regt.

Med. Depart. Assist. Surgs. D. Lewis, J. Grierson, R. Heaslop, and A. Cocke, to be Surgs. for the augmentation.

Removal of Lieuts. The promotions and transfers to the new regiments leaving the Lieutenants very unequally distributed in the old corps, the following removals are made in consequence, to equalize the regiments in that rank: viz.

A. B. Armstrong from 27th to 10th N.I., next below C. Douglas. W. Whitaker from 27th to 30th N.I., next below G. Kinloch. M. Dormer from 11th to 10th N.I., next below A. B. Armstrong. R. W. Beatson from 11th to 7th N.I., next below W. M. N. Sturt. C. Farmer from 22d to 9th N.I., next below G. Gordon. W. Hickey from 16th to 1st N.I., next below H. Doveton. Hon. W. Stapleton from 8th to 28th N.I., next below J.

Dade. R. W. Halhed from 16th to 14th N. I., next below D. Simpson. J. K. McCausland from 16th to 4th N. I., next below J. Holmes. C. Bracken from 19th to 23d N. I., next below J. Jones. W. Mackintosh from 19th to 2d N. I., next below G. Templer. J. R. Talbot from 25th to 30th N. I., next below W. Whitaker. C. Guthrie from 26th to 23d N. I., next below C. Bracken. A. T. Davies from 22d to 29th N. I., next below E. M. Orr. B. W. Ebhart from 27th to 7th N. I., next below R. W. Beatson. W. Beveridge from 17th to 18th N. I., next below V. Shortland. A. Hodges from 21st to 14th N. I., next below R. W. Halhed. W. Shortreed from 22d to Eur. Regt., next below G. A. C. Stewart. C. V. Wyld from 17th to 10th N. I., next below J. M. Dormer. E. F. Spencer from 3d to 16th N. I., next below J. W. J. Robertson. H. H. Arnaud from 12th to 17th N. I., next below J. Hay.

Ensigns to be Lieutenants. The appointments to regiments of all Ensigns not promoted to their respective corps, previously to the date of the new regiments, is cancelled; and the undermentioned from the general list are promoted to Lieutenants, and posted to the corps specified opposite their names, in order to complete them, viz.

J. C. Sage, posted to 31st regt. N. I. E. Wakefield, 3d do. A. Wilson, 32d do. T. Goldney, 12th do. J. A. Shearer, 1st do. W. Murray, 2d do. G. R. Talbot, 9th do. A. A. L. Corri, 27th do. A. B. S. Kent, 33d do. T. E. A. Napleton, 30th do. D. L. Richardson, 28th do. G. H. Dalby, 34th do. J. Platt, 4th do. E. A. Cumberlege, 29th do. W. A. Ludlow, 12th do. N. J. Cumberlege, 24th do. H. Leck, 26th do. C. G. Macan, 10th do. J. P. Wade, 7th do. J. E. Landers, 8th do. W. H. Pibbs, 9th do. T. C. Wilton, 19th do. C. J. Oldfield, 1st do. R. Campbell, 22d do. J. H. Clarkson, 3d do. C. Manuings, 15th do. J. T. Douglas, 23th do. T. Cooke, 11th do. J. Cumberlege, 21st do. J. Bartleman, 22d do. M. Richardson, 6th do. T. L. Kennedy, 18th do. G. M. S. Robe, 13th do. J. Roxburgh, 19th do. E. Squibb, 28th do. J. Pollard, 26th do. W. Rutherford, 14th do. A. C. Scott, Europ. Regt. J. Saunders, 25th regt. N. I. H. Hadleston, 4th do. C. J. Huthwaite, 13th do. C. Campbell, 27th do. J. Evans, 11th do. G. Irvine, 16th do. Justin Sheil, 17th do. J. W. Rowe, 15th do. C. H. S. Freeman, 24th do. D. Williams, 23d do. R. Birch, 8th do. S. F. Hannah, 20th do. F. B. Corfield, 5th do. F. B. Todd, 5th do. F. Warwick, 2d do. J. F. Curgenven, 30th do. J. Gibbs, 21st do. J. C. Tudor, 23d do. J. H. Smith, 31st do. W. McD. Hopper, 29th do. R. Houghton, 32d do. C. Gale, 6th do. W. Foley, 7th do. C.

Fowle, 33d do. T. Smith, 34th do. W. C. Carleton, 18th do. G. N. Irvine, 14th do. T. Lysaght, Europ. Regt. R. Chetwode, 10th regt. N. I. R. R. Margrave, 20th do. A. Lewis, 16th do. R. Angelo, 17th do. R. C. Jenkins, 31st do. T. H. Newhouse, 3d do. K. F. Mackenzie, 32d do. J. Corfield, 12th do. J. Cooper, 1st do. R. E. Battley, 2d do. C. H. Naylor, 9th do. W. F. Beatson, 27th do. H. Troup, 33d do. P. Grant, 30th do. A. J. Frazer, 28th do. S. Twemlow, 34th do. W. G. Cooper, 4th do. W. G. J. Robe, 29th do. J. L. Farrer, 12th do. C. Troup, R. Somerville, 26th do. Jas. Burney, 10th do. J. Burney, 7th do. F. C. Reeves, 8th do. Owen Lomer, 9th do. J. Blencowe, 19th do. W. Y. Torckler, 1st do. H. Mackintosh, 22d do. A. K. Agnew, 3d do. J. G. Gordon, 15th do. J. Wyllie, 25th do. R. J. H. Birch, 11th do. F. W. Birch, 21st do. J. Woodburn, 22d do. J. Butler, 6th do. H. B. Smith, 18th do. A. Watt, 13th do. W. Palmer, 19th do. A. Clarke, 28th do. T. P. Ellis, 26th do. H. C. Boileau, 14th do. F. Beaty, Europ. Regt. D. Balderston, 25th regt. N. I. C. Chester, 4th do. J. B. D. Gahan, 13th do. O. W. Span, 27th do. R. McNair, 11th do. A. E. McMurdo, 16th do. J. Gresham, 17th do. A. L. Durie, 15th do. A. Charlton, 24th do. H. Baseley, 23d do. G. Wilson, 8th do. S. Long, 20th do. E. Ludlow, 5th do. J. Maclean, 5th do. B. Bygrave, 2d do. C. H. Cobbe, 30th do. R. Stewart, 21st do. J. Russell, 23d do. J. O. Oldham, 31st do. W. A. Smith, 29th do. E. Carte, 32d do. E. J. Betts, 6th do. J. Welchman, 7th do. J. T. Lowe, 33d do. A. M. L. Maclean, 34th do. B. Scott, 18th do. W. Wise, 14th do. E. Rushworth, Europ. Regt. W. Struthers, 10th regt. N. I. J. H. Vanrenen, 20th do. J. W. Colquhoun, 16th do. J. Gibb, 17th do.

Ensigns. The remaining Ensigns in the army are posted to regiments as follows: the first nine being to fill up all vacancies announced to the present date inclusive, the rest in succession of Majors and corps, viz.

G. Cumine, posted to 31st regt. N. I. W. M. Ramsay, 31st do. A. Macdonald, 10th do. W. D. Stewart, 3d do. R. L. Burnet, 27th do. J. Macdonald, 24th do. J. Knyvett, 33d do. A. Knyvett, 32d do. E. J. Watson, 30th do. W. Innes, 12th do. B. Boswell, 1st do. W. Stewart, 2d do. S. Williams, 9th do. F. Hunter, 27th do. J. Whiteford, 33d do. W. Peel, 28th do. W. F. A. Seymour, 34th do. M. Smith, 4th do. G. A. Mee, 29th do. R. H. Miles, 12th do. A. T. Lloyd, 24th do. C. Griffin, 26th do. J. Buncombe, 10th do. C. Commeline, 7th do. H. Charlton, 8th do. H. Todd, 9th do. H. F. Broderip, 19th do. P. Goldney, 1st do. A. Webster, 22d do. W. Margeorge, 3d do. W.

H. Leacock, 15th do. R. Codrington, 25th do. J. C. Plowden, 11th do. W. Tritton, 21st do. H. Fowle, 22d do. J. Hannay, 6th do. F. Thomas, 18th do. G. Burford, 13th do. W. Clifford, 19th do. W. Freeth, 28th do. F. Moore, 26th do. J. A. Fairhead, 14th do. J. Matthie, Europ. Regt. F. Trimmer, 25th regt. N.I. A. Arabin, 4th do. W. M. Tritton, 13th do. H. A. Boscawen, 27th do. H. Stone, 11th do. F. Hewitt, 16th do. G. T. Marshall, 17th do. W. R. Corfield, 15th do. T. J. Locke, 24th do. R. Campbell, 23d do. A. S. Singer, 8th do. C. B. Hall, 20th do. T. Gear, 5th do. A. C. Dennistoun, 5th do. J. Peacocke, 2d do. F. V. McGrath, 30th do. M. T. West, 21st do. W. T. Savary, 23d do. W. R. Mitford, 31st do. G. M. Sherer, 29th do. W. C. Ormsby, 32d do. A. L. Barwell, 6th do. F. St. J. Sturt, 7th do. J. Hindson, 33d do. F. Macrae, 34th do. F. C. Milner, 18th do. H. Fitzsimons, 14th do. J. H. Sankey, Europ. Regt. H. M. Graves, 10th regt. N. I. G. D. Johnstone, 20th do. J. Campbell, 16th do. H. Moore, 17th do. J. B. Robinson, 31st do. D. C. Keiller, 2d do. F. Knyvett, 32d do. F. Winter, 30th do. J. S. Hodgson, 12th do. R. Macdonald, 1st do. N. S. Nesbitt, 2d do. C. J. F. Burnett, 9th do. L. C. Brown, 27th do. D'Arcy Preston, 33d do. D. Bamfield, 28th do. E. Jackson, 34th do. Hon. H. Gordon, 4th do. J. C. Lumsdaine, 29th do. F. Corner, 12th do. G. Byron, 24th do. D. Ross, 26th do. H. N. Worsley, 10th do. J. Craigie, 7th do. E. Du Pre Townshend, 8th do. J. Dyson, 9th do. W. J. B. Knyvett, 19th do. H. Smith, 1st do. H. Lyell, 22d do. O. B. Thomas, 3d do. C. R. Eyre, 15th do. C. H. Boisragon, 25th do. W. Hunter, 11th do. T. Dalyell, 21st do. J. Burnett, 22d do. J. R. Digge, 6th do. A. E. Campbell, 18th do. W. Glen, 13th do. W. E. Hay, 19th do. R. Nelson, 28th do. S. Stapleton, 26th do. J. Chesney, 14th do. R. Crofton, Europ. Regt. J. W. Mitchell, 25th regt. N.I. W. H. R. Boland, 4th do. J. H. Handscomb, 13th do. B. Stewart, 27th do. R. Riddell, 11th do. T. W. Bolton, 16th do. W. Brownlow, 17th do. R. Menzies, 15th do. G. C. Armstrong, 24th do. R. W. Fraser, 23d do. G. E. Van Heythaysen, 8th do. R. Chitty, 20th do. J. H. Craigie, 5th do. J. Stephen, 5th do. M. W. Gilmore, 2d do. G. Cox, 30th do. K. B. Hamilton, 21st do. F. Bennett, 23d do. H. Beaty, 31st do. W. S. Menzies, 29th do. W. Biddulph, 32d do. F. W. Anson, 6th do. F. W. Hardwick, 7th do. W. Souter, 33d do. John Ross, 34th do. A. Jackson, 18th do. J. Bracken, 14th do. R. McMurdo, Europ. Regt. C. S. Barberie, 10th regt. N.I. S. R. Bagshawe, 20th do. W. Mitchell, 16th do. T. Seaton, 17th do. P. P. Turner, 31st do. H. W. J. Wilkinson, 3d do. C. B. Kennett, 32d

do. J. Tierney, 30th do. T. H. Scott, 12th do. A. Bogle, 1st do.

FORMATION OF THE NEW REGIMENTS.

31st Regt. Native Infantry.

Majors

J. S. Harriott, from 2d regt. N.I.
C. Martin, 6th do.

Captains

B. Roope, 23d do. do.
A. Hodgson, 10th do. do.
E. B. Higgins, 25th do. do.
L. Shaw, 18th do. do.
G. P. Wymer, 3d do. do.
A. Dick, 17th do. do.
W. Gregory, 3d do. do.
J. Watkins, 14th do. do.

Lieutenants

T. Hepworth, (B.C.) 4th do. do.
R. Becher, (do.) 10th do. do.
R. Stewart, (do.) 26th do. do.
F. Crossley, (do.) Europ. Regt.
J. C. Wotherspoon, (do.) 21st regt. N.I.
B. Ashe, (do.) Europ. Regt.
B. Maltby, (do.) 9th regt. N.I.
H. G. Nash, 7th do. do.
J. Tomlinson, 9th do. do.
E. Marshall, 1st do. do.
J. R. Stock, 9th do. do.
F. J. Bellew, 18th do. do.
R. A. MacNaghten, 19th do. do.
G. E. Britten, 20th do. do.
W. Forbes, 23d do. do.
R. R. Hughes, 11th do. do.
W. Glasgow, 2d do. do.
G. H. Cox, 13th do. do.
J. C. Sage, 2d do. do.
J. H. Smith, 16th do. do.
R. C. Jenkins, 21st do. do.
J. O. Oldham, 15th do. do.

Ensigns

G. Cumine, 12th do. do.
W. M. Ramsay, 4th do. do.
W. R. Mitford, 3d do. do.
J. B. Robinson, 17th do. do.
H. Beaty, 8th do. do.
P. P. Turner, 20th do. do.

32d Regt. Native Infantry.

Majors

G. Sargent, from 7th regt. N.I.
S. H. Tod, 30th do. do.

Captains

N. Bucke, 30th do. do.
A. Lockett, 14th do. do.
J. Maling, 9th do. do.
I. Anderson, 27th do. do.
P. Brewer, 24th do. do.
J. Harris, 2d do. do.
T. Robinson, 2d do. do.
T. Reynolds, 2d do. do.

Lieutenants

C. Andrews, (B.C.) 24th do. do.
G. Jenkins, (do.) 7th do. do.
J. Davies, (do.) 28th do. do.
R. B. Fergusson, (do.) 4th do. do.
W. Jover, (do.) 4th do. do.
J. B. Smith, (do.) 17th do. do.
F. Mackenzie, (do.) 28th do. do.

J. H. McKinlay, 7th regt. N.I.
 J. R. Aire, 30th do. do.
 E. E. Isaac, 15th do. do.
 P. C. Anderson, 6th do. do.
 R. McCullay Pollock, 7th do. do.
 W. Bignell, 8th do. do.
 R. Wroughton, 20th do. do.
 F. Candy, 6th do. do.
 Hon. W. Hamilton, 12th do. do.
 N. Lewis, 27th do. do.
 W. Hoggan, 13th do.
 A. Wilson, 10th do. do.
 R. Houghton, 8th do. do.
 K. F. Mackenzie, 25th do. do.
 E. Carte, 27th do. do.

Ensigns

A. Knyvett, 27th do. do.
 W. C. Ormsby, 6th do. do.
 F. Knyvett, 5th do. do.
 W. Biddulph, 17th do. do.
 C. B. Kennett, Europ. Regt.

33d Regt. Native Infantry.

Majors

R. C. Garnham, from 29th regt. N.I.
 J. Delamain, 7th do. do.

Captains

J. A. Shadwell, 26th do. do.
 F. Walker, Europ. Regt.
 W. Skene, 29th regt. N.I.
 T. Wollocombe, 14th do. do.
 P. M. Hay, 28th do. do.
 J. Pearson, 18th do. do.
 W. James, 13th do. do.
 G. W. A. Lloyd, 28th do. do.

Lieutenants

P. Grant, (B.C.) 28th do. do.
 A. Harvey, (do.) 4th do. do.
 R. Forster, (do.) 14th do. do.
 G. J. B. Johnston, (do.) 9th do. do.
 J. Grant, (do.) 5th do. do.
 T. Goding, (do.) Europ. Regt.
 W. Bacon, (do.) 10th regt. N.I.
 H. A. Newton, 3d do. do.
 R. W. Wilson, 29th do. do.
 R. Delamain, 1st do. do.
 F. T. Boyd, 15th do. do.
 H. Paul, 8th do. do.
 R. Taylor, 11th do. do.
 M. G. White, 23d do. do.
 G. D. Roebucke, 23d do. do.
 R. D. White, 12th do. do.
 G. Fleming, 22d do. do.
 E. Watt, 16th do. do.
 A. B. S. Kent, 3d do. do.
 C. Fowle, 1st do. do.
 H. Troup, 30th do. do.
 J. T. Lowe, 28th do. do.

Ensigns

J. Kynnett, 27th do. do.
 J. Whiteford, 22d do. do.
 J. Hindson, 19th do. do.
 D'Arcy Preston, 16th do. do.
 W. Souter, 20th do. do.

34th Regt. Native Infantry.

Majors

H. Huthwaite, from 5th regt. N.I.
 A. Stoneham, 29th do. do.

Captains.

J. H. Cave, 21st regt. N. I.
 J. Gabb, 1st do. do.
 T. Barron, 10th do. do.
 F. Young, 13th do. do.
 W. A. Yates, 18th do. do.
 G. B. Bell, 30th do. do.
 H. T. Smith, 25th do. do.
 G. Young, 24th do. do.

Lieutenants

W. Grant, (B.C.) 10th do. do.
 H. Wilson, (do.) 30th do. do.
 J. Smith, (do.) 5th do. do.
 N. Penny, (do.) 14th do. do.
 A. McMahon, (do.) 24th do. do.
 J. Thompson, (do.) 10th do. do.
 R. S. Phillips, (do.) 26th do. do.
 C. Thoresby, 29th do. do.
 H. Lawrence, 19th do. do.
 T. Moodie, 1st do. do.
 C. Marshall, 15th do. do.
 L. Vansandau, 8th do. do.
 R. P. Fulcher, 20th do. do.
 J. B. Fenton, 23d do. do.
 A. G. Ward, 1st do. do.
 G. Hiff, 12th do. do.
 G. H. White, 4th do. do.
 J. Frederick, 15th do. do.
 G. H. Dalby, 9th do. do.
 T. Smith, 15th do. do.
 S. Twemlow, 24th do. do.
 A. M. L. Maclean, 5th do. do.
 W. F. A. Seymour, do. do.
 F. Macrae, 13th do. do.
 E. Jackson, 29th do. do.
 J. Ross, 21st do. do.

Fort-William, Sept. 12. — The Right Hon. the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and transfer:

Infantry. Lieut. Col. J. N. Smith to be Lieut. Col. Commandant of a regiment, from 20 July 1823, vice Marshall, deceased. — Maj. J. S. Harriott to be Lieut. Col. from same date, vice Smith. — Maj. W. B. Walker to be Lieut. Col. from 18th Aug. 1823, vice Cumberlege, deceased. — Lieut. Gen. R. Phillips is transferred to the senior list, from 4th Sept. 1823, vice Morris, deceased. — Lieut. Col. T. M. Weguelin to be Lieut. Col. Commandant of a regiment from same date, vice Phillips. — Maj. G. Sargent to be Lieut. Col. from same date, vice Weguelin.

31st Regt. N. I. Capt. B. Roope to be Major; Brev. Capt. and Lieut. T. Hepworth to be Capt. of a comp.; and Ensign G. Cumine to be Lieut. from 20th July 1823, in succession to Harriott, promoted. — Brev. Capt. and Lieut. R. Bccher to be Capt. of a comp., and Ensign W. M. Ramsay to be Lieut., from 21st July 1823, in succession to Shaw, deceased.

10th Regt. Ensign A. Macdonald to be Lieut. from 4th Aug. 1823, vice Phelps, deceased.

3d Regt. Capt. J. Nesbitt to be Major; Brev. Capt. and Lieut. J. Eckford to be

Capt. of a comp.; and Ens. W. D. Stewart to be Lieut., from 18th Aug. 1823, in succession to Walker, promoted.

27th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. G. A. Vetch to be Capt. of a comp.; and Ens. R. L. Burnett to be Lieut. from 20th Aug. 1823, in succession to Fortune, dec.

24th Regt. Ens. J. Macdonald to be Lieut. from 27th Aug. 1823, vice Delap, deceased.

33d Regt. Ens. J. Knyvett to be Lieut. from 29th Aug. 1823, vice Watt, transferred to the cavalry.

32d Regt. Capt. N. Bucke to be Major; Brev. Capt. and Lieut. C. Andrews to be Capt. of a comp.; and Ens. A. Knyvett to be Lieut., from 4th Sept. 1823, in succession to Sargent, promoted.

30th Regt. Capt. C. Bowyer to be Major; Brev. Capt. and Lieut. P. H. Dewaal to be Capt. of a comp.; and Ens. E. J. Watson to be Lieut. from 11th Sept. 1823, in succession to Alder, invalided.

Fort William, Sept. 11.—Major T. G. Alder, 30th N.I., transferred to Invalid Est.

Sept. 12.—Capt. W. Kennedy, 2d Assist., to be 1st. Assist. Mil. Auditor-Gen.; and Brev. Capt. R. Armstrong, 14th N.I., to be 2d Assist. Mil. Auditor-Gen.; in succession to Wiggins, promoted.

Ens. G. Thomson, of Engineers, to be Lieut., from 5th Sept., in succession to Walter, dec.

Mr. R. Grueber, late Adj. Baddely's Horse, to be Local Lieut. and Adj. of Skinner's Horse, vice Martindell.

Mr. J. H. Hampton admitted a Cadet, and promoted Ensign.

Mr. H. Harris admitted Assist. Surg.

Major C. T. Higgins, 22d N.I., to be Agent for Army Clothing 2d Division, vice Stuart, promoted.

Capt. J. Oliver, 11th N.I., to officiate as a Sub-Assistant to Hon. Comp. Stud, vice Capt. J. Hunter, removed.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Aug. 25.—Assist. Surg. Lawrie to have medical charge of detachment under orders for Nattal.

Assist. Surg. Smith to do duty with detachment under Major Parker, proceeding to Cawnpore.

Aug. 26.—Capt. Pratt, 2d bat. 4th regt., to raise recruits at Sultanpore (Oude), in place of Capt. Axford.

Aug. 28.—Exchange of appointments sanctioned between Lieut. Wheler, who is appointed Interp. and Quart. Mas., and Lieut. Ponsonby, who is appointed Adjut. to 2d regt. L. C.

Lieut. Farley, recently transferred to Invalid. Estab., posted to Europ. Invalids at Chunar.

Ensigns appointed to do duty with bats. as follows:—G. Hallied, 2d bat. 10th N.I., Berhampore; A. Tweedale, 1st bat., 23d do., Barrackpore; R. Wood-

ward, 1st. bat. 23d do., Barrackpore; E. C. MacPherson, 1st bat. 10th do., Barrackpore; C. Graham, 2d bat. 20th do., Barrackpore.

Sept. 1.—Exchange between Assist. Surgs. R. D. Knight and J. Johnstone, the former removed to 2d Local, or Gardner's Horse, and latter to 2d Nusseeree Bat.

Ens. C. G. Ross to do duty with 2d bat. 11th N.I., at Barrackpore.

Sept. 2.—Assist. Surg. Wyatt to place himself under orders of Superintending Surgeon at Dinapore.

Assist. Surg. Thompson to have medical charge of detachment under orders for Nattal.

Fort William, Sept. 19.—Officers, subalterns of 15 years' standing, promoted to the rank of Captain by Brevet, from 16th Sept. 1823:—

Lieut. J. Thomson, 15th regt. N.I.

Lieut. E. Herring, 29th do.

Lieut. R. Robert, Artillery.

Lieut. G. G. Denness, do.

Lieut. J. W. Prideaux, 18th N.I.

Lieut. A. Davidson, 7th do.

Lieut. J. Hall, 9th do.

Lieut. W. Aldous, 19th do.

Lieut. J. Hailes, 1st do.

Lieut. M. Ramsay, 8th do.

Lieut. G. Oliphant, 2d do.

Lieut. J. S. Marshall, 29th do.

Lieut. W. Davison, II. C. Rurop. Regt.

Lieut. J. A. Schalech, 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. T. M. Taylor, 5th L. C.

Lieut. W. Burlton, 4th ditto.

Capt. W. Kennedy, 1st Assist. Military Auditor Gen., to be a Member of Board of Superintendence for Improvement of Breed of Cattle, in room of Lieut. Col. Wiggins.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Sept. 4.—Surg. G. O. Gardner, 19th N.I., attached to 2d bat. of regt.

Brev. Capt. Brown, 1st bat. 15th N.I., to receive charge of Engineer's Department at Allyghur, from Lieut. J. F. Paton, appointed a District Barrack-master.

Sept. 6.—Major Harriott (previous to his trial by Court-martial) to deliver over charge of Europ. and Native Invalids at Chunar, to Major Alexander, 19th N.I.

Lieut. W. Turner, 29th N.I., to act as Fort Adj. at Buxar.

Sept. 8.—Ens. F. W. Anson, 24th N.I., to join 1st bat. 14th regt. at Pertabgurrh.

Lieut. A. Chitty, 1st bat. 1st N.I., to be Adj. to Moorshedabad Prov. Bat., vice C. H. Phelps, dec.

Lieut. Col. Littlejohn, removed from 1st bat. 25th N.I., to 1st bat. 1st regt.

Fort William, Sept. 19.—Lieut. A. Irvine, Engineers, to be District Barrack-master, vice Capt. Bowyer, promoted, and posted to 7th or Cawnpore Division.

Capt. G. J. Shadwell, Barrack-master of 7th or Cawnpore Division, transferred

to 9th or Bundelcund Division, vice Bowyer.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Harrissoo, to perform Med. Duties of civil station of Rajeshahye, vice Burnard, returned to military service.

Assist. Surg. H. Harris, to perform med. duties at Seooec.

Sept. 26.—Mr. W. Dickson, admitted Cadet of Engineers, and promoted Ens.

Messrs. H. Candy, S. A. Lyons, and C. E. Reinagale, admitted Cadets, and promoted to Ensigns.

Surg. G. Baillie, permitted to enter service of King of Oude, as Personal Surgeon to his Majesty.

1st Regt. N.I. Ens. B. Boswell to be Lieut., vice Shearer, dec.; date of rank 11th Sept. 1823.

24th Regt. Capt. G. D. Heathcote to be Major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Hough to be Capt., from 26 Aug. 1823, in succession to Henley, dec.—Ens. A. T. Loyd to be Lieut., vice Hough, promoted, with rank from 11 Sept. 1823.

20th Regt. Ensign C. B. Hall, to be Lieut., vice Faithfull, dec.; and Eosigu G. D. Johnstone to be Lieut., vice Hoare, dec.

Assist. Surg. G. Lambe to be Surg., vice Gibson, dec.

Fort William, Oct. 3.—Assist. Surg. W. E. Carte, A.B., permitted to return to military service.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Sept. 17.—Officers promoted, posted to regts. and bats.—Lieut. Col. Command. J. Dewar, to 23d N.I.; Lieut. Col. A. Richards, to 2d bat. 23d do.; Lieut. Col. S. Nation, to 2d bat. 33d do.; Major E. H. Simpson, Capt. J. L. Earle, and Lieut. A. T. A. Wilson, 8th N.I., to 1st bat. of regt.; Major J. Ferguson, and Lieut. J. Jones, to 2d bat. 23d regt.; Lieut. W. M. N. Sturt, to 1st bat. 7th regt.

Removals.—Lieut. Col. Broughton from 2d bat. 11th, to 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Col. MacInnes, from 1st. bat. 30th to 1st bat. 31st do.

Lieut. Col. MacGregor, from 2d bat. 23d to 2d bat. 11th do.

Lieut. Col. Boyd, from Europ. regt. to 1st bat. 33d regt.

Officers appointed to do Duty.

To join 1st bat. 31st regt. at Benares:—Capt. G. F. Wymer, 2d bat. 3d regt.; Lieut. J. R. Stock, 2d do. 9th do.; Lieut. W. Forbes, 2d do. 23d do.; Lieut. W. Glasgow, 1st do. 2d do.; Ens. J. C. [unclear], 2d do. 2d do.; Ens. G. Cumine, 1st do. 12th do.; Ens. R. McMurdo, 2d do. 19th do.

To join 2d bat. 31st regt. at Cawnpore:—Capt. G. Martin, 2d bat. 6th regt.; Brev. Capt. R. Depworth, 1st do. 4th do.; Lieut. H. G. Nash, 2d do. 7th do.; Ens. J. O. [unclear], 2d do. 15th do.; Ens. J. Stephen, 2d do. 3d do.

To join 1st bat. 32d regt. at Myopoor:—Capt. P. Brewer, 2d bat. 24th regt.; Brev. Capt. W. Jover, 1st do. 4th do.; Lieut. W. Bignell, 1st do. 8th do.; Lieut. F. Candy, 1st do. 6th do.; Ens. S. R. Bagsbawe, 1st do. 14th do.

To join 2d bat. 32d regt. at Muttra:—Capt. J. Anderson, 1st bat. 27th regt.; Capt. J. Harris, 2d do. 2d do.; Brev. Capt. J. B. Smith, 2d do. 17th do.; Lieut. R. McC. Polloch, 2d do. 17th do.; Lieut. the Hon. W. Hamilton, 1st do. 12th do.; Ens. R. Houghton, 2d do. 8th do.

To join 1st bat. 33d regt. at Dinapore:—Brev. Capt. J. Grant, 2d bat. 5th regt.; Brev. Capt. W. Bacon, 2d do. 10th do.; Ens. E. J. Watson, 2d do. 7th do.; Ens. J. Tierney, 1st do. 24th do.

To join 2d bat. 33d regt. at Cawnpore:—Capt. T. Wollocombe, 1st bat. 14th regt.; Lieut. H. A. Newton, 2d do. 3d do.; Lieut. R. Delamain, 1st do. 1st do.; Lieut. R. D. White, 2d do. 12th do.; Lieut. J. Frederick, 1st do. 15th do.; Ens. C. Fowle, 1st do. 1st do.; Ens. H. Beaty, 2d do. 8th do.

To join 1st bat. 34th regt. at Benares:—Major W. Collyer, 2d bat. 18th regt.; Lieut. H. Lawrence, 2d do. 19th do.; Lieut. A. G. Ward, 1st do. 1st do.; Lieut. G. H. White, 2d do. 4th do.; Ens. N. S. Nesbitt, 2d do. 5th do.

To join 2d bat. 34th regt. at Benares:—Brev. Capt. J. Thompson, 2d bat. 10th regt.; Lieut. C. Thoresby, 1st do. 29th do.; Lieut. J. B. Fenton, 2d do. 23d do.; Lieut. G. Hiff, 2d do. 12th do.; Ens. A. McD. L. MacLean, 2d do. 5th do.

Sept. 18.—Surg. Tweedie removed from 7th to 2d regt. L.C., and Surg. Castell from latter to former.

Assist. Surg. J. Leslie to do duty with 1st. bat. 19th regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. C. Smith, 1st. bat. 24th N.I., to be Adj. to the corps, vice Delap, dec.

Brev. Capt. N. Wallace to be Adj. to Rungpore Light Inf., vice Wake, resigned.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—Aug. 15. Capt. W. H. L. Frith, Artillery, for health; Brev. Capt. Alex. Orr, 19th N.I., do.—29. Assist. Surg. D. Woodburn, do.; Major W. Moxon, 16th N.I., on private affairs.—Sept. 5. Brev. Capt. G. W. A. Loyd, 28th N.I., do. (to proceed from Bombay).—19. Capt. J. W. Jones, 11th N.I., on private affairs; Assist. Surg. R. Graham, for health.—26. Assist. Surg. R. Hymrose, on private affairs.

To Bombay.—Aug. 22. Brev. Capt. Ruddell, Europ. regt., on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Aug. 15. Brev. Capt. S. Delap, 24th N.I., for health.

To Penang and Singapore.—Sept. 26. Capt. A. Lomas, 12th N.I., for health.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, on the River, Aug. 16, 1823.—Lieut. T. Kettlewell, 30th Foot (a Subaltern of 15 years' standing) to be Capt. in the East-Indies only.

Aug. 20.—Major Streatfield, 87th Foot, to be Mil. Sec. to Governor-Gen.

Lieut. the Hon. J. Amherst, 59th Foot; Lieut. J. Cooke, Royal Marines; and Lieut. A. St. Leger Mc'Mahon, 16th Lancers, to be Aides-de-Camp to Governor-General.

Aug. 26.—Lieut. T. Taylor, 89th Foot (a Subaltern of 15 years' standing) to be Capt. in the East-Indies only.

Aug. 29.—Capt. W. Fendal, 4th regt., to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to Governor-General.

Sept. 4.—Capt. Fenton, 87th regt., to proceed to England in charge of invalids and service-expired men.

Sept. 7.—Lieut. Hartford, 59th regt., to do duty with invalids and service-expired men of H. M. service, and to proceed with them to England.

Sept. 16.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known :

13th Foot. Lieut. W. Thomas, from 89th foot, to be Lieut. vice Shiel, who exchanges, 15th Aug. 1823.

89th Foot. Lieut. A. Shiel, from 13th foot, to be Lieut., vice Thomas, who exchanges, ditto.

Assist. Surg. Rutledge, 20th foot, to return to Bombay.

Lieut. the Hon. J. Amherst, 59th regt., and Aide-de-Camp to Governor-Gen., to be Mil. Sec. to his Lordship.

Sept. 22.—Lieut. John Magill, 38th foot, and Lieut. John Connor, 44th foot, (subalterns of 15 years' standing) to have the rank of Capt. in the East-Indies only.

54th Regt. Until His Majesty's pleasure be known : Ens. R. T. R. Pattoun, to be Lieut., vice R. Holt, dec., and Mr. G. Holt, gent., to be Ensign, vice Pattoun.

Sept. 24.—Lieut. Archer, 87th regt., to do duty with invalids and service-expired of H. M. service, and to proceed with them to England.

FURLONGS.

To Europe.—*Aug. 14.* Lieut. Vincent, 41st foot, on sick certificate; Brev. Capt. Bluett, 41st foot, ditto; Lieut. Langworth, 46th foot, on private affairs.—28. Capt. J. Scott, 4th Drags.; Lieut. D. Darrock, 20th foot, on private affairs; Lieut. S. Parker, 69th regt., ditto.—29. Cornet G. A. Stewart, 16th Drags., for health; Lieut. M'Dougall, 59th foot, on private affairs; Major H. C. Streatfield, ditto.—*Sept. 6.* Lieut. and Adj. Butcher, 11th Drags., for health; Lieut. Babington, 1st foot, ditto; Lieut. Oakely, 20th foot.

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ditto; Lieut. Col. Macay, 67th foot, for health.—22. Brev. Capt. Kemple, and Lieut. G. Rothe, 13th foot, ditto.—24. Lieut. the Hon. G. Keppel, 20th foot, on private affairs; Lieut. Eastwood, 44th foot, for health; Lieut. Davidson, 46th foot, for retiring on half-pay.

To Penang.—*Aug. 28.* Lieut. O'Halloran, 44th regt., on private affairs.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Sept. 14. Glenelg, Weddell, from Bonibay.—15. Fame, Young, from England; Hero of Malown, Neish, from Batavia; Asia-Felix, Jellicoe, from Bombay; and Maria, Reynolds, from the Cape.—16. Mary Ann, Wise, from Penang, and Francis Warden, Webster, from Rangoon.—17. Mailand, Kinsey, and Edward Strettel, Allport, from Madras.—21. Abberton, Percival, and Atlas, Clifton, from London.—24. Georgiann, Rogers, from Madras.—25. Potten, Wellbank, from London; and Ospray, M'Gill, from Greenock.—28. Ernaad, Jones, from Bombay, and Florentia, Wimble, from London.—*Oct. 10.* Thomas Grenville, Manning, from London.—20. Marquess Wellington, Blanchard, from Madras and London.—21. Rockingham, Beach, from London.—22. Duke of Lancaster, Davis, from Liverpool.—23. Lady Campbell, Betham, from Madras.—25. Grenada, Anderson; Orient, White; and Minerva, Probyn, from London.—Also the Princess Charlotte of Wales, Gribble; Mexborough, Shipton; Royal George, Reynolds; Kingston, Bowen; and Palmyra, Lamb, from London.

Departures from Calcutta.

Sept. 13. Murley, Haliday, for London.—14. Ann and Amelia, Short, for London, via Madras.—*Oct. 3.* Bridget, Leslie, for Liverpool.—11. Norfolk, Greig, for London, and King George the Fourth, Beyts, for Bombay.—12. Lady East, Richardson, for Mauritius and London.—13. London, Brown, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Ship Atlas.—The ship Atlas, lately arrived, while laying at anchor, on the 21st inst., abreast Hog River, about seven o'clock in the evening, suddenly sprung a leak, which overcame all efforts to keep the ship free. The pilot determined, at once to save the lives of the crew, and the cargo, to run the ship on shore: the cable was accordingly slipped, and the ship ran up the creek. After running a considerable distance she grounded, and when the accounts came away at midnight she was laying with three fathoms astidger, and two and a quarter fathoms forward and aft—and the water was up to the hatchway of the lower deck.—[*Cal. John Bull, Sept. 24.*

The Pilot of the Atlas yesterday morning.
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ing brought intelligence that about 80 tons of the cargo have been saved, and hopes are entertained that much more will be ultimately recovered. The vessel still retains her original position across the creek, and, in consequence of the flurry thus occasioned, boats cannot approach her without some difficulty and even danger. Her hull yet remains uninjured, notwithstanding the perilous situation in which she is placed.—*Beng. Hurk, Sept. 27.*

Brig Ann Laura.—On the 24th of Aug. the brig Ann Laura, Capt. P. Tarket, inward-bound, foundered in six fathoms, in the South Channel; five natives of the crew, the captain's wife and infant child lost. The captain, the pilot (Mr. Hand), and four seamen, were fortunately saved on a raft, and landed on the 27th at Bercool (near Hidgelee), where the pilot left them, and arrived at Kedgerie on the 1st instant, from whence he forwarded the foregoing account. The above vessel took the pilot on board on the 22d ultimo, being then in distress for provisions, water, and sails, with which she was supplied by the Henry Meriton, pilot vessel.—*Bankshall Circular, Sept. 2.*

Ship Stentor.—The Stentor, Harris, from Bengal, ran on shore, Oct. 3d, on the Long Sand, near Sanger Point, but was got off, and put into Diamond Harbour, and intended to return to Calcutta to be docked.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

July 25. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Mulken, H.M. 11th Drags., of a son.

Aug. 6. At Delhi, Mrs. W. E. Chick, of a son.

10. At Saugor, Mrs. C. Sutton, of a son and heir.

— At Fultah Ghaut, the lady of S. S. Frost, Esq., of a son and heir.

13. At Kamptee, the lady of Capt. H. C. Barnard, 1st bat. 15th N.I., of twins, a boy and a girl.

16. At Lucknow, the lady of J. M. Sinclair, Esq., Engineer to his H.M. the King of Oude, of a son.

17. At Tytalia, the lady of Maj. Waters, commanding Dinagepore Local Bat., of a still-born daughter.

— At Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. Petty Ward, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

22. At Moisingunge, the lady of J. H. Savi, Esq., of a son.

23. At Mhow in Malwa, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Fagan, of a son.

24. At Jubulpore, the lady of Lieut. M. Nicholson, of a son.

26. At Patna, the lady of Dr. Thomson, Surgeon to the Board of Revenue, Central Provinces, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Capt. Denham, of a son.

27. The wife of Mr. D. Kenderdine, H. C's. Marine, of a son.

— The lady of C. Mackenzie, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

29. The lady of R. Alexander, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Fendall Baugh, the lady of F. Magniac, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

— The lady of G. Richardson, Esq., C. S., of a son.

30. Mrs. J. W. E. Taylor, of a daughter.

— In Purneah, the lady of H. Buckland, Esq., of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. G. Mathews, H.M. 59th regt., of a daughter.

Sept. 1. At Culna, Factory, Mrs. J. Russell, of a daughter.

— At Benares, the lady of Dr. Watson, of a daughter.

— In Chowringhee, the lady of C. Paton, Esq., Magistrate, Calcutta, of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. Rowland, of a son.

— Mrs. Burges, of a son.

2. At Chowringhee, the lady of F. T. Hall, Esq., of a daughter.

— The lady of W. H. Abbot, Esq., of a daughter.

— The lady of G. P. Thompson, Esq., of a daughter.

3. At Ghazee-pore, Mrs. E. George, of a daughter.

— At Nusserabad, the lady of Capt. Sandys, D.A., Quarter Master-Gen., of a daughter.

4. At Goomalty, near Malda, the lady of John Andrews, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Bhaugulpore, the lady of Ensign D. L. Richardson, of twins (two sons).

— Mrs. J. Miller, of a son.

— At Benares, the wife of Mr. H. Healey, of a son.

6. At Meerut, the lady of Capt. J. Jenkins, H.M.'s 11th Lt. Drag., of a daughter.

— The lady of J. B. Dorrett, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of M. Arom, Esq., of a son and heir.

7. Mrs. G. Brown, of a daughter.

— Mrs. G. R. Gardener, of a son.

— At Meerut, the lady of Capt. T. Lumsden, Horse Art. Brig., of a son.

8. At Monghyr, the lady of John Tytler, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Bishen Ghur (Futtyghur), Mrs. T. Kerrod, of a daughter.

— At Malda, the lady of J. W. Bateman, Esq., of Jungypore, of a son.

9. At Chilneah Factory, Purneah, Mrs. C. Jadawine, of a son.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of T. M. Seppings, Esq., of a son.

12. Mrs. W. de Monte Sinages, of a daughter.

— The lady of J. W. Grant, Esq., of Malda, of a still-born male child.

12. At Noacolly, the lady of C. Cardew, Esq., C.S., of a son and heir.

13. At Dnm-Dum, the lady of Capt. P. G. Mathison, of Artillery, and Commissary of Ordnance, of a daughter.

14. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. F. Walker, Europ. Regt., of a son.

15. Mrs. Twentymann, of a son.

18. At Kidderpore, Mrs. J. D. Ridgway, of a still-born son.

19. At Bancoora Jungle Mehals, the lady of G. N. Cheek, Esq., Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

20. At the H. C.'s Botanical Gardens, Mrs. D. Churcher, of a daughter.

21. At Berhampore, the lady of J. M'Dowell, Esq., of a daughter.

22. Mrs. A. G. Balfour, of a son.

23. Mrs. C. Crichton, of a daughter.

— The wife of Mr. E. D. Fabian, H. C. Marine, of a son.

— At Futtighur, the lady of J. Clark, Esq., merchant, of a daughter.

— At Patna, the lady of Capt. M. S. Hogg, of a daughter.

25. In Chowringhee, Mrs. F. D. Kellner, of a daughter.

— Mrs. Caspers, the wife of Mr. H. P. Caspers, H. C.'s Marine, of a son.

— The wife of Mr. T. N. Flashman, of a son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of J. Dick, Esq., C.S., of a still-born son.

— At Digah, near Dinapore, Mrs. A. Willson, of a daughter.

26. The lady of J. P. Larkins, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

27. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. D. Pinto, of a son.

28. At Delhi, Mrs. E. P. Staines, of a daughter.

30. The wife of Mr. T. B. Bennett, H. C.'s Marine, of a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Burdwan, the lady of Capt. J. Aubert, of a daughter.

2. Mrs. H. Martindell, of a son.

5. At Allipore, the lady of H. Oakeley, Esq., of a child, still-born.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. J. Read, of a son.

6. At the Botanical Garden, the lady of N. Wallich, Esq., of a son.

— At Midnapore, the lady of Col. J. L. Richardson, of a still-born daughter.

8. The lady of M. C. Radcliff, Esq., of a son.

10. The lady of C. Omen, Esq., Indigo Planter, of Modenderry Factory, Zillah Jessore, of a son and heir.

11. Mrs. C. Cornelius, jun., of a son.

14. Mrs. J. Mackintosh, of a son.

15. The lady of G. Money, Esq., Barrister at Law, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 26. At Dum-Dum, J. W. Ingram, Esq., 3d N.I., to Maria Isabella,

eldest daughter of the late Maj. Scott's same regt.

28. Mr. J. Perkins, Dancing and Masie Master, to Miss Ann Brietzke, of Kidderpore School.

Sept. 1. At St. John's Cathedral, Lieut. J. Liptrap, 2d bat. 21st regt. N.I., to Miss Maria Perigoe.

4. Capt. Gardener, of the Free Trader Pilot, to Miss L. E. Hitchcock.

9. Mr. J. Elias, to Miss Jebb, eldest daughter of the late N. Jebb, Esq.

— At St. Andrew's Church, Mr. M. Portner, to Miss Cecilia Cazabnn.

12. At St. John's Cathedral, G. Jessup, Esq., Civil Engineer, to Miss Mary Thomas Poynton.

13. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. R. Martindell, to Miss M. Duncan Eaton, late of Miss Thornton's Seminary.

15. At Mhow, Mr. S. Nelson, officiating Sub-Conductor, to Amelia, eldest daughter of the late Mr. A. Robertson, Conductor of Ordnance.

16. At the Cathedral, Mr. W. Fawcett Pennington, to Miss C. Cunningham.

17. At the Cathedral, G. Proctor, Esq., Surgeon on the Military Estab., to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Col. S. Dyer.

— At Secrole, Lieut. F. S. Hawkins, Adj. 1st bat. 19th N.I., to Mary, eldest daughter of Maj. Gen. Loveday, commanding Benares Division of the Army.

18. At St. John's Cathedral, T. R. Wiltshire, Esq., to Miss Elvira, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. W. Palmer, Bengal Military Estab.

— At St. Nazareth's Church, Lazar Agabeg, Esq., to Miss Regina Gentloom Aviet.

27. Mr. C. Serrao, to Mrs. C. Harrison, widow of the late Capt. E. Harrison.

Oct. 4. Mr. J. E. Roch, to Miss A. M. D'Cruz.

10. At St. John's Cathedral, S. G. Palmer, Esq., C.S., to Miss Fanny Udry Law.

DEATHS.

June 25. At Meerut, William, the infant son of Lieut. M. Mulkern, H.M.'s 11th Light Drag., aged 11 months.

July 17. At Furruckabad, Monohur Doss, a well-known and eminent banker.

Aug. 9. At Allahabad, T. Jonas, aged six months, son of Capt. J. C. Watson, commanding Cawnpore Levy.

16. At Lucknow, Miss S. C. Saunders, of the cholera, aged one year.

17. At Lucknow, of the cholera, Miss M. A. Arson, daughter of the late F. Arson, Armourer, aged seven years.

— At Nusserabad, F. A. Cornwallis, son of Capt. A. Warde, 3d regt. Lt. Cavalry, aged two years.

18. At Culpce, Lieut. Col. N. Cumberlandge, 1st regt. N.I.

19. At Lucknow, of cholera morbus, Dr. Gibson, Surgeon to the King of Oude; and only a few hours afterwards, of the same complaint, Mrs. Gibson, wife of the above.

20. At Lucknow, of cholera morbus, Capt. F. Juge, Aid-de-Camp to the king of Oude.

22. At Berhampore, Louisa Villers Wilson, lady of Capt. C. Wilson, H. M. 38th Foot, aged 25.

25. The youngest son of Mr. D. Kenderdine, H. C.'s Marine, aged two years.

— At Chinsurah, Capt. W. Smith, late of the *Robilla* Company.

— Henley, 24th, N. I. in Bhopal.

27. Capt. Delap, 24th N. I.

— At Serampore, Mrs. Elizabeth Von Stubenvoll, relict of the late Capt. Lieut. J. Von Stubenvoll, Pension Estab.

28. Miss Jane Harvey.

31. At Cawnpore, Isabel, daughter of G. Reddie, Superintending Surgeon, aged one year.

Sept. 1. At Nagpore, the Rev. Fr. Jose De Santo Rosa, Roman Catholic Chaplain to the H. C.'s Bengal Europ. reg.

— Mrs. Mary Lefever, wife of Mr. Charles Lefever, aged 23.

2. B. L. Jenkins, Esq. late Assist. in Mil. Accountant General's Office, aged 41.

— Mr. H. Langly, Chief Officer of the Woodford.

2. C. Busch, Esq., of the Firm of Messrs. F. Bonnaiffe and Co., aged 48.

— At Futehghur, Mary, infant daughter of Lieut. J. F. Paton, Bengal Engineers.

4. At Seebpore, Capt. W. Brown, aged 49.

— At Delhi, Lieut. Curgenven, 30th N. I.

— At Berhampore, Lieut. Gen. J. Morris, of the Senior List of this Army.

5. Mrs. Nelly Forbes, aged 72.

— Lieut. G. Walter, of Engineers, aged 22.

6. T. Heckford, Esq. aged 25.

— Mr. C. Fernandes, aged 50.

7. Mr. F. Willoughby, son of Col. Willoughby, of Patna, aged 28.

— At Bhaugulpore, Lieut. Shearer, 1st N. I.

— Serjt. Major M. Middleditch, of the Pension List, aged 38.

8. At Bishen Ghur, the infant daughter of Mr. T. Kerrod.

10. Mr. T. N. Gibson, H. C. Marine, aged 24.

11. Mrs. E. C. Pinto, relict of the late C. E. Pinto, Esq., aged 26.

— Mr. C. S. Powell, aged 37, of Catchee Cotta, in the Zillah of Nuddea. He was drowned, while crossing from one factory to another.

13. The lady of G. Gogerly, Esq., aged 25.

15. At the house of J. Turner, Esq., Chowringhee, T. Clarke, Esq., of the Civil

Service, aged 25 (eldest son of Major Gen. T. Clarke).

17. Capt. Ed. Doveton, Madras Estab., and Aide-de-Camp to General Sir J. Doveton, aged 23.

— At the Botanical Gardens, Mr. J. Roxburgh, aged 46.

19. At Kishmaghur, T. George, the infant son of Mr. T. Brae, Junr.

21. Mr. W. Bailey, successor to Mr. J. Tiver, aged 28.

— At Buxar, Capt. Alex. Cock, Invalid Estab., and late of the 6th reg. Lt. Cav.

22. Mrs. Louisa Thornhill, aged 50.

— Off Fultah, Capt. J. Rodger, 9th Madras N. I.

— At Barrackpore, Lieut. J. Hare, Interpreter and Quarter Master, 2d batt.

20th B. N. I., aged 23 years.

23. Mr. S. Fallon, H. C. Marine, aged 28.

24. In Chowringhee, Mr. D. Phillips, aged 87.

25. Mrs. Anna Maria Smith, daughter of the late Mr. G. Phillips, aged 15.

— C. De Freycinet, Esq. aged 39.

— J. Weskin, infant son of Mr. T. Weskin, aged two years.

26. At Mirzapore, H. Mercer, Esq., successor to D. Turnbull, Esq.

29. Mr. T. Reid, Purser of the ship Ogle Castle.

Oct. 1. The infant son of Mr. H. P. Caspers, H. C. Marine.

3. At Dacca, at the house of Mr. Master, Mrs. Harrison, wife of T. C. Harrison, Esq., Surgeon of Barrisol station.

5. At Dr. Marshman's, at Serampore, in his 36th year, H. A. Williams, Esq., Commercial Resident at Jungpore, eldest son of H. T. Williams, Esq., of Park Crescent, Portland Place.

— Mrs. Anna Keys, aged 29.

6. Mr. D. Crichton, aged 29.

— Mr. J. Livingston, late of the ship Ogle Castle, aged 18.

8. At Serampore, Mr. John Cole.

12. The infant son of Mr. C. Cornelius, junior.

— In Chinsura, Miss Thereza Ferrao, daughter of F. Ferrao, Esq. of Penang, aged 19.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Oct. 2. Mr. E. Smalley, Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr. J. Babington, Collector and Magistrate, Chingleput.

Mr. W. Huddleston, Sec. to Board of Superintendence for College and Deputy Persian Translator to Government.

— Mr. Compton is about to proceed to Calcutta, to assume the office of Advocate.

General, *pro tem.*, Mr. Fergusson who has lately acted in that capacity being now on his way to England, overland.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Aug. 15, 1823.—Mr. J. C. Boulderson admitted cadet, and promoted to Ensign.

Lieut. J. D. Stokes, 4th N. I., to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., vice Van Heythuysen.

Aug. 19.—Mr. G. A. C. Bright admitted Assist. Surg.

Aug. 22.—Assist. Surg. G. A. C. Bright, to do duty under Garrison Surgeon, Poonamallee.

Aug. 26.—Capt. W. James, 2d N. I., to act as Paymaster in Doab, during absence of Capt. Browne.

Aug. 29.—Capt. T. Watson, 4th N. I., to be Paymaster at the Presidency, vice Marshall, resigned.

Sept. 2.—Mr. T. Key admitted Assist. Surg.

Sept. 5.—23d Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. W. G. T. Lewis to be Lieut., vice Besley, dec.; date of com. 4th Sept. 1823.

Messrs. T. Coles and E. Clutterbuck admitted cadets, and promoted to Ensigns.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 29.—Lieut. T. H. Thoresby removed 2d to 3d bat.; and Capt. Derville, 3d to 2d bat. Artillery.

Eas. H. Morland removed 1st to 2d bat. 14th regt.

Sept. 1.—Removals. Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) H. Fraser, 12th to 22d regt., 2d bat.; Lieut. Col. A. Andrews, 22d to 11th regt., 2d bat.; Lieut. Col. W. Blackburne, 11th to 12th regt., 1st bat.; Lieut. Col. A. McIntosh, 15th to 23d regt., 1st bat.; Lieut. Col. T. Stewart, 23d to 15th regt., 2d bat.; Lieut. Col. J. D. Greenhill, 17th to 16th regt., 1st bat.; Lieut. Col. E. Boardman, 16th to 17th regt., 2d bat.; Lieut. Col. H. F. Smith, 22d to 18th regt., 2d bat.; Lieut. Col. A. Fair, 18th to 10th regt., 2d bat.; Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) R. Scott, C. B., 10th to 22d regt., 1st bat.; Capt. C. Newman, 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. W. Heude, 1st to 2d bat., 23d regt.; Assist. Surg. J. Lawder, 6th to 1st regt., 1st bat.; Assist. Surg. J. Barton, 1st to 6th regt., 1st bat.; Assist. Surg. N. A. Wood, H. M. 41st regt., to 1st bat. 4th N. I.

Fort St. George, Sept. 9.—Messrs. J. Thomson, D. Richardson, and J. G. Malcolmson admitted Assist. Surgeons.

Assist. Surg. Malcolmson to do duty under Surgeon 1st bat. Artillery, and Assist. Surgs. Richardson and Thompson under Surgeon of Madras Europ. regt.

Sept. 12.—5th Regt. N. I. Sen. Capt. G. Maunsell to be Major; Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) P. Farquharson to be Capt.; and

Sen. Ens. P. B. White to be Lieut., from 30 April 1822, vice Carnac, retired;—Lieut. M. Poole, to take rank from 20 June 1822, vice Luard, dec.; Lieut. J. Richardson to take rank from 23 Nov. 1822, vice Milford, dec.; Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Anderson to be Capt.; and Sen. Ens. W. Maires to be Lieut., from 25 Dec. 1822, vice Fair, dec.

17th Regt. N. I. Sen. Ens. T. McClellan to be Lieut. vice Jardine, cashiered; date of com. 10 Sept. 1823.

1st-Lieut. W. G. Lewis, of Artillery, to rank as 1st-Lieut. from 8th June 1821.

Messrs. W. G. C. Dunbar and P. A. Walker admitted Cadets, and promoted to Cornets.

Messrs. D. Wynter, G. W. Moore, H. C. Beever, C. P. Moore, H. P. Clay, and G. A. Barnard admitted Cadets, and promoted to Ensigns.

Messrs. T. Ward, M. D., and Robt. Power admitted Assist. Surgs.

Assist. Surgs. T. Ward, M. D., and R. Power to do duty under Garrison Surg. of Fort St. George.

Assist. Surg. T. Keys to do duty under Garrison Surg. of Poonamallee.

Lieut. A. M'Farlane, 5th N. I., to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat., vice Anderson.

Sept. 16.—Europ. Regt. Sen. Ens. P. Chambers to be Lieut., vice Ellaway, dec.; date of com. 23d April 1823.

Brevet Rank. The undermentioned Officers (Cadets of season 1807) promoted to rank of Brev. Capt. from 16 Sept. 1823.

Lieut. J. T. Welbe, 7th N. I.; Lieut. E. E. Bruce, 18th ditto; Lieut. J. G. Mitford, 5th ditto; Lieut. A. M'Leod, 22d ditto; Lieut. F. W. Morgan, 1st ditto; Lieut. G. Willock, 5th Cavalry; Lieut. D. A. Fenning, 5th ditto.

Sept. 19.—Lieut. W. Campbell, Fort Adj. at Poonamallee, to act as Paymaster at that station during absence of Capt. Bernard.

Sept. 23.—Major-Gen. Doveton, K. C. B., to command northern division of Army, and Major-Gen. Sir T. Pritzler, K. C. B., to command Southern Division of ditto.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Sept. 15.—5th Regt. Major G. Maunsell (late prom.) posted to 2d bat.; Capt. J. Anderson, (late prom.) posted to 1st bat.; and Lieut. J. G. Mitford, removed from 2d to 1st battalion.

Capt. T. Bennet removed from 2d to 1st bat., and Capt. H. Gregory from 1st to 2d bat. of Artillery.

Sept. 26.—Lieut. J. Gordon, 6th regt., removed from 2d bat. 5th regt. to 1st bat. of that corps.—Ens. R. S. M. Syrye, removed from 3d to 9th regt. N. I., and to rank below Ens. D. Wynter.—Ens. Syrye, posted to 1st bat. 9th regt., and Ens. J. Macvitie, removed from 1st to 2d bat. same regt.

Sept. 218. Cornets and Ensigns posted to regiments as follows:—

Cornet P. A. Walker, to 2d regt. I. C.; Cornet S. F. Mackenzie, ditto, ditto; Cornet C. B. Lindsay, 3d ditto; Cornet W. P. Deas, 7th ditto, and Cornet W. Shairp, 8th ditto.—Ens. D. Strettell, 1st bat. 2d regt. N.I.; Ens. R. S. M. Sprye, 2d bat. 3d ditto; Ens. H. C. Beevor, 1st bat. 3d ditto; Ens. W. E. Gibb, 2d bat. 6th ditto; Ens. G. C. C. Rand, 2d bat. 8th ditto; Ens. D. Wynter, 1st bat. 9th ditto; Ens. J. Sinclair, 1st bat. 10th ditto; Ens. E. W. Ravenscroft, ditto, ditto; Ens. J. W. Rickards, 1st bat. 11th ditto; Ens. H. T. Yarde, 1st bat. 14th ditto; Ens. G. W. Moore, 1st bat. 16th ditto; Ens. J. Smith, 2d bat. 16th ditto; Ens. H. P. Clay, 2d bat. 17th ditto; Ens. J. C. Boulderson, 1st bat. 18th ditto; Ens. G. A. Barnard, 2d bat. 19th ditto; Ens. C. P. Moor, 1st bat. 22d ditto; Ens. C. Yates, 1st bat. 23d ditto; Ens. J. Thomas, ditto, ditto; and Ens. W. Snow, 1st bat. 25th ditto.

Officers recently arrived, to do duty as follows:—

Cornet W. G. C. Dunbar, with 6th L.C. Ensigns T. Coles and E. Clutterbuck, with 2d bat. 10th regt. N.I.

Fort St. George, Sept. 26.—Capt. A. Canning, 2d N.I., to resume his appointment of Assist. Commissary Gen.—Capt. J. Crickatt to act as Paymaster in Ceded Districts during absence of Capt. Baker.—Lieut. H. Codrington, 23d N.I., to be Adj. to 1st bat. vice Bexley.

Sept. 30.—Col. F. Pierce, Nat. Inf. to command Field Forces in Dooah.

Col. A. McDowell, C. B., Nat. Inf. to command troops in Ceded Districts.

Maj. J. Nixon, 1st N.I., to be Interp. to Head-quarters of Army, vice Leith, resigned.

Meets: C. R. Flint and T. J. Taylor admitted Cadets, and promoted Cornets.

Mt. Aeneas Macqueen admitted Cadet, and promoted Ensign.

Assist. Surg. J. G. Coleman, to afford medical aid on Neelgerry Hills to Principal Collector of zillah of Coimbatore.

Oct. 3.—12th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. D. Kinlock to be Lieut., vice Stewart, dec.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. J. Webbe, 4th regt. N.I., re-admitted on estab.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.

Aug. 15. Maj. Thos. Bockett, 23d N.I., on sick certificate.—19. Lieut. Edw. Dyer, 23d N.I., ditto; Lieut. G. Williams, 23d N.I., ditto.—22. Major E. Hindley, 5th Lt. Cav.—26. Lieut. F. McKinnon, 7th N.I., on sick certificate.—Lieut. H. E. Kenny, 10th N.I., ditto.—29. Assist. Surg. Robt. Rolland, ditto.—Sept. 16. Ens. O. F. Sturt, 5th N.I., ditto, via Bombay.—26. Lieut. (Brev.

Capt.) D. C. Stewart, 12th N.I., on sick certificate.—30. Lieut. Col. J. Marshall, 14th N.I., ditto; Cornet A. R. Taylor, 4th regt. L.C., ditto.—Oct. 3. Lieut.-Col. J. Colebrooke, C.B., 2d regt. L.C., ditto; Capt. P. Farquharson, 5th N.I.

To Sea.

Aug. 19. Lieut. J. C. Coffin, 8th N.I., on sick certificate.—Sept. 12. Capt. J. Rodger, 9th N.I., ditto.—19. Maj. J. Hanson, Dep. Quart. Mast. Gen., ditto. Capt. Bernard, Paymast. at Poonamallee, ditto.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Lady Campbell, Betham, from L'Orient.—Grenada, Anderson, from England.—Duke of Lancaster, Davis, from Liverpool.—Margress of Wellington, Blanshard, from London.—Ganges, Cumberlege, from Portsmouth.—Kingston, Bowen, from England.—Ann and Amelia, Short, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Mary Anne, Webster; Glenelg, Waddell; Atlas, Clifton, and Princess Charlotte of Wales, Gribble, for Calcutta.—Kains, Cunningham, for London.—James Scott, McKenzie, for Bombay.—Margress of Wellington, Blanshard; Duke of Lancaster, Davies; Lady Campbell, Betham; Grenada, Anderson; and Ganges, Cumberlege, for Calcutta.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 25. At Tanjore, the wife of the Rev. G. Sperschneider, of a son.

Sept. 1. At the Presidency, Mrs. Morpeth, of a daughter.

3. The lady of E. Gordon, Esq., of Myrtle Grove, of a daughter.

— At Chittledroog, the lady of Capt. N. H. Hatherly, of the 1st bat. 6th N.I., of a daughter.

5. At Courtallum, the lady of W. F. Newlyn, Esq., Med. Estab., of a son.

— At Mysore, Mrs. Van Ingan, of a son.

7. At the Government House, Lady Munro, of a son.

10. At Courtallam, the lady of W. O. Shakespear, Esq., H. C.'s Civil Service, of a daughter.

13. The lady of Lieut. W. C. Brunton, 2d Lt. Cav., of a son.

15. At Cochin, Mrs. A. Harrington, of her 5th son.

— At Arcot, the lady of Lieut. Naylor, 89th regt., Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sewall, of a son, who expired the following day.

16. Mrs. Julia Taylor, wife of Mr. G. Taylor, of a still-born girl.

17. The lady of E. H. Woodcock, Esq., of a daughter.

18. At Trichinopoly, the lady of H. Prichard, Esq., of a son.

19. In camp at Jaulnah, the lady of Lieut. R. Gibbings, of a son.

— At St. Thomas's Mount, the lady of Capt. Abdy, Commissary of Stores at that station, of a son.

22. At Royapett, Mrs. A. De Souza, of a son.

— At the Hyderabad Residency, Mrs. J. Rousseau, of a son.

— At Bellary, the lady of Lieut. A. Fraser, Quarter-master 2d bat. 23d N.I., of a daughter.

27. At Masulipatam, the lady of Lieut. Col. D. C. Kenny, of the 17th N.I., of a daughter.

Oct. 1. At Seringapatam, Mrs. Walsh, of a daughter.

— At Pondicherry, the lady of G. D. Drory, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

4. At the Mount, the lady of J. Stephenson, Esq., of the Horse Brigade, of a daughter.

5. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. C. A. Elderton, Mil. Paymaster, Southern Division, of a daughter.

10. At Pursewaukum, the lady of H. J. Vardon, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of T. Allsop, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Vellore, the lady of Capt. B. Blake, 23d regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 8. At Jaulnah, Mr. Conductor M. White, to Priscilla, only daughter of Mr. Conductor Brookes, of that station.

22. At Wallajahbad, M. McNeill, Esq., Lieut. and Adj. 6th Lt. Cavalry, to Emily, second daughter of Major Bennett, 69th regt.

29. At St. George's Church, Lieut. J. Simmon, of H. M. 41st regt., to Matilda, youngest daughter of Wm. Rutter, Esq.

Oct. 7. At Bellary, Mr. J. White, First Dresser, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Dyce.

DEATHS.

Aug. 4. At Arcot, Hannah Sophia, only daughter of First Dresser Chillingsworth, aged 2 years.

17. At Cannanore, aged 13 months, W. Douglas, youngest child of Capt. Wigan, 18th N. I.

20. At Trevandrum, Travancore, Cornelia, seventh daughter of the late A. Lunel, Esq. of Cochin, aged 21.

21. At Jaulnah, Rosa Stanley, daughter of Capt. Bentley, 2d bat., 13th N. I., aged 16 months.

24. At Wallajahbad, H. Wm. Robert, only child of Lieut. R. J. H. Vivian, aged 2 years.

27. Jane Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Fenwick, Madras, Europ. regt.

27 Mrs. C. Aratoon, of cholera morbus, aged 47.

29. Of cholera morbus, John S. Aratoon, son of the late Mrs. C. Aratoon, aged 13.

Sept. 1. At the residence of O. Viveash, Esq., T. Fraser, Esq., late of the H. C.'s Civil Service, many years Collector of Nellore.

— At the house of Mr. Atkinson, Assistant Commissary, Sophia, the wife of Mr. S. V. Gore, aged 36.

2. Of convulsion, Mrs. Diana C. J. Christenan, wife of Mr. H. Christenan, Master of the Garrison Band, aged 26.

— Of cholera, Catherine Grace, wife of J. Cox, Esq., of the Medical Estab.

6. On the Mount Road, of cholera, Emma 3d daughter of Mr. T. Brady, aged 9.

9. At Belgaum, Col. G. Molle, H. M. 46th regt.

— Henry F. Lyte, son of Mr. Conductor T. M. Lyet, aged 11 months.

11. Eliza, infant daughter of E. Gordon, Esq.

15. Of cholera, Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. J. Mac Viccars, aged 5 years.

18. At Negapatam, Major J. D. Crompton, 4th Nat. Vet. Bat.

— Mrs. Julia Taylor, daughter of Mrs. F. Godfrey, aged 19.

22. At Chittledroog, the infant daughter of Capt. N. H. Hatherly, 6th N. I.

24. In camp at Jaulnah, Rich. Henry, infant son of Lieut. Gibbings.

28. Of cholera, the infant daughter of Mr. T. Mack, aged 11 months.

29. Mr. W. K. Tolson, son of the late Major Gen. R. Tolson, of this Estab.

30. At Pursewaukum, Major Adam Browne, aged 58.

— Mr. W. Clemons, aged 30, second son of Lieut. and Adj. Jas. Clemons, 1st Nat. Vet. Bat.

Oct. 2. Ann, only daughter of Mr. H. Claudius, aged 2 years.

6. At Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. A. Forbes.

— At the Presidency, E. R. Sullivan, Esq., of the H. C. C. Service.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Sept. 19. Mr. F. J. H. Reeves, 2d Assist. to Collector at Kaira.

Oct. 6. Mr. Walter Elliott, Madras Civil Service, 2d Assist. to Principal Collector in Southern Marhatta country.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Aug. 29, 1823.—Mr. T. Dickson admitted cadet, and promoted Ensign.

Sept. 9.—Assist. Surg. Lloyd Walker appointed to marine duty, and to relieve Assist. Surg. M. Lennan on board H. C. Cruiser Ternate.

Mr. Surg. Powell relieved from duties of Vaccinator in Guzerat Division.

Sept. 13.—Assist. Surg. S. Love to perform duties of Garrison Surg. at Tannah, on departure of Surg. Geraud on sick certificate.

Capt. Graham, Barrack-master at Kairah, to take charge of Pay Department in Northern Districts of Guzerat, during Major Preston's absence.

Lieut. A. Morse, Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., Guicowar Subsidiary Force, to perform duties of Commis. of Stores to same, during absence of Capt. Lester, on sick certificate.

Sept. 18.—Capt. Stokoe, Invalid bat., to command Garrison of Taonah, vice Maj. Butter, dec.

Sept. 19.—Lieut. W. H. Waterfield, 7th N. I., to be Fort Adj. at Tannah.

Sept. 20.—1st Regt. L. C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Wilkins to be Capt. of a Troop; and Cornet C. J. Conyngham to be Lieut., in succession to Sollicieux dec.; date 3d Aug. 1823.

Sept. 22.—Capt. E. Jervis, 3d regt. L. C., to succeed Capt. Sollicieux in duty of purchasing Horses in Persian Gulf.

Sept. 25.—Major Campbell, 2d bat. 9th regt., resigned office of President of Committee of Survey.—Capt. Morison, Sen. Member of Committee, appointed to succeed him.—Capt. F. Roome, Superintend. of Cadet Estab., to be a Member of Committee.

Mr. T. Robson admitted Assist Surg.

Brevet Rank. Officers, (Subalterns of 15 years' standing), to have rank of Capt. from 16 Sept. 1823, viz,

Lieut. G. Moor, 9th regt. N. I.

Lieut. T. C. Ryhot, 2d regt. L. C.

Lieut. J. B. Seely, 4th regt. N. I.

Sept. 27.—5th Regt. N. I. Sen. Capt. C. W. Ellwood to be Major; Lieut. S. Powell to be Capt.; and Ens. P. Dawney to be Lieut.; in succession to Gibson, dec.; date of rank, 20 March 1823.

Oct. 3.—1st. Regt. N. I. Ens. R. Phillips to be Lieut., vice Wilkins, dec.

4th Regt. N. I. Ens. A. N. Maclean to be Lieut., vice Haynes, dec.

5th Regt. N. I. Ens. J. Back to be Lieut. vice Say dismissed, 28 Sept. 1823.

The following Ens. (recently admitted) are posted permanently to regts. :—

A. C. Heighington, posted to Europ. regt.; G. Constable, 10th regt. N. I.; E. H. Hart, 7th do.; H. M. Cosby, Europ. regt.; — Sterling, do.; E. Marsh, 5th regt. N. I.; D. Davidson, 9th do.; J. G. Malet, 9th do.; John Wright, 2d do.; C. Shirt, 10th do.; G. Ellis, 4th do.; Wm. P. Eyre, 10th do.; J. Holland, 11th do.; R. Shortreed, 7th do.; J. Tyndall,

11th N. I.; T. Dickson, 7th do.; J. Whitmore, 6th do.; G. C. Pulling, Europ. regt.; J. Chesshyre, 8th regt. N. I.; T. G. Fraser, Europ. regt.; J. B. Bellasis, 5th regt. N. I.; G. Wilson, 5th do.; J. Jackson, 3th do.; J. C. Bowater, 1st regt. N. I.; W. D. Cruickshanks, 9th do.; E. S. Tompson, 1st do.; G. Johnson, 9th do.; G. J. Graham, 3d do.; T. C. Nead, 12th do.

The rank of the undermentioned Assist. Surgs. having been received, commissions are assigned to them severally, viz.—

Thos. Bradley, date of rank 12 July 1822.; David Ormont, 12th Aug. 1822.; Charles Ducat, 2d Sep. 1822.; Edward Milward, 6th Oct. 1822.; Lloyd Walker, 27th Nov. 1822.; Henry Johnston, 26th Feb. 1823.; Samuel Love, 5th March 1823.; David Forbes, 1st April 1823.; Martin Thomas Kays, M. D., 4th April 1823.; Donald Stewart, M. D., do. do.

Assist. Surg. Hathway, in charge of Luaoatic Asylum, to have med. charge of Garrison of Tannah, vice Surg. Geraud, dec.

Oct. 4.—Lieut. Browne, 1st. bat. 4th regt., to officiate as Interp. to 1st bat, 10th regt., during absence of Lieut. and Interp. Hancock.

Oct. 6.—Lieut. Waddington to be Executive Engineer at Baroda, during Lieut. Sight's employment on Survey duties in Kattywar.

Oct. 9.—Infantry. Sen. Maj. James Sutherland to be Lieut. Col., vice Smith, dec.; date of rank 28 Sept. 1823.

5th Regt. N. I. Sen. Capt. Charles Whitehill to be Major.; Lieut. John H. Bellasis to be Capt.; and Ens. R. T. Lancaster to be Lieut., in succession to Sutherland, promoted; do.

Capt. J. H. Aitchison, 3d N. I., Provincial Major of Brigade, to be Assist. Adjut. Gen. to the Guicowar Subsidiary Force, vice Whitehill, promoted.

Lieut. Rankin, 12th N. I., Fort Adjutant at Surat, to be Brigade Maj. to Forces, vice Aitchison, appointed Assist. Adjut. Gen. Guicowar Subsidiary Force; ditto.

Capt. W. Ogilvie, 12th N. I., to perform duties of Assist. Adjut. Gen. to Guicowar Subsidiary Force until return of Capt. Aitchison from Calcutta.

Oct. 16.—Assist. Surg. R. T. Barra to have charge of Lunatic Asylum in room of Assist. Surg. Hathway, and Assist. Surg. D. Shaw to succeed Mr. Barra as Vaccinator at Presidency.

Oct. 18.—Ens. A. C. Heighington, Europ. Regt.; and Ens. E. T. Thomson, 1st N. I., allowed to exchange corps.

Oct. 20.—Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Sparrow, 1st Light Cav., to act as Adjut. to regt. in absence of Lieut. Hunter, on sick certificate.

Oct. 21.—Lieut. Swanson, 2d bat. 10th

regt., relieved from Survey in Deccan, and appointed Adjutant to that bat. in room of Lieut. Foquett, removed.

Oct. 25.—Lieut. J. Scott, 12th N. I., to act as Fort Adj. at Surat, vice Rankin.

Lieut. J. W. Gordon, 4th N. I., to act as Adj. to 1st Extra Bat., vice Bellassis, promoted.

Lieut. J. W. Gordon, 1st bat. 4th N. I., having resigned situation as Assist. Surveyor in Deccan of 1st class, Lieut. G. P. Le Messurier, senior, of junior class, to succeed him; and Ens. Foster, corps of Engineers, to fill vacancy occasioned by Lieut. Le Messurier's promotion.

Oct. 28.—Sen. Ens. F. Outram, corps of Engineers, to be Lieut. vice M'Leod, deceased.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 18. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. M. F. Colis and Lieut. J. Saunders, 18th N. I., for health.—Oct. 3. Lieut. A. Riddell, 1st bat., Gren. Regt. on private affairs.—10. Surg. Hewitt, 5th N. I., ditto.—24. Capt. M. Blackall, 6th N. I., for health.

Cancelled.—Sept. 18. Ens. E. Neville, Grenadier regt., to Europe.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Oct. 24.—The Committee appointed to examine the Junior Civil Servants, in their proficiency in the Country Languages, have pronounced the undermentioned gentlemen qualified for the duties of the Public Service:

Messrs. N. Kirkland, W. J. Hunter, R. C. Money, R. G. Chambers, H. B. Morris, W. Fullerton, C. Prescott, and P. Ricketts.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Sept. 16. Lord Castlereagh, Durant, from London.—Catherine Stewart Forbes, Chapman, from London.—28, England, Reay, from London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 17. At Poonah, the lady of Dr. C. Ducat, of a daughter.

19. At Bhooj, the lady of Lieut. Col. Macdonochie, of a son.

Sept. 1. The lady of the late Capt. Johnson, Art., of a daughter.

3. Mrs. J. H. Young, of a son.

— The wife D. Seton, Esq., Sheriff of Bombay, of a son.

4. At Randal Lodge, the lady of Capt. Bellassis, of a son.

5. At Colabah, the lady of Capt. G. Rotton, H. M. 29th regt., of a daughter.

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14. At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Dickson, H. M. 67th regt., of a son.

— The wife of Mr. Barnes, Pilot Service, of a son.

15. In the Fort, the lady of R. Woodcouse, Esq., of a son, still born.

— At Poonah, the lady of Capt. A. W. Browne, Inspector of Forts, Deccan, of a daughter.

26. At Colabah, the lady of the Rev. Joseph Laurie, of the Scotch Church, Bombay, of a son.

28. At Belleville, the lady of Lieut. Hall, of a daughter.

Oct. 2. At the Hermitage, the lady of W. Ashburner, Esq., of a daughter.

3. At Rajkote, the lady of Lieut. Worthing, Line Adj., of a son.

5. At Bycullah, the lady of Capt. Manson, regt. of Artillery, of a son.

6. At Seroor, the lady of Capt. Barton, of Artillery, of a son.

7. The lady of Dr. Keys, of a son.

— At Poonah, the lady of Lieut. Col. Mayne, of a daughter.

14. The lady of Lieut. Robert Mignan, Bombay Europ. regt., of a son.

15. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. J. H. Dunsterville, Assist. Com. Gen., of a daughter.

25. Mrs. Leggett, of a son.

27. The lady of Lieut. Col. Cowper, of Engineers, of a daughter.

28. The lady of Lieut. Col. E. W. Shuldham, Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 7. At St. Thomas's Church, Capt. Thos. M'Carthy, of the Ship Carron, to Mrs. Capon, widow of the late Capt. W. G. Capon.

25. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. W. Evans, conductor of Ordnance, to Mrs. Anne Jane Johnstoe, widow of the late Conductor R. Johnstone.

30. At St. Thomas's Church, Lieut. Alex. Adam, of the Nizam's Service, to Miss A. Willis, niece of Major Willis.

Oct. 11. At Asseer-Gurh, in Khan-deish, Z. H. Turton, Esq., 11th B. N. I., to Aon, daughter of Robt. Crump, Esq., of Charlton, Gloucestershire.

13. Lieut. W. Reynolds, Revenue and Topographical Department, to Miss Amelia Gillio, eldest daughter of the late G. W. Gillio, Esq., of the Civil Service.

14. At Surat, G. W. Anderson, Esq., Civil Service, to Eliza, second daughter of W. Ironside, Esq., of Houghton-le-Spring, county of Durham.

21. At St. Thomas's Church, Charles South, Esq. L. H. M. 20th regt., to Miss Sophia Ann Alvarez.

DEATHS.

Sept. 7. At Malligaum, Emma Louisa, Vol. XVII. 3 P

the wife of Lieut. Col. Dyson, commanding in Khândéish, aged 23.

— Mr. Gabriel de Nefio.

— At Broach, O. Hanson, Esq., of the Civil Service.

9. Amelia, the infant daughter of C. Keys, Esq.

— At Kaira, Helen Elizabeth, the infant daughter of Mr. J. Fern, aged 1 year.

12. Dr. B. W. Geraud, of Med. Est.

14. Richard, infant son of Mr. Barnes, Pilot Service.

16. Mr. Constant Ter Petrus, Armenian, aged 68.

— Serg. G. Chestrall, Europ. Indep. Vet. Bat., and formerly Band-master to Bombay regt.

20. Madeline Maria, the infant daughter of the late Capt. J. Johnson, Bombay Artillery.

27. At Bhooj, Lieut. Col. J. J. Smith, Com. 1st. bat., 3d regt. B. N. I.

Oct. 4. Ens. R. J. McNab, Bombay Europ. regt., aged 19 years.

7. The infant son of Lieut. Worthy, Line Adjut., Rajkote.

8. At Naundoorah, near Aurungabad, Lieut. M. Goldsmith, of the Nizam's Artillery.

12. Of a lock-jaw, Ann Mott, daughter of the late Thos. Mott of the H. C. Marine, aged 8 years.

— Ellen, youngest daughter of Patrick Letwiche, late Marshal of Bombay.

20. At Tannah, the infant daughter of Mr. Francis Horne.

— At Poona, Mrs. Charlotte Gourley, wife of Conductor A. Gourley, Ordnance Department.

27. At the residence of the Apostolique Vicar, in Meadow Street, the Rev. Fr. John Luis, Vicar General to the Bishop of Antiplila, and Apostolical Vicar in the Dominions of the Great Mogul, residing at Bombay, aged 52 years.

PERSIAN GULF.

DEATHS.

Aug. 2. At Bushire, Capt. Frederick Soileux, 1st regt. Bombay Lt. Cavalry.

Sept. 12. Dr. Milward.

15. Mr. Sturmeay, of Bussorah.

20. At Bushire, Capt. M'Leod, Resident at the Persian Gulf.

CHINA.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS.

Warren Hastings, Rawes; Lowther Castle, Baker; Farquharson, Cruickshank; Herefordshire, Hope; Inglis, Serle; Charles Grant, Hay; Repulse, Puterson; Kellie Castle, Adams; Bridgewater, Mitchell; Athas, Mayne; Scaleby Castle, Newall; Hythe, Wilson; Windsor, Haviside; Vansittart, Dalrymple;

and Buckinghamshire, Glasspoole, from London.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 18. At Macao, James F. N. Daniel, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. Company's Factory in China, to Jane Anna, eldest daughter of the Rev. Philip Le Geyt, of Marden, Kent.

DEATH.

Sept. 7. In Macao Roads, Mr. F. H. Buttivant, chief mate of the Royal George.

Summary.

FOR obvious reasons we are unable to furnish miscellaneous extracts from the Indian newspapers in our present number; we must not omit, however, to insert a slight summary of such intelligence as is most interesting.

CALCUTTA. — An important question was introduced into the Supreme Court on the 19th Sept. 1823, whether the Government possessed the right of confining an individual ordered to leave the country, until a vessel could be provided for his conveyance. This question arose in the case of a Mr. Arnot, Assistant Editor of the Calcutta Journal. An offensive paragraph had appeared in that newspaper (30th Aug.) adverting to the old story of Dr. Bryce and Mr. Buckingham, and the new laws restricting the Calcutta press. Mr. Arnot was residing in India *without license*; in consequence, therefore, of the paragraph we have just mentioned, a warrant was issued for his immediate transmission to Europe. On appearing before the magistrates, he was required to furnish proper security for immediately complying with the mandate. This being refused, or at least omitted on his part, he was apprehended and placed under confinement. A writ of *habeas corpus* was immediately obtained by his legal advisers, and Mr. Arnot was brought before the Supreme Court, where the question was argued at great length by counsel before Sir F. Macnaghten and Sir A. Butler. Owing to some little indistinctness in the wording of the Acts of Parliament authorizing the Governor-General in Council to send home any individuals residing in India without license, the Judges embraced opposite sentiments. Sir F. Macnaghten argued, that liberty being imperfect in India, it was therefore the more necessary

to be careful of what existed; he thought, therefore, that the applicant was strictly entitled to the benefit of the most favourable construction of the Acts. Sir A. Buller, in pronouncing an opposite opinion, observed, that every individual residing without a license was, by law, in hourly commission of a misdemeanor; and "that when under such circumstances the several Acts enabled the Company, through the Governor-General, to seize, take, arrest, and send to England any British subject who should so come to this country in opposition to the law, he conceived that the Legislature did intend to vest him with the power of keeping and detaining him, till an opportunity offered of sending him to England." Sir A. Buller laid great stress upon a precedent quoted by the Advocate-General (Mr. Ferguson), viz. the case of Duban, in 1791, when a writ of *habeas corpus* was applied for, and a return being made that he had been confined in the fort by order of the Governor-General, Sir Robert Chambers, the chief justice, decided that the Court could not release him.

On the decision of the Court (Sir F. Macnaghten filling the office of Chief Justice *pro tem.*), Mr. Arnot was immediately released.

We congratulate the profession in India, in having now two opposite precedents to facilitate their future pleadings.

The new Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Fort William in the beginning of October. We hope that he will be the means of composing certain unfortunate differences which have most unaccountably arisen between the leading members of several episcopal societies for the conversion of the Hindoos. The friends of the Church Missionary Society proposed lately to establish an association at Calcutta for the better accomplishment of the objects of the general institution. It appears from the correspondence inserted in the Calcutta papers between the chief promoters of this design, and two other gentlemen, viz. Mr. Mill, the Principal of Bishop's College, and Mr. Hawtayne, the Chaplain of St. James's Church, that the latter gentlemen considered that several material innovations were about to be introduced, and that they deprecated the formation of the association on the principles proposed, until the

arrival of the Bishop, who was expected in about a month from that time. So far as we can judge from the correspondence, we are disposed to think that the objection was not unfounded; at all events we think that the most proper course would have been to postpone the adoption of any new measures until the arrival of the Bishop. We have no wish, however, to enter further into the subject at present, and sincerely hope that we shall never have any occasion to advert to it again.

Education appears to be making most rapid progress. The School-Book Society, which our readers are well aware is most extensively and liberally patronized, has published a report of its proceedings. The establishment of a society to furnish books for every branch of education amongst the natives of India, has given an impulse which has produced effects beyond our most sanguine hopes. "European teaching is found to be highly acceptable to the natives." Previously to the formation of the School-Book Society there were but few native schools under European management; but the Calcutta School Society, independently of other establishments, has now eighty-four schools within the limits of the town. The School-Book Society supplies all schools indiscriminately with the most eligible elementary books. So persuaded is the Government of the great advantages that may be expected to result from the system of education which is now in progress, that it has determined to appropriate a *lac* of rupees annually to this object, in addition to all former grants.

The Serampore Native Female Society, lately established, meets with the greatest encouragement. There are *seventeen* schools on the Society's lists, and *three hundred and thirty-five* children. The average attendance is about *two hundred and thirty*. This is in Serampore and the immediate neighbourhood. In former numbers of our Journal we have detailed the progress that has been making in and about Calcutta: we are happy to add a third place, which, we humbly trust, is likely to become shortly the centre of an extensive sphere of female education, an opportunity of introducing female schools having lately occurred at Allahabad.

The *Bethel Society*, lately established in Calcutta for the religious and moral instruction of British and Foreign Seamen, is enlarging its plan. The only houses at present existing for the reception of this class of society are of the most wretched description, where every kind of vice prevails, in a degree which would scarcely be credited in England. The consequences are most deplorable. To remedy this evil, it is proposed by the Society to establish a boarding-house for seamen, in which every thing shall be done to promote comfort and economy, as well as sobriety and order.

The Government have subscribed 500 rupees per mensem towards the Bengal Mariners' and General Widows' Fund, and the Right Hon. the Governor-General has been pleased to become its Patron.

The accounts we have already given of the extensive devastation produced by inundations, both in the upper and lower districts of Bengal, are far from having been overcharged. We are sorry to observe that every newspaper we receive from Calcutta brings fresh intelligence of this distressing nature.

It is reported by some of the native *Ukharis*, that an attempt has been made to assassinate Scindea. The villain failed in his object, and was instantly cut to pieces by Scindea's officers.

We have before us a great variety of other miscellaneous intelligence from the chief Presidency, but we are obliged to defer its insertion to a future number.

MADRAS.—Our readers will perceive from foregoing pages, that we have received intelligence from this Presidency to the middle of October.

Sir Thos. Munro has requested permission to return to England.

The papers contain nothing else in the way of incident or anecdote that is sufficiently important to demand insertion in our present number.

BOMBAY.—An affair of some consequence occurred in the Recorder's Court in the beginning of October last. Messrs. Norton (Advocate-General), Irwin Parry,

Le Messurier, and Cleland appear to have been dissatisfied with certain rules observed by the Court, and accordingly stated their objections in a joint memorial. This act was regarded by the Recorder as an insult to the Court, and an assumption on the part of the bar of a privilege to which it had no title. His Lordship also pronounced the memorial itself to be libellous. By the sentence of the Court, the five barristers above-named were suspended from their situations for six months; and, in the interim, the attorneys are to practise as barristers as well as in their more appropriate branch of the profession.

We are sorry in being obliged to record the dismissal of Lieut. Thos. Say, 2d bat. 5th regt. N.I., from the service of the Hon. Company, for insubordination.

PENANG AND SINGAPORE.—We have received various intelligence relating to agriculture, commerce, and other measures of general improvement, the particulars of which we are unable to insert.

The prospectus of the Literary Society lately established at Singapore, shall be given in our next number.

CHINA.—It appears by the late arrivals from China, that the affair of the Topaze is not considered by the Viceroy as finally adjusted, two men being still demanded for execution. The trade, however, is allowed to proceed for the present on the payment of certain *douceurs*. How long this system shall continue depends probably upon the wisdom and firmness of our authorities at Canton.

Dr. Morrison, the celebrated Chinese lexicographer, has arrived in England on board the *Waterloo*.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Caffres have again been committing depredations in our new settlements. They were attacked, however, in the beginning of December, by a body of 200 mounted burghers, under the command of Major Somerset, and received a severe chastisement. A great portion of the stolen property was recovered. It may reasonably be hoped, that the lesson which has been given to these depredators will ensure tranquillity for some time to come.

Home Intelligence.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Feb. 25. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. Haviside was sworn into the command of the ship *Thames*.

28. A Court of Directors was held, when the ship *Thames*, taken up for China direct, was thus timed, *viz.* to be afloat the 28th Feb., sail to Gravesend 14th March, stay there thirty days, and be in Downs 18th April. The *Astell* was consigned to Bengal direct.

March 1. The despatches for St. Helena, Bombay, and China, by the ship *London*, were closed, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

2. The despatches were closed, and delivered to the Pursers of the following ships, *viz.* *Marquess Camden*, *Larkins*, for Bombay and China; and *Lady Melville*, *Clifford*, for Madras and China.

17. The despatches for Madras and China, by the ship *William Fairlie*, Capt. Kennard Smith, were closed, and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

23. A ballot was taken for the election of a Director, in the room of Sir Thomas Reid, Bart., deceased. At six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on John Petty Muspratt, Esq.

The numbers were :

For Mr. Muspratt 752

Mr. Tucker 684

Sir R. T. Farquhar . . . 398

24. A Court of Directors was held, when Mr. Muspratt took the usual oath, and his seat as a Director.

APPOINTMENTS.

Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Murray, G.C.B., to be Lieut.-General of the Ordnance.

H. Newman, Esq. to be His Majesty's Consul for the States of North and South Carolina; to reside at Charleston.

The Rev. Hobbs Scott to be Archdeacon of Australasia.

Robert Fullarton, Esq. to be Governor of Prince of Wales' Island.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross is appointed to the Staff of the Ionian States, in the room of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Fred. Adam, now Lord High Commissioner.

Capt. W. Forrest, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service (Inspector of Military Stores), to be Major, by Brevet, in the East-Indies only.

Admiral Sir James Saumarez to be Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth, in the room of the Hon. Sir Alex. Cochrane.

MISCELLANEOUS.

An *Oriental Club* has just been established in London, of which the Duke of

Wellington is President, and upwards of forty individuals of rank and talent connected with our Eastern empire are appointed a committee. The following is the prospectus.

Prospectus.

The *Oriental club* will be established at a house in a convenient situation.

The utmost economy will be observed in the whole establishment, and the subscription for its foundation and support shall not exceed fifteen pounds entrance, and six pounds per annum.

There will be a commodious reading room, with newspapers and periodical publications, and it will be a particular object to have those from every quarter of the East up to the latest dates. A library will be gradually formed, chiefly of works on Oriental subjects.

The coffee-room of the club will be established on the most economical principles, similar to those of the United Service and Union.

There will be occasional house dinners.

The qualifications for members of this club are, having been resident or employed in the public service of His Majesty, or the East-India Company, in any part of the East—belonging to the Royal Asiatic Society—being officially connected with the administration of our Eastern Governments abroad or at home.

The objects of the establishment are—

First : to give to persons who have been long resident abroad, the means of entering, on their return, into a society where they will not only associate daily with those they have before known, but have an opportunity of forming acquaintance and connexions in their own country. *Secondly* : to give to those who have resided or served abroad, the easy means of meeting old friends, and of keeping up their knowledge of the actual state of our Eastern Empire, by personal intercourse and friendship with those recently returned from scenes in which they have once acted. *Thirdly* : giving to all persons who are solicitous of information, regarding the past and present condition of the East, to those who are officially connected with our Governments abroad, and to all persons who are desirous of improving their knowledge and strengthening their personal ties with that quarter, additional means of accomplishing these ends.

The British empire in the East is now so extensive, and the persons connected with it so numerous, that the establishment of an institution where they may meet on a footing of social intercourse, seems particularly desirable. It is the chief object of the *Oriental club* to promote that in-

tercourse, and to maintain and improve the principle so happily established by the formation of the Royal Asiatic Society, of associating as much as possible those who have resided or served in the East, with persons who, from any cause, take an interest in that quarter of the globe.

That the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Bengal, Madras, Bombay, India, and China clubs, be invited to join the Oriental club as original members.

That all persons who have served the King, or Company in the East, who have resided or travelled, or whose official situations connect them with that quarter of the globe, be considered eligible to become members.

That the committee have the power of electing any candidate as an original member, who may be eligible as above, until the number of four hundred shall be completed, such candidate being recommended by three of the present committee, one on personal knowledge.

That as soon as the names of four hundred members shall have been enrolled, a general meeting be called to arrange the permanent establishment of the club.

It is at present intended that the number of members shall not exceed six hundred.

A general meeting of this club is called for the 5th April, in consequence of the number of names already enrolled. Our *Indiqu* readers will be glad to learn, that a Resolution has passed the Committee allowing them eighteen months to give in their names as original members, subject to no other expense (besides the payment of their entrance of fifteen pounds), until their arrival in England.

A Treaty is in progress with the Netherlands Government by which, among other arrangements, the Settlement of Bencoolen is to be ceded in perpetuity by us, in return for a relinquishment of all claims upon the Island of Singapore, and the cession of the town of Malacca, and all the Dutch possessions on the Continent of India.

It is stated in a Bombay Courier of Nov. 1, that Sir T. S. Raffles is on his voyage home, on account of ill health.

Certain equitable modifications have been made in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plan respecting the silk trade. Foreign silk manufactures are not to be introduced for two years, and then at a duty of thirty per cent. Drawbacks also are allowed upon all raw silks introduced since a specified period, whether now in a manufactured state or otherwise. If ma-

nufactured, however, the pieces must be uncut.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Oct. 11, 1823.

Government Securities.

Remittable 35 0 to 55 8 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable 11 8 to 12 0 ditto.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Private Bills 3 0 per cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange 2 4 ditto.
Interest on Loans, open date 4 0 ditto.
Do. 2 months certain 3 8 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 56 to 58 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sic. Rupee—to Buy, is. 10½d. to is. 11d.—to Sell, is. 11d. to is. 11½d.

On Bombay, 30 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 92 per 100 Bom. Rupees.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 to 98 per 100 Madras Rupees.

Madras, Oct. 17, 1823.

Exchange.

On England, at 6 months' sight, is. 8d. per Madras Rupee.

On Bengal, at 30 days' sight, 95 to 98 Sicca Rupees, per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 33½ per cent. premium.
Unremittable, nominal. . 12 ditto.

Bombay, Nov. 1, 1823.

Exchange.

On London, at 3 months' sight, is. 8d. per Rupee

Do. at 6 months' sight, is. 8½d. ditto.

Company's Paper.

Remittable 140 Bom. Rs. per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable. . 118 per ditto.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

March 3. At Liverpool, London, Brown, from Bengal 25th Oct.

10. At ditto, Bridget, Leslie, from do.

14. At Gravesend, Regalia, Collins, from N. S. Wales and V. D. Land.

16. At ditto, Lusitania, Langdon, from ditto.

17. At ditto, Norfolk, Greig, from Bengal 11th Oct.

18. At ditto, Morley, Halliday, from Bengal 15th Sept.; and Ann and Amelia, Short, from Bengal 3d Oct., and Madras 19th Oct.

23. At ditto, Bombay, Hine, from China 22d Nov.; and Waterloo, Alsager, from ditto 3d Dec.

24. At ditto, Kent, Cobb, and General Kyd, Nairne, from China 2d Dec.

— Off Dover, Royal George, Biden, from China 3d Dec.

— Off Plymouth, Kains, Cunningham, from Madras 27th Sept.

25. Off Brighton, Ogle Castle, Brown, from Bengal 4th Nov.

— At Plymouth, Layton, Miller, from Bombay 30th Oct.

Departures.

Feb. 26. From Deal, *Earl Balcarras*, Cameron, and *Canning*, Head, for Bengal and China; and *Dunira*, Hamilton, for Bombay and China.

March 1. From Gravesend, *Marquess Camden*, Larkins, for Bombay and China.

6. From ditto, *Joseph*, Christophine, for Batavia and Singapore.

9. From ditto, *William Fairlie*, Smith, for Madras and China.

10. From Deal, *London*, Sotheby, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China.

— From Portsmouth, *General Palmer*, Truscott, for Madras.

11. From Gravesend, *Eliza*, Faith, for Bombay.

13. From Deal, *Lady Melville*, Clifford, for Madras and China.

14. From Portsmouth, *William Money*, Jackson, for Madras and Bengal; and *Lang*, Lusk, for Van Dieman's Land.

19. From Gravesend, *Countess of Harcourt*, Bunn, for V. D. Land and N. S. Wales.

21. From ditto, *Phenix*, White, for do.

23. From Portsmouth, *Larkins*, Wilkinson, for Madras and Bengal.

— From Deal, *Catherine*, M'Intosh, for Madras and Bengal.

Passengers from India, &c.

Per Regalia, from New South Wales: Messrs. John Raine, John Rickards, and Henry Danvers.

Per Lusitania, from ditto; Mr. Bunstall and family, and Capt. Purcell.

Per Ann and Amelia, from Madras: Mrs. Reid; Mr. R. C. Cole, surgeon; Capt. Fenwick; Mr. Reid; Capt. W. H. Goddard; Master S. Steward, and two native servants.

Per Morley, from Bengal: Capt. Cortland and Lieut. Stewart, 16th Lancers; Lieut. Butcher, 11th Drags.; and Lieut. M'Dougall, 59th Foot.

Per Waterloo, from China: the Rev. Dr. Morrison, and his Chinese servant; Dr. Gillman, of the Medical Board, Calcutta, and servant; and several privates of the St. Helena Infantry.

Per Bombay, from China: The Countess de Boccarmi and three children; Robert C. Morris, Esq. from Batavia; Mrs. Morris and child; Mr. David Fraser, from Batavia; Mr. Ellinckhuysen; four servants.

Per General Kyd, from China: John Gordon Deedes, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, and Mr. Richard W. Dickson, late 3d mate of H. C. ship Prince Regent.

Per Kent, from China: Brev.-Maj. Eldard, H. M. 65th regt.

Per Royal George, from China: Mr. Spankie, late Adv.-General, from Bengal; Mrs. Spankie and six children; Lieut. Williams, H. M. 44th regt.; Mrs. Berry and child, and Rev. H. Harding, chaplain,

from Macao; and Mr. James Buttivant, from China.

Per Kains, from Madras: Mrs. Boham, Mrs. F. Hall; Mr. W. Boham, surgeon; Capt. F. Hibgame; Lieuts. T. P. Lang, H. M. 13th Dragoons, E. Dobbin, W. Bremmer, G. Williams, H. J. Kenney; Ens. J. C. Hawes; Mr. S. Core; two Misses and Master Stratton, and two Masters Atkinson.

Passengers to India.

Per Thames, lately sailed for Ceylon: Major and Mrs. Smith, and six children; Mr. Matthew Boyd, jun.; Mr. Shipton; Mr. Bailey; two Missionaries from the Wesleyan Society; ten Officers of H. M. 16th and 45th regts., and 70 men.

Per Marquis Camden, for Bombay and China: Capts. Ruddock and De Shamp; Mr. Taylor.

Per William Fairlie, for Madras and China: Hon. Mrs. and two Misses Murray; Mrs. Chamier; Lieut., Mrs., and Miss Gardner; Capt. and Mrs. Jourdon; Lieut. and Mrs. Dyer; 13 Officers; three Cadets; one Assist. Surg.; 327 rank and file; 40 women, and 60 children.

Per Eliza, for Bombay: Messrs. Graham and Jones, cadets.

Per Lady Melville, for Madras and China: James Taylor, Esq. sen., merchant; Lieut.-Col. Boardman, H. C. S.; Miss Boardman; Lieut.-Col. Wahall, H.C.S., and Mrs. Wahall; Capt. Coyle, H.C.S.; Capt. Symes, H.C.S., and Mrs. Symes; Lieut. Kingston, H.C.S.; J. Prinsep, Esq.; Lieut. Bennett, 1st Royals; Lieut. MacLeod, H.M. 89th regt.; Ensigns Fraser and Taylor, H.M. 46th regt.; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Allen; Rev. Mr. Holliwel; Misses Eliza and Mary Thompson; Misses Compton, and Chaters; Mr. Birle, surgeon; Mr. Hewitt, surgeon, H.M. 46th regt.; Messrs. Dumerque and Crawford, writers; Messrs. Ashton, Beau, White, Mackenzie, Hunter, Forbes, Pritchard, Cross, Roberts, Atkinson, Prescott, and Pocock, cadets; Messrs. Wren, Stephenson, Macintosh, and Clements; 275 troops.

Per William Money, for Madras and Bengal: Miss Nairns; Miss Becketts; Capt. and Mrs. Mallardaine; Capt. and Mrs. Senior; Rev. H. I. Fisher; Messrs. Beeton, Taylor, Reddill, Coats, Gaiskill, O'Brian, Savage, Wilson, Maxwell, H. Jackson, Lintell, Harroll, G. Tylee, Drought, Tutin, Robertson, Hunt, Manson, Harris, Powys, Wellbank, Nicholson, Pritchard, and Grove; Majors Bell and Hopkinson.

Per Larkins, for Madras and Bengal: Mr. Pearson, Advocate General; Mrs. Pearson; three young ladies, friends of ditto; Mrs. Yeld; Miss Jeffries; Miss Caseneuf; Dr. O'Flaherty, H.M. 46th regt.; Mrs. and three Misses O'Flaherty; Mr. Robertson C.S.; Capt. Woodruff;

Messrs. Abbott, Milner, Brady, Huish, Matthews, and Kingston, cadets.

Ships spoken with.

Cambrian, London to Bombay, 12th Oct.—Waterloo, Studd, London to Bombay, 1st Nov., lat. 4. 20. N.—Perseverance, Genoa to Sumatra, 5th Jan.—Ganges, Ford, London to Madras and Bengal, 4th Dec., lat. 2. 46. N., long. 25. 11. W.—Hibernia, Gillies, London to Van Diemen's Land, 2d Jan., lat. 26. S. long. 29. W.—Heroine, Ostler, London to New South Wales, 2d Jan., lat. 18. 8. S., long. 26. W.—Barkworth, Cotgrave, London to Bombay, 3d Jan., lat. 14. 20. S., long. 28. W.—Bengal Merchant, Brown, London to Madras and Bengal, 3d Jan., lat. 23. 50. S., long. 30. W.—Albion, Swainson, Liverpool to Bengal, 22d Oct., lat. 8. 20. N., long. 90. E.—Cadmus, Talbot, Bengal to London, 20th Nov., lat. 12. S.—Doris, Roberts, Liverpool to Singapore, 3d Nov., in Straits of Banca.—Jamima, Watt, Singapore to Cowes, 14th Dec., in Straits of Sunda.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The brig General de Kock, belonging to Messrs. Thornton and West, on her passage from Batavia to Samarang, with a valuable cargo of English goods, &c., was taken by Malay pirates off Indramago Point, on or about the 28th of October, and the captain and mate, after receiving several severe wounds, jumped overboard; the captain was picked up the following day, clinging to a fish stake, by a coasting vessel, which arrived at Batavia on the 2d of Nov. Mr. Thornton, supercargo, was kept on board by the piratical crew, who demanded a ransom for him of a few chests of opium and 10,000 dollars. His friends had sent from Batavia, and hopes were entertained of saving him from those marauders.

The Straits of Java have been long infested by these pirates. The day before the General de Kock was taken, a Dutch ship was attacked by twelve Malay prows, who beat them off after three hours' hard fighting.

The H. C.'s ship Farquharson arrived at the Cape on the 28th January from China. On the 20th Jan. she fell in with the Thalia, Munro, from Batavia, in distress for want of men; took her in tow off Algoa Bay, but was obliged to cast her off from stress of weather, with five men belonging to the Farquharson on board.

The Brailford, Spring, from Bombay, was to sail from the Cape of Good Hope for London about the 15th Feb.

The Mary Ann, Capt. C. Cowes, was taken up by the Indian Government in Sept. last, to try the experiment of riding out the approaching N. E. Monsoon, at Blackwood's Harbour, on the Coromandel Coast, in the shore of the Arnegan Shoal.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 29. At Watlingbury, Kent, the lady of Capt. Adamson, Hon. East-India Company's service, of a daughter.

March 11. At Westbourne-Green, Mrs. William Evans, of a still-born child.

22. At Norton Cottage, Tenby, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Elliot Voyle, of the Bengal Army, of a son.

23. At Farnham, Surrey, the lady of Capt. A. Brown, of the ship Bengal Merchant, of a daughter.

28. In Red-Lion Square, Mrs. J. L. Cox, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 23. At Forres, Capt. Falconer, of the Bombay army, to Eliza, second daughter of Mr. John Macdonell, and grand-daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lewis Gordon, of Elgin, N. B.

— Philip Pitt Nind, Esq., of the 3d Bengal Light Cavalry, to Caroline, fifth daughter of the late W. Davis, Esq., of Winterbourne Abbey, Dorset.

March 1. R. Nelson, Esq., of the Madras C. S., to Margaret, eldest daughter of J. Harrison, Esq., of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

4. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, W. H. Sykes, Esq., Captain in the Bombay Army, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Wm. Hay, Esq., of Russel Square.

20. At Mary-le-bone New Church, Sir C. R. Blunt, Bart., of Heathfield Park, Sussex, to Mrs. A'hmuty, of Hereford-street, widow of R. A'hmuty, Esq., late of the Hon. Company's Bengal Civ. Serv.

DEATHS.

Jan. 10. While employed in surveying the river Gambia, Mr. Bowditch, the African traveller.

28. At St. Helena, Mary Penelope, wife of Capt. Torbett, aged 27 years and 7 months.

Feb. 6. In the Colonial Gaol at Demarara, Mr. J. Smith, missionary.

17. At Tours, aged 18, Arthur, eldest son of the late F. J. Jackson, Esq.

18. At Teignmouth, Devon, T. Watham, Esq., late of Bengal.

20. At Worcester, G. Woodyatt, M.D., in his 60th year.

— At Lucerne, C. E. Portesne, Esq.

21. At Belfast, the Rev. R. Acheson.

— At Edinburgh, Capt. E. Hibbert, a Commander in the Navy, in his 27th year.

22. At Blakeney, the Rev. R. T. Gough, uncle of Lord Calthorpe, in his 73d year.

— The infant daughter of D. Maclean, Esq., of Brunswick-square.

23. At Treleven, Cornwall, aged 85, the Rev. P. Lyne, D.D.

23. Mrs. Atkinson, relict of the late Rev. J. Atkinson, of Epsom, aged 47.
— At Stratford-green, Essex, J. Dowson, Esq., in his 78th year.
24. At Ropley Cottage, near Alresford, Ann, wife of Capt. the Hon. Robert Rodney, R.N.
— At Hastings, Lieut. F. T. Jeffreys, R.N., second son of Rev. J. Jeffreys, of Barnes, Surrey.
25. The Rev. Talbot Keene, M.A., Vicar of Brigstock cum Stanian, county of Northampton, aged 89.
27. At Cliffe, in Kent, Jacob Harvey, Esq., in his 63d year.
— In Grosvenor-square, the infant son of the Rt. Hon. Lord Petre.
- At Evercreech, Somerset, the Rev. J. Jenkyns, Prebendary of Wells, and Rector of Rosmonden, Kent, in his 71st year.
— At Poole, aged 29, the Rev. Samuel Clark, Perpetual Curate of Bentley, Surrey.
- Mich. Wogan Browne, of the county of Kildare, Esq., Lieut.-Gen. in the Saxon service, and late Aid-de-Camp to his Majesty the King of Saxony.
28. At Carrick-on-Suir, Pierce O'Donnell, Esq., aged 85.
29. At Stoke College, near Clare, Lieut.-Gen. T. F. H. Elwes.
— At Chiselhurst, Sir T. Reid, Bart., a Director of the Hon. East-India Company, aged 61.
- At Belton House, Lincolnshire, the infant daughter of the Earl and Countess Brownlow.
- March 3. In Clifford-street, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Wood, K.C.B., of the Hon. East-India Company's Bengal Army.
— At Hallford, Sarah, widow of the late Robert Douglas, Esq., of Mains.
28. At Bylock's Hall, Enfield, J. F. Mesturas, Esq., aged 86.
3. At Solihull, near Birmingham, Mrs. Davies, wife of Capt. H. T. Davies, R.N.
— In Great Quebec-street, Montagu-square, the Rev. Dr. Alex. Hewat, late of Charleston, aged 86.
- At Bath, Catherine Judith Fountayne, of Papplewick, county of Nottingham, youngest daughter of the Very Rev. John Fountayne, D.D., formerly Dean of York.
4. In Dean street, Sir Thomas Bell.
5. At Limehouse, Mrs. Rudge, relict of the late James Rudge, Esq., aged 75.
— At his residence, St. James's-square, the Marquis of Tichfield, son of the Duke of Portland.
6. At Willersey, Gloucestershire, the Rev. George Williams, aged 34.
— In Gloucester-place, Master John Wade, third son of the Rev. M. Wade, late Senior Chaplain at Bombay.
— At sea, on board the H.C. ship Kent, Mr. John Ranney, Purser of the ship Hythe.
7. Mrs. Browne, wife of John Browne, Esq., formerly of Lothbury.
— At the house of her father, Beaumont-street, Liverpool, Miss Elizabeth Swire.
— At Portsmouth, Lieut. John Shaw, 34th regt.
— At Bath, in her 86th year, Lady Catherine D'Arcy, wife of Lieut. Col. D'Arcy, of the Royal Artillery, daughter of the late Earl Delawarr.
8. At Southampton, aged 76 years, the Rev. Hugh Hill, D.D.
9. At Southampton, in his 48th year, the Right Hon. Lord Edward O'Brien.
10. At Dunmow, Lord Viscount Maynard, in his 72d year.
12. At Tunbridge, Kent, in his 89th year, Wm. C. Sloper, Esq., formerly of the Coldstream Guards.
13. J. Bartlet, Esq., aged 83, formerly Commander in the service of the Hon. East-India Company.
— At Clifton, Bristol, Mrs. Sophia Lee, distinguished in the literary world by the comedy of "The Chapter of Accidents," "Canterbury Tales," &c.
14. C. Robinson, late Midshipman on board H.M. ship Tribune, and son of Capt. G. Robinson, R.N., aged 17.
— At Edinburgh, Miss Louisa Hope, daughter of the late Commissioner Charles Hope, R.N.
15. Lieut. James Reid, R.N., eldest son of Sir John Reid, Bart.
17. At Richmond, Mary, eldest daughter of Arthur Saunders, Esq., late of the 12th Light Dragoons.
21. In Upper Gower-street, William Clay, Esq., in his 76th year.
— In Wimpole-street, Maria Theresa, wife of Alex. Nowell, Esq.
- At Streatham Park, in his 55th year, Thos. Harrison, Esq., F.R.S.
- At Paris, Miss Berkeley, daughter of Robt. Berkeley, Esq., of Spetchley, Worcestershire.
- At Southampton, Mrs. General Evans.
22. At Clapham Common, Battersea, Hannah, the wife of Mr. Alderman Scholey.
- At Bath, Elizabeth, relict of Peter Torquand, Esq.
- At Somer's Town, Mrs. Heron, in her 86th year.
- At Chiswick, aged 69, Mrs. Sieb, wife of John Sieb, Esq.
- At Bath, Lieut.-Col. Hill, Royal Marines, aged 90 years.
23. The widow of John Hall, late Commander of the Worcester East-Indiaman, aged 73.
— In the 78th year of his age, James Gurry, Esq., of Bushy, Herts.
24. Sir Thomas Plumer, Master of the Rolls.
— At Herts, in his 69th year, William Ely, Esq.

25. At Beaconsfield, Bucks, Harry Baker, Esq., in his 76th year.

26. George, the sixth son of Andrew Loughnan, Esq., of Bedford square, aged 7 years.

Lately, At Connaught-place, Sophia Matilda, youngest daughter of Sir Robert Wigram, aged 2 years.

— The Rev. Dr. Ford, late Ordinary of Newgate.

— At Chelsea, Robert Hall, M.D., late Surgeon to the Forces.

— At Poole, aged 77, John Slade, Esq.

— At Edinburgh, Major-General Wm. George Dacres, of Devonshire.

— At Aberdeen, James Moir, aged 101.

— At the Bay of Baluxi, Mississippi, Carly Lafontaine, aged 137 years.

— On his passage to the East-Indies, Alfred, youngest son of the Rev. John Faithfull, of Watfield, Berks.

— At Berlin, Count de Tanenzien, a General of Infantry in the Prussian army.

Lately, At Munich, Prince Eugene Beauharnois.

— At Rome, the Cardinal Gonsalvi.

— At the Cape of Good Hope, Peter Cherry, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

— At the same place, Lieut. F. Mackinnon, 1st bat. Madras Pioneers.

— In the Channel, Capt. Peter M'Pherson, of the ship Speke, arrived from the Mauritius.

LONDON MARKETS.

Friday, March 26, 1824.

COTTON.—This week the inquiry for Cotton has been general; good Bengals continue in request for the country, and at present are rather scarce.

TEA.—The Tea trade has become heavy, on account of the arrivals and the renewal of the intercourse with the Chinese at Canton.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Ships' Names.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Bengal.	McLush	450 S. Marjoribanks & Co.	George W. Cole.	City Canal	{ S. Marjoribanks and Co., King's Arms Yard.
	Resource	500 Bernard Fenn . . .	Bernard Fenn . . .	City Canal	{ Low & Brothers, Mark-lane.
	Lord Anchester . . .	600 Johnson & Mauburn .	Robert Lucas . . .	City Canal	{ J. S. Brinley, Richm-lane.
	Gulconda	85 H. Cary Road . . .	James L. Edwards .	E.I. Docks	{ Assurance & Thornhill, Lime-st.
	Lyons	700 H. Cary Road . . .	Samuel Owen . . .	E.I. Docks	{ Buckles & Co., Mark-lane.
	Early Reiger	650 H. Cary Road . . .	James Coxwell . . .	E.I. Docks	{ E. Read, Richm-st., Lime-st.
	D. Col. Scott	800 Mungo Gilmore & Co.	Robert Thornhill . .	E.I. Docks	{ J. & T. Dawson, Billiter-sq.
	Conradall	750 Charles Gordon . .	T. W. Alliman . . .	E.I. Docks	{ Whistler & Horsley.
	Pyramus	800 Palmer, Wilson, & Co.	George Bunyon . .	E.I. Docks	{ Holton & Kelliam, Lime-st.
		500 Smalls and Lane . .	John Brodie . . .	City Canal	{ John Barber, Lendenhall-st.
		650 Huddart and Co. . .	Thomas Davey . . .	City Canal	{ John Pirie and Co. Free man's-court, Henry Barber.
		600 John Thacker . . .	John Thacker . . .	City Canal	{ Snails and Lane.
		600 Taylor & Green . .	Thomas Green . . .	E.I. Docks	{ John Pirie & Co.
		500 William Tudell . .	William Meade . . .	City Canal	{ Isbister and Horsley, Pla.
		300 Henry Simpson . .	Henry Simpson . . .	City Canal	{ W. Abercrombie, Bucklan-
		900 John L. Heathorn .	John L. Heathorn . .	City Canal	{ Edmund Read.
		400 William Tudell & Co.	James Loph . . .	City Canal	{ John Lyney, Jan.
		450 John Barry . . .	Edward Thacker . .	City Canal	{ J. Chapman & Co.
		370 H. Barrick and Co.	George Wray . . .	City Canal	{ John S. Brinley.
		950 James Stuart . . .	Thomas Stuart . . .	City Canal	{ Capt. Heathorn, Lothbury
		500 Johnson and Mauburn	John Gransmore . .	City Canal	{ John Lyney, Jan.
		300 John Easterly . . .	William Rixon . . .	City Canal	{ Buckles & Co.
		320 Stamford & Golding	Thomas Watson . . .	City Canal	{ Capt. Stuart, Catherine
		267 William Crozier . .	John Findlay . . .	City Canal	{ court, Tower-hall.
		250 John Findlay . . .	John Forman . . .	City Canal	{ Edmund Read.
		300 John Forman . . .	Wm. Wilson . . .	City Canal	{ Edmund Read.
		400 Wm. Wilson, Sen.	Joseph Blyth . . .	City Canal	{ William Abercrombie.
		400 Buckles & Co. . .	Robert Carr . . .	City Canal	{ L. Swann, Nag's Head-st.
		300 Robert Carr . . .	M. Procter . . .	City Canal	{ John Pirie & Co.
		400 Edward Hildy . . .	Francis Dixon . . .	City Canal	{ Augustus Boyson, Cushion-
		350 John Blackett . . .	John Milbank . . .	City Canal	{ court, Broad-street.
		550 Abel Chapman . . .	John Milbank . . .	City Canal	{ John Pirie and Co.
				City Canal	{ Buckles & Co.
				City Canal	{ Edward Rule, Lime-street.
				City Canal	{ John Pirie and Co.
				City Canal	{ J. Lyney, Jan.
				City Canal	{ John Chapman and Co.
				City Canal	{ March, 1824.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	6	10	0	4	6	Sul Ammoniac.....cwt.	4	10	0	to	4	15	0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.								Senna.....lb.	0	0	3	—	0	2	6
— Cheribon.....cwt.								Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	15	0
— Sumatra.....cwt.								— Bengal.....cwt.	1	7	0	—	1	10	0
— Bourbon.....cwt.								— China.....cwt.	2	5	0	—	2	10	0
— Mocha.....cwt.								Zedoary.....cwt.							
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	6	0	0
— Madras.....cwt.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	— Blue.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	6	10	0
— Bengal.....cwt.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	Indigo, Blue.....lb.							
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0	0	9	—	0	1	2	— Purple and Violet.....cwt.	0	9	3	—	0	9	9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Fine Violet.....cwt.							
— Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	11	0	0	—	25	0	0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	8	6	—	0	9	3
— Anniseeds, Star.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	3	0	0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0	8	0	—	0	8	6
— Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2	2	0	—	2	12	0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0	8	3	—	0	9	3
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	2	2	0	—	2	12	0	— Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.							
— Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	8	0	0	—	8	10	0	— Consuming qualities.....cwt.	0	5	6	—	0	7	9
— Cardomoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	6	—	0	3	3	— Madras Fine and Good.....cwt.	0	11	0	—	0	15	0
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0	0	9	—	0	1	1	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	14	0	0
— Cassia Buds.....cwt.	16	10	0	—	17	0	0	Safflower.....cwt.	0	16	0	—	1	4	0
— fignea.....cwt.	7	11	0	—	7	17	0	Sago.....cwt.	1	6	0	—	1	0	0
— Castor O.....cwt.	0	0	8	—	0	2	0	Saltetre, Refined.....cwt.	1	6	0	—	1	0	0
— China Root.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	2	0	0	Silk, Bengalskein.....lb.							
— Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	2	15	0	— Novi.....cwt.							
— Columbo Root.....cwt.								— Ditto White.....cwt.							
— Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	7	0	0	—	26	0	0	— China.....cwt.							
— Guai Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	4	10	0	—	6	0	0	— Orgazmine.....cwt.							
— Arabic.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	5	0	0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0	4	6	—	0	6	8
— Assafoetida.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	— Cloves.....cwt.	0	3	9	—			
— Benjamin.....cwt.	42	0	0	—	50	0	0	— Mace.....cwt.	0	4	10	—	0	5	0
— Annis.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	10	0	0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	3	5	—	0	3	6
— Galbanum.....cwt.								— Ginger.....cwt.	1	5	0	—			
— Gambogium.....cwt.	12	0	0	—	15	0	0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0	1	3	—			
— Myrrh.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	18	0	0	— White.....cwt.	1	6	0	—	1	9	0
— Oilbaum.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	4	10	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	1	16	0
— Lac Lake.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0	— White.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	3	0
— Dye.....cwt.	0	3	0	—	0	5	6	— Brown.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1	3	0
— Shell, Black.....cwt.	3	10	0	—	5	19	0	— Manilla and Java.....lb.	0	10	0	—	1	1	0
— Shivered.....cwt.	3	10	0	—	5	19	0	— Bohea.....cwt.	0	2	5	—			
— Stick.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	10	0	— Congou.....cwt.	0	2	7	—			
— Musk, China.....cwt.	0	6	0	—	0	14	0	— Sonchong.....cwt.	0	3	9	—	0	3	10
— Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	15	0	—	1	4	0	— Sanchong.....cwt.	0	3	9	—	0	3	10
— Oil Cassia.....cwt.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	— Campoi.....cwt.	0	3	7	—	0	3	10
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0	12	0	—	0	9	0	— Twankay.....cwt.	0	3	7	—	0	3	10
— Cloves.....cwt.								— Pekoe.....cwt.							
— Mace.....cwt.	0	1	0	—				— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	3	9	—	0	4	7
— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	2	0	—	0	2	6	— Hyson.....cwt.	0	3	9	—	0	4	7
— Opium.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	5	3	— Gunpowder.....cwt.	1	12	0	—	2	5	0
— Rhubarb.....cwt.	0	1	0	—	0	5	3	— Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	9	0	0	—	9	0	0
								— Wood, Saunders Red.....cwt.	9	0	0	—	9	0	0

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 21 April—Prompt 9 July.

Company's and Licensed—Indigo.

For Sale 5 May—Prompt 30 July.

Private-Trade — Bandannoes — Clintz — Nankens — Madras Handkerchiefs — Ventapollam Handkerchiefs — Shawls — Silk Piece Goods — Corals — Lustrings.

For Sale 10 May—Prompt 6 August.

Company's. — Cinnamon — Mace — Nutmegs — Saltpetre — Black and White Pepper.

The Court of Directors have given Notice, that, at the desire of the Principal Importers and Buyers of Indian Piece Goods, they have rescinded their regulation appointing Sales of Private-Trade Piece Goods about the first days of

February, May, August, and November; and that the future Sales will be held only at the quarterly times appointed for the Company's Goods, which will hereafter comprize, jointly, the Goods of the Company with those in Private-Trade. The first Sale under this Regulation will take place on the 9th June next.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Bombay, General Kyd, Royal George, and Waterloo*, from Bombay.

Company's—Tea—Raw Silk.

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankens — Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Tortoiseshell—Elephant's Teeth—Coral—Dragon's Blood—Bamboo Canes—Floor Mats—Madeira and Sherry Wine.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of February to the 25th of March 1824.

1824.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuit.	3 1/2 p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Utio Annuit.	Cannum.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuit.	New Ditto.	3 p. Cent. India Bonds.	3 p. per Dy. Exchequer Brits.	Consol. for Account.	Lottery Tickets.	1824.
Feb. 26	238 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	106 1/2	22 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	277 2/8	—	—	—	77 80p	42 45p	91 1/2	—	Feb. 26
27	237 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	102 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	3 1/2	9 1/2	—	—	278	104 1/2	—	—	79p	42 45p	92 1/2	21	Feb. 27
28	238 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	102 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	279 280	105 1/2	—	—	69 77p	38 44p	92 1/2	11	Feb. 28
Mar. 1	239 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	102 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	278 1/2	105 1/2	93 1/2	—	69 77p	37 40p	95 1/2	—	Mar. 1
2	239 1/2	94 1/2	93 1/2	102 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	280 1/2	106 1/2	—	—	71 73p	38 43p	93 1/2	—	Mar. 2
3	—	94 1/2	94 1/2	102 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	280 1/2	106 1/2	—	—	71 73p	44 46p	94 1/2	—	Mar. 3
4	—	—	—	102 1/2	107 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	71 73p	45 47p	94 1/2	—	Mar. 4
5	—	—	—	—	107 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	47 50p	94 1/2	—	Mar. 5
6	—	—	—	—	108 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	78p	51 54p	93 1/2	—	Mar. 6
7	—	—	—	—	107 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	81 82p	54 56p	93 1/2	—	Mar. 7
8	—	—	—	—	107 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	77 80p	52 55p	92 1/2	—	Mar. 8
9	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	76 78p	48 53p	93 1/2	—	Mar. 9
10	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	74 77p	46 49p	93 1/2	—	Mar. 10
11	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	46 49p	92 1/2	—	Mar. 11
12	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	75 77p	48 50p	93 1/2	—	Mar. 12
13	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	48 50p	93 1/2	—	Mar. 13
14	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	80 82p	51 55p	93 1/2	—	Mar. 14
15	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	80 82p	48 51p	93 1/2	—	Mar. 15
16	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	48 51p	93 1/2	—	Mar. 16
17	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	81p	49 52p	94 1/2	—	Mar. 17
18	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	80 82p	48 50p	93 1/2	—	Mar. 18
19	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	80 81p	49 52p	94 1/2	—	Mar. 19
20	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 20
21	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 21
22	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 22
23	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 23
24	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2	—	—	—	—	106 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	Mar. 24

E. EYRON, Stock Broker, Cornhill, and Lombard Street.

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MAY, 1824.

Original Communications,

&c. &c. &c.

THE MAUSOLEUM AND ALTAR-TOMB FOR THE FIRST MARQUESS CORNWALLIS.

MAUSOLEUM.

THE Mausoleum for Marquess Cornwallis, in which is intended to be placed the beautiful monument now sending to India by the Honourable East-India Company (of which lithographic drawings are given in the present publication), and which will hereafter be described, is erected over his remains, on the left banks of the Ganges, a little above the town of *Ghazee-pore*, in the Benares district. It is at a small distance from the river, near the place where that nobleman ended his valuable life, upon a high commanding spot, not likely, from the solid nature of the bank, to be encroached upon by the river. The building is a circular peripetral temple of the Roman Doric order; the stylobate, or basement on which it is placed, is a solid piece of masonry, with deep foundations under the walls of the cell and columns, in the centre of which is an arch over the tomb where the body is laid. The cell, or circular apartment, in the centre of which the monument will be placed, is 24 feet 6 inches in diameter, and 30 feet in height to the cornice; it has two lofty doors opposite one another, and two high square windows on the sides, to give light to the upper part of the cell, like the Temple of Vesta at Tivoli, to which this building has a general resemblance. From immediately above the cornice is thrown a light hemispherical cupola, or dome of brickwork, for interior show, and the walls of the cell are carried up to the whole height of this cupola, which they enclose, forming a cylindrical elevation with a light cornice, to relieve the plainness of which, there are eight counter-sunk pannels, ornamented with sculptured trophies of war; over this is thrown a second more solid dome, with some receding steps, in the manner of the Pantheon at Rome. This superstructure is solely meant for exterior show, and to give a proper elevation to

the building, which purpose it answers perfectly well. The cell is surrounded by a peristyle of twelve columns, at the distance of eight feet, forming an ambilacrum, or walk, round the whole, which is covered by a flat arch thrown from the cell to the entablature of the peristyle; the columns are 3 feet 9 inches in diameter at the base, and 30 feet in height, including the base and capital; the entablature is 7 feet 6 inches in height, and all the proportions of its members, as well as of the columns, are those adopted by Sir William Chambers. The intercolumniation is strictly according to the rule laid down for this order, having in the frieze three exactly square metopes; these, instead of being ornamented with oxes' heads, with festoons of flowers and implements of sacrifice, are sculptured with helmets and warlike instruments, being (like the male character of the order and building) more appropriate to the high military rank and reputation of the great man whose remains were therein deposited. The ascent to the temple is by a single flight of steps opposite the front door, and occupies the whole space between two columns. The building is 57 feet in diameter, and 72 feet in height; the whole has been exceedingly well executed on a hard free-stone from Chunar, which has been proved to be of great durability, and is of a good colour and pleasing effect in buildings. From the commanding situation and considerable magnitude and height of this building, it is a very conspicuous object from the river, which is the great road for all travellers proceeding to or from the upper provinces; and the general report of those who have seen it since it has been completed, is, that it produces a grand and striking effect.

This lasting testimonial to the virtues and public services of the illustrious nobleman and distinguished Governor-General, so well and justly recorded on the elegant and classical monumental altar by Mr. Flaxman, was unanimously voted at a meeting of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta. A considerable sum was subscribed for its erection, but insufficient for the purpose, and it was completed by Government at the expense of the Honourable East-India Company. The design was given by Colonel Alexander Kyd, then holding the office of Chief-Engineer. The construction of the building is of so solid a nature, and of such excellent materials, that it cannot fail of being of long duration, if taken proper care of, and not wantonly injured: to guard against which, the East-India Company are sending out a strong iron railing to surround it.

When the whole is accomplished, this will be without a doubt the most magnificent monument that has ever been erected by Europeans in India to the memory of any individual, public or private; and it certainly does honour to the general feeling in Bengal, from which it originated, as well as to the Governments, both abroad and at home, under whose auspices it has been fostered and brought to a desired completion.

ALTAR-TOMB.

On the front is a basso-relievo of the Marquess's portrait, between the figures of a Brahmin and a Mohammedan, in attitudes expressive of grief. On the back are the arms of the East-India Company, with the figures of a British grenadier on one side of the arms, and a seapoy on the other side. Each basso-relievo is decorated with the lotus and the olive; on the sides of the pedestal are garlands of laurel and oak; above the cornice, a Marquess's coronet on a cushion, which finishes the design. The whole is 12 feet 6 inches high, of statuary marble.

INSCRIPTION.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
CHARLES MARQUESS CORNWALLIS,
KNIGHT OF THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER,
GENERAL IN HIS MAJESTY'S ARMY,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA,
&c. &c. &c.

His first Administration,
Commencing in September 1786 and terminating in October 1793,
Was not less distinguished

By the successful Operations of War,
And by the Forbearance and Moderation
With which he dictated the Terms of Peace,
Than by the Just and Liberal Principles
Which marked his Internal Government.

He regulated the Remuneration of the Servants of the State
On a scale calculated to insure the purity of their Conduct ;
He laid the foundation of a System of Revenue,
Which, while it limited and defined the Claims of Government,
Was intended to confirm Hereditary Rights to the Proprietors,
And to give security to the Cultivators of the Soil.

He framed a System of Judicature,
Which restrained within strict bounds the power of Public Functionaries,
And extended to the Population of India
The effective Protection of Laws,
Adapted to their Usages,
And promulgated in their own Languages.

Invited, in December 1804, to resume the important Station,
He did not hesitate, though in advanced age,
To obey the call of his Country.

During the short term of his last Administration,
He was occupied in forming a plan for the Pacification of India,
Which, having the sanction of his high authority,
Was carried into effect by his Successor.

He died near this spot,
Where his remains are deposited,
On the 5th day of October 1805,
In the 67th year of his age.

This Monument, erected by the British Inhabitants of Calcutta,
Attests their sense of those virtues
Which will live in the remembrance of
Grateful Millions,
Long after this memorial of them shall have mouldered into dust.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The third volume of the History of the Island of Celebes, by its Ex-governor, Mr. R. Blok, which was published at Calcutta in 1817, consists of a report upon the slave-trade of Macassar, prepared by authority of the Dutch Government in the year 1799, and accompanied by some notes of the translator, which are not less valuable than the report itself. As I have reason to believe that this work is but little known in England, and as every piece of authentic information relative to the enslavement of the human species possesses a peculiar interest with the British public, I enclose transcripts of these papers for insertion in your next number. They appear to have been drawn up with candour, although they contain some expressions of that feeling which the subject of them is calculated to excite. Their professed object was to promote the amelioration of the Dutch slave-system, the evils of which they exhibit in very striking colours; but the reporters having received no authority to recommend an entire abolition of the traffic, which was evidently in their opinion the only remedy for those evils, they concluded their report with a recommendation to try again expedients which had already failed, and to endeavour, with however little prospect of success, to commit the future administration of the slave-laws to more energetic and less venal hands. Consequently, it is not to be wondered at, that when the Eastern Islands were subjected to the British power in 1811, the slave-system should have been found existing there in its utmost virulence, and that it should have appeared to the English Government, represented by Sir T. S. Raffles, as presenting the most formidable obstacle to the commercial and agricultural improvement of the colony.

To describe fully the evils of the system of slave-labour, and its concomitant the traffic in slaves, as it existed in the Eastern Islands, and indeed in all the Dutch settlements in India, would occupy too large a portion of your publication at the present moment: I will, therefore, only observe, that from this report, and the notes of the translator, which contain some very interesting facts, and from the various other authorities* that treat of the Dutch establishments in India, I conceive the following view of the more prominent evils of that system may be fairly educed.

It entailed upon the Government the extra expense of a large proportion of their judicial and police establishments, designed exclusively for the regulation of slaves, slave-holders, and slave-traders; which part of their establishments was, nevertheless, the least efficient in its administration of justice, and uniformly productive of most disquiet to the superior authorities.

The powers assumed by *professed slave-dealers* were wholly inconsistent with any well-regulated government; the right which they claimed to hold the persons of men and women in durance, as their alleged *property*, in prisons or *slave-holes*, in their own houses, or on their own estates, without the cognizance or supervision of the magistrate, was a perpetual source of annoyance to the Government, as well as of terror to the peaceable inhabitants; while the wealth and power acquired by the traffickers in slaves enabled them to maintain establishments of *professed slave-thieves*, or man-stealers, who were in every point of view the most pestilent members of the community.

Not less unfriendly to good morals

* Voyage aux Indes Orientales,
Vies des Gouverneurs,
Description Historique du Royaume de Macassar, &c.

and good government, were the laws enacted for the regulation and punishment of slaves. These laws, proceeding upon the principles of intimidation and discouragement only (where depression and fear arising out of the abject mental state of the slaves had nearly attained their utmost limit), were shockingly sanguinary and disgusting; outraging the better feelings of human nature equally with any thing recorded of the proceedings of Englishmen in Africa or the West-Indies. And the execution of the punishments described in these laws could have no other tendency than to engender a barbarous and savage temper in the minds of spectators, and particularly of the rising generation. It is impossible to conceive that a young man, trained to witness with apathy the legal torture and butchery of condemned slaves (which were authorized by the Dutch law), and coming into possession of that almost absolute power over his fellow-creatures which the Dutch slave-system would give him, would do otherwise, from the mere force of habit, than exercise it without sympathy or compassion for the sufferers.

So great appear to have been the innate evils of the Dutch slave-trade, that it proved, as it must ever prove, incurable by any means within the power of man, short of a complete abolition of slavery; because so long as a price is set upon the persons of any of the human race, of whatever complexion, fraud and violence will be found active in pursuit of the unhallowed thrift. This appears to have been the case in the instance before us; in which we learn that heavy penalties, imposed upon the detention and enslavement of free-born persons, and all the legal and expensive formalities contrived, with a view to ascertain, and, if I may be allowed such an expression in such a case, solemnize the transfer of slaves, were unavailing, for the prevention of slave theft, and the protection of the persons and properties of the na-

tives who inhabited the country; which were constantly exposed to as great outrage, alarm, and insecurity, as would have attended a state of public warfare and invasion.

That a system which was so perplexing and annoying both to the governors and governed, in time of peace, should also prove cumbersome and insecure in time of war, is by no means surprising; and such was the fact with respect to the system of slavery in the Eastern Islands. It appears by the trial of Colonel Filz, in the fourth volume of Blok's history, that that unfortunate officer, to whom the defence of Amboyna was entrusted by General Daendels in 1810, ascribed the loss of the colony, among other things, to the entire desertion of the slaves of all descriptions. "The slaves of the Chinese, as well as those belonging to the other inhabitants, had, from the commencement of hostilities, withdrawn from the contest; and the slaves of the Company, except twelve boys or convicts, who were in chains, had also run away." For not having, under such circumstances, defended the colony against an imposing British force, Filz was shot to death at Batavia, with circumstances of cruelty, by the sentence of a court over which Daendels presided; yet Daendels himself, in not more than twelve months from that time, was compelled to lay down his arms and resign the whole Eastern Archipelago, with all its European inhabitants, and *all the Dutch Company's valuable property in slaves* to boot, to a comparatively inferior British force.

Under the government of Sir T. S. Raffles, a general emancipation of the slaves and abolition of the traffic in them took place; but it is rumoured that the restoration of the Dutch authority has been accompanied by at least a partial return to the system of slavery.*

I ought to apologize for having so

* At Malacca a better system has been adopted. Every child of slave parents born after the year 1819 is free.

greatly extended these prefatory observations, and detained your readers from the perusal of the report of the Dutch Commissioners, the communication of which was the object of the present address.

Yours, &c.

THOS. FISHER.

REPORT concerning the Slave Trade at Macassar, drawn up by the undersigned Committee appointed for that purpose addressed to the Honourable the Governor in Council.

Fort Rotterdam, Macassar, 21st September, 1799.

Gentlemen: The commission with which you were pleased to honour the undersigned, by a resolution of the 5th April last, being in our consideration of the utmost and of the highest importance, since it has for its object the abominable trade in men; a trade, which has an immediate and very pernicious influence on the welfare and prosperity of this colony, is attended with the most disgraceful circumstances, and gives birth to the most lamentable abuses, the effects and consequences of which are beyond all calculation; we have entered into the subject with all the sentiments which its magnitude ought naturally to inspire, and have endeavoured fully to discharge our duty according to the much respected will of the Honourable the Supreme Government at Batavia, and to their satisfaction, as we trust it will, from this report, sufficiently appear to you.

Beginning with the first point, namely the orders successively published here about that trade, we observe that, as early as the years 1669 and 1670, that is to say, from the first settlement of the Company at Macassar, an order was issued by the then President in Council, Maximilian de Young, decreeing that slaves for sale should first be examined at the hazard by a writer appointed for that purpose; that then the seller being also examined, the writer should make out proper transfers; and enacting that whosoever should be detected in taking to himself a male or female slave without such a transfer, should, for the first offence, forfeit the slave so purchased, and pay moreover a penalty of 25 rix dollars, for the second offence the same with a heavier penalty of 50 rix dollars, and for the third, beside

the loss of the male or female slave, and a fine of 100 rix dollars, be severely punished, according to the exigency of the case.

This placard, which mentions one of a still earlier period, published by Admiral Speelman, in conjunction with the kings of the allied nations, on the 15th of April 1666, and not to be found by us among the records in the Secretary's Office, may be reputed the source from which most, if not all, the orders for the prevention of abuses in that trade have successively proceeded, as is to be seen from the contents of the placards and orders of the 4th July 1716, 14th July 1729, 12th July 1746, 16th February 1759, and 7th August 1767, all of which are almost of one and the same tenor, with this difference only, that the penalties are made a little heavier, and that they contain a further enactment for the transfers of the same person not being allowable more than three times, and for their delivery within 24 hours after the sale. It was also specially enacted on the 16th February 1759, that the purchases made upon such lawful transfers as were executed at the Secretary's Office, with the assistance of a Dutch interpreter, and the joint evidence of the native interpreters of Bone and Goa, should on no account be annulled; and that on a claim to the person sold being preferred, it should be left to the choice of the purchaser whether he would or not accept of his ransom.

In 1743, on the complaint of the Court Bone, that the inferior traders, navigating beyond the point of Bera* and in the Bay of Bone,† had bought there stolen people, at the request of that Court it was resolved by the Political Council of this place, to give an open letter, to be delivered to the First Deputy or Tomarilalang, with an order therein contained, that if any stolen subjects of Bone, bought by navigators, were claimed by the chief of their village, the purchasers should be obliged to deliver them, provided they were reimbursed of their money: but if the purchasers were furnished with the deed of sale from the chief of the town or village where the slaves were bought, they

* A province on the south side of Celebes, under the jurisdiction of the Company, and in charge of the Resident of Bolecomba.—*Translator.*

† The Bay of Bone on the south-east side of the island, leading into Bone.—*Translator.*

should then, according to law, remain possessors of them.

In 1750, the direct purchase of slaves by Government was abandoned, and it was resolved to contract for them; which was done on the suggestion of the then Chief Administrator Cloutwyk, in the Political Council of this place, on the 11th of April of the same year.

By the fourth and fifth articles of the placard issued by the Honourables the Supreme Government of Batavia, on the 17th October 1752, it was ordered that no individual should detain or conceal another person's male or female slave, for whatever reason it might be, without the special consent of the master or mistress; and that if such detaining or concealing lasted longer than twice 24 hours, or an intention should appear to facilitate their escape, or to withhold them from their master or mistress, the perpetrators of such offence should, without regard to their rank, be considered and punished as guilty of seduction or theft of slaves. In 1772 those provisions were, by a resolution passed on the 23d October of that year, enlarged upon in the following manner: "If persons, not free-born, and being still slaves, detain or conceal their fellows, they shall for each 24 hours be flogged in the bazar by the officers of justice; and if such concealment is continued for more than thrice 24 hours, they shall then be put in irons for the space of three years, and banished to some other place, whence, after the expiration of the above term, they shall be delivered back to their masters; but if it should appear that such slaves have detained and concealed their fellows with a design to facilitate their escape, or to withhold them from their masters or mistresses, they shall then be liable to the punishment decreed against free people, according to the exigency of the case, and pursuant to the sentence of the judge, as provided for by the fifth article of the above-mentioned placard."

It was further decreed, by an order of the 16th April 1764, that those who held slaves for sale should lock them up before six o'clock in the evening, within the place appointed to that use, and should not let them out till the following morning at six o'clock. By an advertisement of the 3d June 1771, a fine of 150 rix dollars, besides the cost of the inquest, &c. was

fixed against owners of slaves for sale, whose slaves having loosed themselves from their chains, should be found on the road, either dead or alive.

In the year 1773, the orders of earlier years were not only renewed, but carried one step further, by making heavier the fine fixed upon already, in case the concealed or detained person should be free-born. The legality of the transfers was also limited to a second time, and it was enacted that persons who carried elsewhere for sale, slaves not being lawfully their own, should be treated as slave-thieves, and sued for that crime by the fiscal before the court of justice. The same provision was made against those with whom any free persons, or slaves belonging to others, should be found, either in their houses or in their vessels, for which, upon strong suspicion, an immediate search was to be made by order of the Governor.

In 1783 the Supreme Government at Batavia were pleased to make an alteration in the former orders, which was, that instead of the provision made for persons guilty of stealing free-born people, or slaves being punished as slave-thieves, a difference in the punishment was decreed, according to the exigency of the case. If the theft had been committed on free people, the punishment was to be whipping, branding, and banishment for life; if on slaves, whipping only, and banishment for a certain number of years. Europeans, in both cases, were to be sent to the Netherlands, and the natives to be put in irons and to work at the public roads, and at such places as should be appointed to them.

In 1783, on the 9th of April, the Governor in Council here passed a later ordinance, by which, with the renovation of former orders, and especially of that of 1773, it was decreed that the purchaser or detainer of free-born people, knowing them to be so, on conviction of that offence, should for the first time pay a fine of 200 rix dollars, and for the second time be exemplarily punished as a slave-thief; but that no person being provided with a regular deed of sale should be liable to any thing more than to return the individual purchased by him, on an order to that effect being passed by the Governor, or by the Court of Justice, and

on reimbursement being made to him of all his expenses, including purchase money and other charges; and that in such a case, the interpreters employed as witnesses, at the making out of the transfer, should be held responsible for all the consequences; and, as it was their duty and their particular business to guard against the detaining of slaves, or of free-born people, they should incur the punishment and fines decreed against that offence: but by a later order of the 3d April 1784, the fine of 200 rix dollars for detaining free-born people was enacted without reserve, and the former provision was renewed, ordering that upon a repetition of such offence, the person guilty thereof should be punished exemplarily as a slave thief.

The abuses on this subject which have successively crept in, and the intrigues which are now used to obtain slaves, are so manifold, and so various in shape and manner, that it would be very difficult for us to mention all of them. In attempting it, even though we should observe all possible strictness, we might from ignorance omit something, or from insufficient grounds of information set some circumstances in too imperfect a light: because the villainy, which is the very soul of this trade, hides itself in the dark; and it is only by accident that some uncertain account of its proceedings is now and then obtained. For that reason the undersigned Committee beg leave to be allowed to limit themselves to the most known blamable particulars, which being faithfully set down here, will sufficiently shew in what detestable and dreadful manner covetousness pursues and attains its infamous object, exhibiting itself sometimes in one frightful shape, and sometimes in another, affording food to the blood-thirsty vengeance of the natives, and opening a wide field of trouble and mischief.

The making of a slave transfer, if properly viewed, consists indeed in nothing more than this: a person who says that he has bought a slave, calls an interpreter, and goes with him to the Secretary's Office, accompanied by any native, who gives himself as the seller; a writ of sale, according to the common course, is immediately made out; the purchaser pays to the notary three rupees, puts two rupees

into the hands of the interpreter, and behold the matter is adjusted, and the purchaser has become the lawful owner of a free-born man, who very often has been stolen with his (the seller's) concurrence and co-operation. He is, however, in no fear for that, because the stolen slave is already concealed in a place where nobody can find him. It also becomes very seldom public, because there never were found more faithful receivers than the slave-traders. This is a certain point with them—they will never, as they call it, betray their prison; what is to be understood by that expression we shall have the honour to explain hereafter. But what is further to be thought of the value of those public instruments to which the name of slave transfers is given, when sometimes it happens that both purchaser and seller are fictitious, and that the one and the other are blended in the person of the interpreter? The right of property over a stolen man is then acquired with as much ease as if he were already pinioned before the door, or within the yard of the pretended purchaser, and will cost nothing more than the small sum of one rupee or two, according to circumstances, which must be put into the hands of him who performs the part of the seller. To find a person for this purpose does not require a long search, for it is a very easy and convenient trade to live on; and there are common natives in great number rambling about and doing nothing else; they have, indeed, no support but the little profits they make in that way. Slaves even, being bribed for a small fee, suffer themselves to be so employed. The person who is stolen and sold is never examined, the Dutch purchasers having no care about that, and the native interpreters quite as little: for such is the risk which they attach to their responsibility, that, if necessary, as many transfers as wished for could be got from them beforehand.

We may represent to ourselves our town filled up with prisons, the one more dismal than the other, which are all furnished with hundreds of wretched victims of avarice and tyranny, chained in fetters, torn from their wives, their children, their parents, their friends, and their comforts, and languishing in helpless misery, without any prospect of salvation or relief. Our imagination may set before us the

picture (and how often has not this been a reality?) of a man who saw his aged father perish by his side in attempting to rescue him, whilst he, incapable of further resistance, was carried away and consigned to a state more dreadful than death itself, in which, irrevocably robbed of all that is dear to every human creature, he has no change to hope for, but that of being for a trifle delivered over to the arbitrary will of a master, who, by payment of the price set upon him, has acquired the right of placing him among the number of his domestic animals, and of treating him sometimes worse than them.

If we now lift up another corner of the curtain, a no less afflicting scene presents itself. We discover wives lamenting the loss of a dearly beloved husband, children missing their parents, parents missing their children, who, with hearts filled with rage and revenge, run along in the streets before our doors, to do all that filial love of children for their parents, tenderness of parents for their beloved children can inspire them, in order to discover, if possible, where their dearest pledges are concealed. Often, very often, all their labour and trouble are in vain; they have to return helpless and comfortless to their afflicted friends and relations. Sometimes, however, the most profound secrecy is not proof against the zeal of their searching. If they can in any manner learn where their father or mother, their son or daughter, their husband or wife, is kept in concealment, how hope must then revive in their anxious bosom, and how cheap appears to them the sacrifice, by which they flatter themselves to be put in possession of the object of their zealous search, for whose deliverance and safety they have so long made their despairing sighs ascend to Heaven, and whom they are now eager to fold in their arms. But, alas! the unhappy people have not yet reached the end of their sufferings; an obdurate purchaser, whose feet they are in vain watering with their tears, shall soon pronounce his sentence dictated by arbitrary power and unfeeling selfishness. That sentence is, that the afflicted father may procure the liberty of his son provided he pays an enormous ransom, which must plunge him and his family from a moderate competence into a sad indigence,

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or, which is still worse, burden him with debts, which sooner or later will again drive him or his relations into slavery.

It would be wrong to think, that when these wretched people have thus gained their point, when, to furnish the demanded sum, they have sold their house and goods, or even pawned their own persons, and after the actual payment of the ransom agreed on, the matter is finished: oh, no! the trader will not deliver up the emancipated slave until he departs for Batavia; and if it should be asked why? the reason is, that he will not expose his prison to be betrayed. He is afraid lest the whole country should know what numbers of stolen people he keeps shut up within that dreadful place, lest his many execrable actions and horrid villainies long concealed in the dark, should become public, and a general cry of vengeance should be raised against his guilty head. The son is, therefore, only exhibited to the afflicted father, who sees him in a pitiful condition, chained with fetters; and it is frequently then that the ransom is first agreed upon. Surely the grief with which a father's heart is pierced at such a sight, and the alternate change and rapid succession of emotions of despair, grief, hope, and anxiety, which rend his tortured heart, placed in opposition to the cold-blooded indifference for every thing but his own interest, with which a covetous purchaser knows how to take advantage of the poor man's distress, and to the obstinacy with which he persists in his inhuman demand of eachrix dollar, of each stiver, nay almost of each penny; every circumstance, in one word, of the shocking contrast, can be more easily conceived than described. We trust that we have said enough to show the abomination of practices which cannot fail to have a very prejudicial effect on the minds of the natives against white men.

But it will be said, the laws and the orders must speak in favour of the oppressed. We have in this respect shewn above how Government endeavoured, from time to time, to provide against these abuses. What is the case, however? When selfishness prevails, law, reason, rights, humanity, in one word, all that is sacred, must too often submit. Various circumstances, which time and local situation have produced, combine to that fatal effect; so

that, in spite of the most salutary statutes published against it, the evil cannot be successfully prevented. Experience has taught us that the most rigorous orders which Government could devise, were insufficient to make a complete provision against the cupidity of slave traders.

The unfortunate men whose sufferings we have hastily delineated, are not always stolen by foreign natives at distant places; That horrid species of robbery is very often committed near the houses of our own subjects, in our camps or villages, within our own town. A numerous gang of villains, known by the name of bondsmen, with some of whom every slave-trader is careful to provide himself, according to his means, are the most useful instruments to procure slaves in the easiest and cheapest way. Being instructed in all the arts of villainy, they rove about by troops in the night, and at unseasonable hours, in order to seize their prey, which, if they succeed, they immediately carry to their employer, or to any slave-dealer. Nothing more of it is usually heard, than that such a man has lost his slave, or that such a native is missing. The stolen man, woman, or child, is already chained and shut up within the prison of some slave-trader, which is never visited. The slaves, when shipped for transportation, are always carried on board at night. If the stolen person be either a free-born man, or a slave of any of the inhabitants of this place, he dares not make himself known so long as he is in the hands of the robbers, for in that case they would kill him immediately, even were it before the door of the purchaser who wished to buy him; and the murderers after this have no difficulty to get out of the way beyond the reach of justice.

Those who are trained to this business, whether bondsmen or slaves (for even among this latter class of people thieves of men are often found) must be armed with all sorts of cunning and artifice to attain their aim; for, except a few instances in which they are unexpectedly favoured by chance, it generally takes them a considerable time before they succeed in catching any one on whom they have once cast their eyes, because the unfortunate object of their desire is too much on his guard, particularly when he himself follows

the same calling, and because they cannot seize him without some precaution, as he would certainly kill them if he could, or sacrifice his own life in defence of his liberty. For a long time, therefore, they lay in wait for him, endeavouring through a second or third hand to become acquainted with him, in order to gain his confidence, and then, we will not say to conduct or allure him into the house of the slave-trader, although even this does sometimes happen, but to lead him to a remote spot, or merely to a certain distance from his house, when immediately he finds himself attacked by two or three miscreants in league with his pretended friends, and before he has time to put himself into a posture of defence, or to take hold of his criss, it is already taken from him. After his hands have been tied behind his back, crying for help would be of the most fatal consequence to him; thus he has nothing else to do but to remain quiet, and to suffer himself to be sold as a slave by his robbers, who know already where they are to carry him.

For such nefarious practices becoming so little public, and thieves being so seldom discovered, different reasons may be given, the principal of which are the profound secrecy of the prisons; the clandestine manner in which the slaves for sale are carried on board in the dark of the night; the vicious mode of making and confirming the purchase; the facility with which the thieves are able to get away when they have any fear to be discovered; the difficulty of making a satisfactory inquiry about a crime, of which but a few of the perpetrators and their accomplices are generally within the reach of justice, whilst the stolen person is still more seldom present; the almost total impossibility that offenders of this sort should be caught in the very act, so as to fall into the hands of the law; and finally, the secret protection which some native petty princes, living on plunder, afford to their subjects. All these, and many other reasons, combine to make the practice of kidnapping go on almost undisturbed, and generally unpunished.

A rich citizen, who has a sufficient number of those tools called bondsmen, carries on his trade much easier than a poor one does. The latter is often obliged to go himself to the Boughese camp, or

elsewhere, to take a view of the stolen prey, and to carry it home; whilst the former quietly smokes his pipe, being sure that his thieves will in every corner find out for him sufficient game without any trouble to himself. The thief, the seller, the interpreter, are all ready for his service, because they are all paid by him. In some cases, the purchaser unites himself with the seller for the purpose of deceiving the interpreter; whilst in other cases the interpreter agrees with the thief and pretended seller to put the stolen person into the hands of the purchaser. There wants on the side of fair dealing the necessary precaution and the requisite scrutiny, and on the opposite side the profound secrecy of the prisons, and the strict care in shipping the slaves, correspond with the licentiousness with which the transfers are fabricated.

A distinction ought, however, to be made between such illegal and criminal practices, and a more moderate trade in slaves; many of whom, it is true, are stolen, but not in our vicinity, nor in the districts of the Company; the other part are such persons as, according to the particular laws and customs of the natives of Celebes, have in some way or other forfeited their liberty, either in war, or for some misdemeanors, or on account of debts. These slaves, indeed, are higher in price, and the purchaser cannot make so great profits upon them; but they may appear in broad daylight; an interpreter may with security answer for them; such slaves can also be shipped very quietly in the day time; the horrid circumstance of murder abetting theft is not so much to be feared, and our town has to apprehend considerable less danger from that description of slaves than from the one mentioned before.

In order to put this trade on a tolerable footing, so that all abuses may be effectually remedied, the undersigned Committee

are of opinion, under correction of a wiser judgment, that the orders already enacted and above cited ought to be maintained with all possible vigour, and that the several interpreters ought, if possible, to be kept strictly to their duty: that further, a constant attention should be paid to the good order and tranquillity of our town, and to those people called bondsmen, or hirelings, who by all possible means ought to be prevented from dwelling within the houses and campongs of our inhabitants, and permitted only to reside either in the Campoug Baro, or elsewhere; and finally, that the purchaser of a stolen man or woman should, on their being claimed, be obliged immediately to deliver them up, without cost and damage, to the innocent person, the purchaser having then no indemnification to demand but from the interpreter; and also that every one without exception should be obliged to carry his slaves for sale on board his vessel in broad daylight. All these being punctually observed, would have a most salutary effect; and for the better establishment of the necessary measures, it would not, in our opinion, be inexpedient to suspend, if but for one year, the exportation of slaves.

The undersigned Committee flatter themselves that, as far as possible, they have given satisfaction in the performance of their duty, and subscribe themselves with profound submission,

(Signed) A. J. VAN SCHINNE, Fiscal.
S. MONSIEUR, License-Master.

*** Our next number will contain the Appendix to this Report. There will be found in it a variety of details shockingly interesting, as exhibiting the character and consequences of the slave-trade and slavery of the Eastern Islands.

JOURNEY FROM ORENBURG TO BOKHARA, IN 1820.

THE commercial relations between Russia and Bokhara have been on the increase for the last fifty years, and so anxious was the government of the latter country to preserve them, that it sent, from time to time, ambassadors to St. Petersburg. In the year

1820, the Emperor Alexander (especially desirous of extending Russian commerce towards the East), resolved on sending in his turn an embassy to Bokhara. The ambassador appointed was the Counsellor of State Negri, attended by a secretary, a na-

turalist, three staff-officers, and three interpreters. They left Orenburg on the 20th of October 1820, accompanied by an escort of 200 Cossacks, as many of infantry, 25 Bashkirs, and two pieces of light artillery. The provisions, felt tents, &c. were conveyed by 350 camels, hired from the Kirgees, through whose country the expedition had to pass.

The weather was propitious throughout the whole journey, the thermometer never falling below 55°, without either rain, or any of those tremendous snow storms, generally so fatal to the caravans travelling in those parts.

The expedition, after having crossed the Ural near Orenburg, turned towards the *Sarai Ishaganak*, or Yellow Bay of the lake Aral; then passing over the icy covering of the Sir-Daria, they proceeded for a distance of 64 geographical miles, when they reached the Kuban-Daria, which river they crossed about 40 miles above its mouth. Sixty-four miles beyond this they crossed the wide bed of the Yan-Daria, the course of which could only be distinguished by a series of unconnected pools filled with stagnant water. The Kisil-Daria was entirely dried up; and for five days during which they proceeded through the great desert Kisil-Kom, or red sand (a distance of above 215 miles), not a drop of water could be discovered. After this they passed over a chain of barren rocks, the highest of which rise to an elevation of about 1,000 feet; and, after having crossed several other deserts and dreary plains, they reached Kagatan, the first Bokharian village, about 44 miles distant from the capital.

Immediately before reaching the village they had to cross a chain of sandy hills, and then the scene was suddenly changed. The desert abruptly terminates, and, as it were by enchantment, the exhausted traveller finds himself transplanted into one of the most fertile, and best cultivated countries in the world; a terrestrial

paradise. From Katagan to Buchara, the country is covered with houses, fields, orchards, and gardens, with shady walks, often surrounded with walls, and intersected by a thousand fertilizing canals, over which he has to pass before he reaches the metropolis Buchara-i-Sheriff, the residence of Emir Haidar, or as he is now called, Khan Emir-al-Mumenin (leader of the faithful).

The distance from Orenburg to Bokhara is about 1,100 miles. The steppe, through which the expedition had to pass, is described as being continually crossed by chains of hills with gentle declivities. A vast horizon surrounds the naked country, in which the wearied eye searches in vain for a tree to repose on; and the monotony is only occasionally interrupted by a small brook or rivulet. There are only two chains of *rocky* hills; the first has been already mentioned; the second is called Mongodshar, about 440 miles from Orenburg, being a continuation of the chains of the Ural and Guberlinsk. All the other elevations in the Kirgees desert are formed irregularly of loose sand, and are particularly numerous in the *Kara-Kum*, or black sand, and in the great and little Barsuki. The *Sir*, which is about 600 feet in breadth, was the only river of any magnitude which the embassy met with between Orenburg and Bokhara; the width of the *Kuban* not being above 60 feet; and the *Yan*, which falls into the Kuban, being dried up, although bearing evident marks of its having formerly been of considerable magnitude. This is the case with the ancient river *Kisil*, which has been dried up long since, and the bed of which it was supposed they had crossed 40 miles south of the *Yan*.

The whole country between this river and Bokhara is uninhabited, being destitute of water and vegetation; but the country between the Yan-Daria and the Ural has been taken possession of by some wander-

ing tribes of Kirgees, who, within the last 40 years, succeeded in driving out the Karakalpaks, who formerly used to wander in these plains; but are now scattered through *Khiwa* * and Bokhara. The country, which in Europe is improperly called great Bokhara, extends from 41° to 37° north latitude, and from 63° to 69° east longitude from the meridian of Greenwich. The distinction between great and little Bokhara is unknown to the natives of the country, who call the whole Bukhara, or rather Bucharia, pronouncing the *ch* with a deep aspiration. The *Usbecks*,† who are of a Turkish origin, usually call the whole of the territories which they inhabit by the common appellation of *Turkistan*; comprising under it, the Khanates of Kokan or Kukan, as far as *Tashkent* and the *Allatan* mountains, Bokhara, *Khiwa*, *Sherasbes*, *Kissar*, *Karernihan*, *Kulab*, *Badackshan*, *Gulum*, *Balk*, *Ankoa*, *Meimona*, and *Osrushnah*, towns and countries ruled by *Usbeck* Khans, for the most part, independent of each other. Chinese Turkistan would be a more appropriate name than little *Bokhara*. The eastern part of Bokhara is mountainous, and formed by the western branches of the *Musart* mountains; whilst the western part is completely flat, with a clayey soil, watered by few rivers, and only capable of cultivation immediately along their banks, or where irrigation has been introduced by means of canals. The remainder of the country is a desert, inhabited by various nomade tribes, such as

* *Khiwa* or *Chiwa*, an immense steppe, about 1,200 square miles in extent, between the Kirgees steppe and *Dshagatai* (independent Tartary) inhabited by various nomade Tartar tribes. It is very fruitful; and its Khan is said by some to be independent, and by others, to be tributary to the ruler of *Dshagatai*.

† The *Usbecks* or *Usbecks*, are a Tartar race, inhabiting *Dshagatai*, and several other countries of central Asia. The principal tribes of this people are the *Sartes* and *Tadjiks*. The *Karakalpaks*, *Turkomans* (*Truchmen*), *Arals*, &c., also belong to them. The different tribes are governed by their Khans, who all depend on the great Khan. The territory in *Dshagatai*, is called *Usbekistan* or *Mawarelna*.

Usbecks, *Turkomans*, *Karakalpaks*, *Calmuks*, *Kirgees*, *Gipseys*, and *Bedouins*. The irrigated part of the country is extremely fertile, and has a luxuriance of vegetation and an excess of population, with which nothing of the kind in Europe can be compared. The people of Bokhara are divided into two principal classes; that of the conquerors, who are consequently rulers, and that of the conquered aborigines. The first consists of *Usbecks*, the second of *Tadjiks*, or ancient *Sogdians*. The number of *Tadshiks* amounts to about half a million; that of the *Usbecks*, to about three times that number; and the whole population of the state to above two millions and a half of people. The *Usbecks* are either nomades or half nomades; that is, they either lead a completely wandering life, or they are settled during some part of the year for purposes of agriculture: the trades-people and agriculturists, however, are almost exclusively found among the *Tadjiks*, who never lead a nomade life.

The *Bokharians* are entirely a commercial nation; the trade, however, had been originally confined to the *Tadjiks*; but the love of lucre has now also seized the *Usbecks*, and there is not an officer of state who does not keep his regular counting-house, doing the business of a merchant.

Avarice, deception, and faithlessness, are given as the characteristics of the *Bokharians*, but more as it would seem among the aborigines, than among the *Usbecks*, who, being still soldiers by profession, have preserved some part of the pride so peculiar to the Turkish race, and which, although frequently degenerating into arrogance, contains nevertheless a character of generosity.

The form of government in Bokhara is essentially despotic; but the influence, both of religion and the nomade life, in some measure neutralize its effects. All power centres in the Khan: he is absolute lord of the whole territory of the state, as much

as of the lives and property of his subjects; but as a good Mussulman, he respects the wisdom of the Mollahs, chooses his counsellors from among them, and frequently submits to their decisions. The facility with which nomade nations may change their rulers, obliges the latter to treat them with great equity, and even at times to flatter them; which circumstance explains the remarkable fact perceptible among such nations,—despotism, coupled with unlimited freedom.

The administration of Bokhara, such as it is, offers, nevertheless, nothing but a picture of cruelty and iniquity. The first functionaries of state, acknowledge themselves, unhesitatingly, as the humble slaves of the Khan; and by that degrading tenure, they enjoy, for a time, the confidence of the monarch, and consequently a certain degree of authority. All offices emanate from the Grand Vizier, who distributes them among his own slaves and creatures, the blind tools of his passions, and strangers to any feeling of patriotism. The principle of government is, to consider the country as the property of the Khan, and thus to make its revenue as available to the benefit of his treasury, as is consistent with the laws of their religion. There are forty-four fiscal districts, the revenue of which is let out to the hakim, or governors, who pay their rent to the Khan, and remunerate themselves as well as they are able. Besides this income, the Khan receives

the produce of the tolls, making the whole of the revenue of the state amount to rather less than half a million sterling. This sum serves to defray the salaries of a few public functionaries, the expense for the maintenance of about 25,000 horsemen (the standing army of the country), and of a great number of public schools at Bokhara and Samarkhand, in which, however, nothing but the dogmas of the Koran are taught. The police of every town is managed by a Reis, the justice by a Kadi, who, in order to give more weight to his decisions, has them generally confirmed by a Mufti, or the Sheikh-islam (prince of the faith) as these high dignitaries of the faith are supposed to be best acquainted with the laws of the Koran. The trade of Bokhara with Russia, amounts to twenty millions of roubles. Being of the Sunnite sect, the Bokharians are always in friendly relation with the Sultan of Constantinople, whilst they hate the Persians as Sheïtes, and from their habit of playing the masters among the neighbouring small Khanates, their policy has assumed rather an arrogant bearing.

The journey from Orenburg to Bokhara, was performed in 72 days; and the expedition having arrived on the 20th Dec., stayed in the country till the 22d of March following, returned to Russia in 55 days, without having lost, in both journies, a single horse, and, out of a suite of 470 individuals, more than six men.—Y. Z.

EXPLANATION OF FIVE MEDALS OF THE ANCIENT MUSULMAN KINGS OF BENGAL.

(Translated from the French of M. Reinard.)

“Les monumens sont les véritables sources où l'on doit puiser pour connoître les mœurs et les usages des anciens, et l'histoire des arts. Ceux qui en publient de nouveaux rendent donc toujours à la science de véritables services.”—*Mullan, Mag. Encyclop. Jan. 1815.*

These coins are of silver, and have on them Arabic inscriptions; they were found under the ruins of a fort on the banks of the River Barhampouter, in Bengal, by M. Duvaucel, a French naturalist, who presented them to the *Société Asiatique* of

Paris. They were accompanied with a transcription of their legends in European characters. Mr. Princep is the author of this transcription, and it is easy to perceive that he has accurately read the names and the titles of the two princes, whose

names are inscribed on them; but Mr. Princep has abstained from any development, and has even left in blank the name of the town where they were struck. These are the first coins of the kings of Bengal which have reached Europe in a good state of preservation; those which have been hitherto published,* and which are in the cabinet of the Academy of Goettingen, appear to be badly preserved, and their explanations are defective. We will, therefore, endeavour to throw some light upon this kind of Muhammedan antiquities; first, by laying before the intelligent reader the inscriptions on these coins in Oriental characters, with an English translation, and will then offer the reflections which the discovery of these medals have produced.

No. 1. — Coin of Shems-addine Elias Schah, King of Bengal, in the year of the Hejra 754, or A.C. 1353.

السلطان العادل شمس الدنيا و
الدين ابو المظفر الياس شاه السلطان
سكندر الثاني

"The Just Sultan, Sun of the World and of the Law, Father of Victory, Elias Schah, Sultan. Sekander (i. e. Alexander) the Second."

Reverse.

يمين الخلافة ناصر امير المؤمنين

"Right hand of the Khalifat; Protector of the Commander of the Faithful."

Legend on the other side of this coin.

ضرب هذه السكة بحضرة جلال
ساركانو سنة اربع و خمسين و
سبعماية

"This coin was struck at the brilliant residence (the town) of Sonarganou, in the year 754."

No. 2. — The same coin with the preceding one: but not so well preserved.

* Vide the Commentationes Societatis Göttingensis, vol. xiv. p. 164.

† In the original translation it is right arm, but I think this term is not used: the Arabs say *id nidi twile*, the hand of the Sultan is powerful; *alta l'imin*, (I swear) by my right hand.

No. 3. — Coin of Sekander Schah, son of Elias Schah, King of Bengal, in the year 760 or the Hejra, or A.C. 1359.

المجاهد في سبيل الرحمن شاه
سكندر ابن الياس شاه السلطان

"The Zealot (or the potent) in the service of God, Shah Sekander, son of Elias Schah, Sultan."

Reverse.

يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المؤمنين

"Right hand of the Khalifat (or vicar) of God, Protector of the Commander of the Faithful."

Legend.

ضرب هذه السكة بحضرة جلال ساركانو
سنة ستين و سبعماية

"This coin was struck at the brilliant residence of Sonarganou, in the year 760."

No. 4. — Coin of the same Prince.

الوائق بتأييد الرحمن ابو المجاهد
سكندر شاه ابن الياس شاه السلطان

"The strong by the power of God, the zealous Sekander Schah, son of Elias Schah, Sultan."

Reverse.

يمين خليفة الله ناصر امير المؤمنين
عون الاسلام و المسلمين خلد
خلافته

"The right hand of the Khalif of God, Protector of the Commander of the Faithful, Defender of Islamism and of Muselmenn. May his Khalifat be perpetual."

This coin is singular in having a legend on both sides. We read on the side opposed to the reverse, the titles of the khalif who reigned under the king Sekander, with the names of the four first khalifs placed within parentheses, thus:

الامام (ابوبكر) الاعظم (عمر) والخليفة
(عثمان) المعظم (علي)

Id. est. "The magnanimous Imams and magnificent Khalifs Abubekr, Omar, Othman, and Ali."

The legend on the other side is

ضرب السكة المباركة في بلد
المحرورة

"This coin was struck at the fortunate mint in the well-guarded country or town of" The remainder is wanting.

No. 5.—Coin of the same prince.

الإمام الأعظم أبوالمجاهد سكندر شاه
ابن الياسر شاه السلطان

"The magnanimous Imam, the powerful Sekander Schah, son of Elias Schah, Sultan."

Reverse.

يمين خليفة الله ناصر أمير المؤمنين
خالد الله خلافة

"The right hand of the Khalif of God, Protector of the Commander of the Faithful. God perpetuate his khalifat."

The legend of this piece is clipped, one can scarcely distinguish a part of the letters, but I think I can perceive that it was coined also at Sonargonou.

Elias Schah and his son Sekander, whose names are on these coins, were the two first kings of their race that reigned in Bengal. Elias Schah seized the government by the sacrifice of Ala-eddin, who reigned before him. This event happened about the year of the Hejra 743, or A. C. 1342. The first of those who became sovereigns of Bengal, commenced his authority by the assassination of the delegate who held the government under the authority of the Sultan of Delhi. This man, after reigning little more than two years, was assassinated by Ala-eddin, who, in his turn, met a similar fate from Elias Schah. This succession of assassination was thus the work of some years. Bengal, until this period, had been a province of the empire of the Sultans of Delhi. The whole of Hindoostan and part of the Dekkan composed this empire. The country that gave the first signal of independance was Bengal, and its example was soon followed by the revolt of the Dekkan, Guzzurët, &c. About this period the empire of the Sultans of Delhi became dismembered, and this immense power did not recover itself until the 16th century, under the Mogul Emperor Akbar.

This great revolution originated in the disorder suddenly produced in the empire under the dominion of the Sultan Muhamed Schah. This prince, when he ascended the throne, meditated the conquest of the world; he aspired, according to the oriental authors, to equal Alexander the Great. With this view he attempted to invade Corassan, and the countries on the north boundaries of India. His enterprise having failed, the governors of the provinces availed themselves of this opportunity of rendering themselves independent. Such was the origin of the troubles which, from that period, never failed to desolate India. Muhamed Schah endeavoured in vain to subdue the rebels; Bengal opposed to him a determined resistance. So soon as Elias Schah assumed the government, he took the title of Sultan, and all the attributes of sovereign power. As he was always exposed to be attacked by the Sultan of Delhi, he fixed his residence in the western frontiers of his dominions, towards Delhi, and selected for his metropolis, the city of Pandoua, the foundation of which he had recently laid at a short distance from the ruins of Gour, not far from the banks of the Ganges. His fears were not without foundation. Muhamed Schah dying in 752 of the Hejra, or in A. C. 1351, Firouz Schah, his successor, came two years afterwards with powerful forces against Bengal. At his approach, Elias Schah abandoned his capital, and shut himself up in the fortress of Akdaly, where he sustained a siege; fortunately for him, the Sultan of Delhi was, at that time, compelled to proceed elsewhere, to appease the troubles which had broken out in several parts of his dominions. During this combination of circumstances, the Sultan of Delhi satisfied himself with some presents from the besieged and retired. Ferishtah relates that on this occasion, Elias Schah acknowledged himself vassal of the Sultan of Delhi. This event happened towards the year 756, or 1355 A. C. Elias Schah appears then to have reigned peaceably till his decease in 759, or A. C. 1358, when he was succeeded by his son Sekander Schah. On this intelligence being communicated to Firouz Schah, he thought it a favourable opportunity to recover possession of Bengal. He accordingly advanced to Pandoua, and took possession of it. Se-

kander Schah following his father's example, had retired to *Akdaly*, and whilst he was there, besieged, he succeeded in gaining the good graces of *Ferouz Schah*, and persuading him, by the force of presents, to retire. From that period, Bengal became entirely detached from the empire of Dehli. *Sekander Schah* died in peace in his kingdom, leaving his crown to his son, *Gaiath-eddin*, and this principally preserved itself until the sixteenth century. The most remarkable circumstance which the princes of this fine country experienced was finding their territory considerably restricted towards the west, on the establishment of the kingdom of *Djonpour*, near the confluence of the *Ganges* and of the *Djemna*, towards the end of the fourteenth century. These kings of *Djonpour*, are what the Indian authors denominate kings of the east, because, in fact, their states were situated east of Dehli. Speaking in general terms, there is nothing more obscure than the history of these particular principalities of India. What we have said of them here we have extracted from the Persian Historian *Khondemir*,* and from *Ferischtah*, a writer of Indian origin.†

A circumstance which appears singular in the legends of these coins is, the mention of a khalif, and of a commander of the faithful, when we know that there never was a khalif in India,—that no khalif at Bagdad had, at that time, existed for a century past—and that those of the same family, who had established themselves in Egypt, under the protection and authority of the Mamelukes, were held in very little consideration. It is, nevertheless, evident that the khalif here alluded to, was held in great veneration by the princes of Bengal. This khalif is incontestably the khalif of Egypt. This great revolution in religion, was the work of Muhamed Schah, Sultan of Dehli, the same under whom Bengal became independant, and it was, by following his example, that the King of Bengal, and the other Musulman princes of India, successively submitted themselves to the spiritual authority of the khalifs of Egypt.

The Sultan of Dehli, after his unfortunate expedition to *Korassan*, and the revolt of several provinces, seeing every where troubles and disasters, imagined that the wrath of God was kindled against him: he imagined that his disasters originated in the neglect, which, until that time, he and his predecessors had manifested towards the khalifs of Egypt. *Khondemir* seems to say, that this prince was ignorant until then, that there existed at Cairo, a Musulman pontiff, who inherited the right of conferring empires and kingdoms.* It might be observed, in objecting to *Khondemir*, that, at the epoch here spoken of, and a long time before the commercial relations between India and Egypt were very frequent, that all the spices which were consumed in the west were shipped at the ports in India, and arrived at Alexandria, by the Red Sea, and the eastern coast of Africa. Therefore, one can hardly believe that they were, in India, quite ignorant of the existence of the khalifs of Egypt. It may, however, be admitted as probable, that considering the little renown of these khalifs, they might not have been heard of at the court of Dehli. However this may have been,—from the instant that Muhamed Schah had knowledge of this family of pontiffs, he made a religious scruple of exercising any longer his authority. He offered to the khalif the homage of his crown, considering him as the only legitimate sovereign on earth, and the one, of whom he ought to hold his authority. By the advice, therefore, of his courtiers and of the doctors of the Musulman faith, he sent immediately, by sea, an ambassador to Cairo, and waiting his return, he caused his own name to be effaced from the coins to substitute that of the khalif; and he even proclaimed, as illegitimate, all his predecessors, who had not provided themselves with the investiture of the Egyptian khalifs, without excepting even his own father. In the mean time, the deputy arrived at Cairo, and requested of the khalif, the confirmation of Muhamed Schah in his dignity. We can easily judge with what agreeable surprise the chief of the Musulman faith saw himself thus suddenly treated as sovereign, and dispenser of

* In his *Habib Alsiar*, vol. iii. folio 110. This work is in Persian, and in manuscript, at the King's Library at Paris.

† In his *General History of India*, folio 720. This work also is in the King's Library at Paris, in Persian manuscript.

* Makrizy says something similar, vide *Mémoires sur l'Egypte*, by M. Et. Quatremère, tom. ii. page 237.

the kingdoms of India,* a prince who did not possess a single village in Egypt, and who, like the present muftis of Constantinople, was incessantly on the eve of being deposed. He, therefore, readily granted every thing that was asked, and on his return to Dehli, the scruples of Muhamed Schah began to subside. This prince then ordered the name of the khalif to be pronounced in the prayer on Friday (the Musulman sabbath) in the mosques throughout the empire. During the remainder of his life, he never failed to maintain a regular communication with Egypt. On hearing that one of the khalif's family was coming to his states, he went out to meet him, received him with great respect, and presented him with land to a considerable extent. His successor, *Firouz Schah*, followed his example, and during a long period, the khalifs of Egypt were highly respected at Dehli.

It would appear, after such devotedness, that the khalif ought to have assisted the Sultan of Dehli in his efforts to reduce the rebels to their duty, or at least, that the Sultan would have endeavoured to engage him in such an affair: but no trace of such an event is to be found in the Oriental writers. On the contrary, if we may be allowed to draw a conclusion from some affairs which they transacted, we might observe, that the khalif treated equally well all those who addressed themselves to him on similar occasions. They asked to have granted to them, investiture and other gifts, which cost almost nothing. They offered, in return, to recognize his authority, which could not be very formidable at so great a distance. He consented to every proposition. It is certain, according to the report of Ferischtah, that this khalif protected the usurper who had assumed the power of the Dekkan. With regard to Bengal, for want of more precise intelligence, our coins prove that the name of the khalif was in great veneration with *Elias Schah*, and with his son: it necessarily follows, that the princes had been well received, otherwise, they could not have taken the titles of the right hand and protector of the commander of the faithful.

* This is the expression of Ferishtah, viz.

مضمّن تفویّد ممالک هندوستان

The name of khalif had, unquestionably, made a strong impression on the minds of Mussulmans of India, for soon after this, following the example of the Sultan of Dehli and the Kings of Bengal, there was scarcely any Musulman prince who did not think the intervention of the khalif necessary to legitimate his authority. This state existed during the two centuries which elapsed after the reign of Muhamed Schah. A great number of princes of India, and they even say of *Khatai*, sent their deputies to the khalif of Cairo, some to be confirmed in their governments, whilst others demanded to have a kind of Musulman missionaries, for the purpose of instructing their subjects in the doctrine of Muhamed.*

The town of Sonarganou, which is on our coins, is situated near the banks of the Bar-bampouter, it is the same as that which the English writers denominate Soonargong. It appears to have been formerly a very important place. We read, in Ferischtah,† that when the governors of Bengal departed from Dehli to that province, they received orders to govern Bengal, and to guard diligently the town of Sonarganou. It appears that this town, by its position north of the Ganges, formed, on that side, the boundary of the province of Bengal, against the incursions of the people of the north. Mr. Hamilton‡ informs us, that the governors of Bengal resided at *Sonarganou*, and that *Elias Schah* was the first who quitted that town to establish himself more to the west; it would then necessarily lose much of its importance. Nevertheless, all things tend to establish, that, when *Elias Schah* retired to *Pandoua*, he left at *Sonarganou*, not only the mint, but several other considerable establishments. It should be observed, that *Pandoua*, by its advanced situation towards Dehli, was always exposed to fall into the power of the enemy, whilst *Sonarganou*, by its distance, had nothing to fear on that side. However that might have been, it is well ascertained that this last town was, during

* Several examples of this kind of instruction will be found in the *Mémoires sur l'Égypte*, de M. Et. Quatremère, tom. ii. page 286; extracted from the Arabian author Makrizy.

† Under the article of Sultans of Dehli, reign of Muhammed Schah.

‡ A Geographical, Statistical, and Historical Description of Hindostan and the adjacent countries, 1st vol. p. 139.

a long period, celebrated for its manufacture of cotton cloths. *Hadje-khalfa*, the Turkish geographer, speaks of them in his *Djihan-numa*. Still, in the sixteenth century, under the emperor *Akbar*, it was the chief place of one of the *Circars*, or particular districts of Bengal.* But the town of *Dakka* having been built in its neighbourhood, the inhabitants of *Sonarganou* began to quit it; its industry was transported elsewhere, its edifices disappeared, and it soon dwindled to a pitiful village;† so that an English traveller, who passed by this plain in 1809, declares, that at that epoch, there were no remains of it.‡ Thus pass away towns as well as empires. In no part of the world are such revolutions so frequent as in India; their mode of building with earth and bamboos is such, that sometimes, in a few years a great city is built, which falls still more rapidly. A great book might be written of the simple notice of all the towns, which during some ages have governed in India, the ruins of which are now sought by travellers.

An interesting question to resolve presents itself. What is the origin of those titles, partly pious, and partly pompous, which were assumed by the kings of Bengal? We answer, that they were desirous, above all to imitate the Sultans of Delhi, their former masters. From the period when they declared themselves independent, was it not natural that they should assume, or appropriate to themselves, the titles and qualities assumed by the ancient sovereigns of Hindostan? It was the means of satisfying the vanity, and of imposing on the people, by these glorious surnames. What we here assert is proved by the coins of the Sultans of Delhi. We will now endeavour to determine the origin of these epithets. In the comparisons which we have made on this subject, we are in possession of resources that no one has hitherto had. Coins of the Sultans of Delhi, anterior to the invasion of

the Moguls in the sixteenth century, were never known in Europe till now. As to ourselves, we have had at our disposition, some of these ancient monuments, but unfortunately, they are limited to a very small number. But what has been considerably more useful to us is, that we have received a communication of the drawings of medals collected fifty years since in India by *Colonel Gentil*. We mean not to say that *Gentil's* collection is complete; but, excepting two or three Sultans, there has not reigned at Delhi, and in the north of India, since the fourth century of the *Hijra*, or the tenth of J.C., till the last century, any emperor who has not provided *Gentil's* collection with, at least, one medal. On these drawings and on the history of the princes to whom they refer, a work of considerable labour has been performed, which will shortly appear with the description of the Oriental medals of the *Duke de Blacas*.

The titles of sultan and victorious, which are taken by *Elias Schah*, are found also in the medals of Delhi. As for two Arabic words which are translated *victorious*, they properly mean *father of victory*. We might even translate them, *Abou'lmodaffer*, i. e. father of *Modaffer*. In that case, *Modaffer* would have been one of the sons of *Elias Schah*, and the father might have taken this title, in imitation of many Musulmans, who like to be called by the name of their sons; this explanation, however, does not appear natural, for no Oriental author has mentioned any son of *Elias Schah* named *Modaffer*; but as this reason would be insufficient, we should still consider that more than one Musulman prince appears to have taken this title, without ever having had a son of that name. There is scarcely a modern sovereign of Persia or India, who has not arrogated to himself this epithet, either on his coins or on other monuments. Must we then suppose, that all these princes have had sons named *Modaffer*? Why should they constantly notice this son in preference to all the others? Why do we not see on these medals, *father of Abbas*, father of *Soliman*, and many other names mentioned in history? In general, the custom of calling one-self, *father of one's son*, is scarcely ever practised by sovereigns, at least (as it appears to us), we have not seen any such example on any

* This circumstance is mentioned in the "Ayn-Akberi, ou Tableau Historique, Topographique, et Statistique, de l'Hindoustan sous Akbar." The original manuscript of this work, which was presented to Akbar, was in the possession of the late M. Langles, and it is in this MS., page 162 recto, that we find the name of *Sonarganou*.

† Vide *Memoir of a Map of Hindostan*, by Major Kennel, page 57.

‡ Vide M. Hamilton's work, in the page before quoted.

medals or monuments whatever, always understanding that we refer here to modern ages; for, with regard to ancient times, it certainly has been otherwise.

The title of *second Alexander*, or *new Alexander*, is still borrowed from some medals of Dehli: it offers, of itself, a clear interpretation. It is not in Greece and at Rome alone, that the name of Alexander has enflamed the ambition, or the insane pride of princes! There have been found in India, men, who following the example of the Emperor *Caracalla*, have fancied themselves called upon to act the part of the Macedonian hero. It appears, however, that the name of Alexander no longer awakens in the mind, those romantic ideas which it formerly did. Since the fifteenth century, several potentates of Asia have qualified themselves with the title of *Second Salübkeran*, from the name of *Sahib-keran*, which *Tamerlane* took; a term, which signifies, born under a fortunate constellation: but no one, since the above-mentioned period, has (that we know of), assumed the name of second Alexander. This change in sentiments has been felt, not only in India, where the Mogul emperors, descended from *Tamerlane*, were interested in setting forth the glorious renown of that conqueror; for it is discovered, even in Persia, where the same interest to elevate the glory of the Tartarian monarch, did not exist. We may, therefore, suppose that the name of Alexander could no longer maintain itself before the fortune of *Tamerlane*. Thus are all things mutable on the earth, every thing passes away, even the glory of conquerors. Finally, the words of *Second Alexander*, present a signification unknown to the people of the east, for they say not in the east, *Mahomet I.* *Mahomet II.*, as we say *Henry VIII.* or *George III.* But when there is a succession of princes in the same empire, of the same name,—for example, the name of *Mahomet*,—they distinguish them by the name of the father: thus, they say, *Mahomet*, son of *Aly*, and sometimes, to make the distinction, as *Mahomet** is a common name, it is necessary to bring in the

grandfather, as *Mahomet*, *ben Ahdallah*, *ben Ismael* (*Mahomet*, the son of *Abdallah*, the son of *Ismael*). But, to return to our subject; in the present case, to authorize *Elias Schah* to call himself *Alexander the Second*, he must have had two names at once, *Elias* and *Sekunder*, or *Alexauder*; moreover, there must have reigned before him in Bengal, a king named *Alexander*, which cannot possibly be admitted. No doubt the titles of right hand of the *khalif*, of protector of the commander of the faith, belonged also to *Mohamed Schah*, *Sultan of Dehli*; it was him, in fact, who first brought the *khalif* of Egypt to light, and gave up to him, as it were, the dominion of India. To whom could such title be more agreeable, than to such a prince? In this, he was imitated by the kings of Bengal, who knew well, in fact, that these titles engaged them to nothing. The title of protector of the commander of the faithful is also perceived on the coins of some Muhamedan princes of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries of our era; at a period when the *khalifs* of Bagdad had every thing to fear from some neighbouring princes.

The title of *Zealot* in the service of God, which is taken by *Sekander Schah*, son of *Elias*, in No. 5, is derived from the coins of *Firous Schah*, *Sultan of Dehli*, his cotemporary. The same ought to be observed of the term, *strong by the power of God*, which we read on the coins of *Mohamed Schah*, *Sultan of Dehli*. We know of these medals, only through the drawings of *Colonel Gentil*. We ought also to acknowledge, that it was only by the means of these drawings, that we were enabled to decypher the last title on our medal, which was very imperfect and difficult to read.

It remains for us to explain the title of *Zealous*, which more literally translated, would be *father of Zeal*, the same as above, *father of Victory*. The word مجاهد which we translate *zeal*, appears to us to be substituted for مجاهدات. In fact, we

find the words صاحب المجاهدات on a medal of *Babour*, among the drawings of *Gentil*, we might also translate, *father of Moudjahed*; but, besides the reasons above alleged, respecting the words,

* The eldest son of all Muhamedan families is named, not after the father, but after the prophet, so that every family that possesses a son possesses a namesake of the prophet; this circumstance renders the name of *Muhamed* common.

father of Modaffer, we ought to observe, that the son and successor of Sekander Schah, called himself *Gaiath-eddin*, and the name of a prince, of the name of *Moudjahed*, is not mentioned by any Oriental author whatever.

Those who are acquainted with Musulman history, will not be surprised at the pompous epithets which the kings of Bengal gave to the khalifs of Egypt; such were—inam or sovereign pontif,—and magnificent khalif, titles assumed also by the ancient khalifs of Bagdad. It will, perhaps, be thought more singular that the names of the four first khalif, or successors of Muhamed (Mahomet), should be inscribed on the medal numbered 4.

Here is the reason; the assemblage of these four names is the designation of the religious sect to which the Musulman princes of India belonged. It is well known, that among the various sects which divide Islamism, there are two principally which appear now more than ever to controul the rest. The first are the exclusive partisans of the right of the *house of Ali*, the second are those who acknowledge, as equally legitimate, all the families of the sovereigns who have governed Islamism. The division ascends to the first century of the Hejra. When Mahomet died, he left no son. The only person, who, by his birth, had a right to the empire, was Ali, who married Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet; unfortunately, the right of succession not being then established in Arabia as it was elsewhere. The fact is, that Ali did not immediately succeed his father-in-law, but occupied the throne after Abou-hekr, Omar, and Othman. Also, from that period, his partisans began to maintain, as they had previously maintained, that to him, exclusively, belonged the sovereign authority, and that the three princes who had preceded him, were intruders and usurpers. Those who thought this, however, were by no means the greater number. The others advised to leave things as they were; they contested not the right of Ali to the khalifat, from the moment that he was recognized as such by the Musulman provinces; they only required that the other three should not be rejected, consenting to acknowledge all the four as good and legitimate khalifs. To these discussions, were introduced political and other sub-

jects of dispute, which it would be irrelevant here to discuss: but we must confine ourselves to declare, that the cause of Ali was embraced immediately by the Musulman inhabitants of Mesopotamia and of Arabia, and after a short period, it predominated in Africa, under the Fatimite khalifs, who declared themselves descended from that celebrated warrior. At present, it is in Persia where the dynasty of Ali is held in the highest perfection. The opposite doctrine, which does not acknowledge any preference between the four first khalifs, under the permission that they were all equally good, was professed by the khalifs of Bagdad, and afterwards by those of Egypt. This is also the opinion of the Turks of the present age. We can conceive, then, that the Sultan of Dehli, and the other Musulman princes of India, having attached themselves to the doctrine of the khalifs of Egypt, would naturally acknowledge the four first khalifs, and it is that which they were desirous of recording on their medals, as it is recorded, in like manner, on many of their monuments, until the extinction of the Mogul empire by the English. Sometimes the names of these khalifs are accompanied with honourable epithets, designating the fine qualities which were attributed to them.

In general, nothing is so common in the cast as epithets; even the Muhamedan towns have theirs. On No. 4 of our medals, the term of—*the town well guarded*, is an epithet which probably applies to *Sonarganou*, which bears also the title of—*brilliant residence*, *حضرة جلال* the word that signifies *residence*, has been employed in all ages, with the same meaning, by the Musulman princes of India to exalt their capitals. Thus, in the drawing of the ancient medals of India, collected by Colonel Gentil, we read the words—*residence of Lahor*,—*residence of Dehli*,—*residence of Moulta*; the same word is also used in Africa. Nothing is more common for example, than to find this word on the coins of Fez and Morocco. It is an error of all those who have had to publish these medals, to have read *castle* for *حضرة* residence. Now, it is easy to convince ourselves, by our own eyes, that they have deceived themselves, even by following the draw-

ings which they have given of these medals; moreover, if one takes the pains to read the diplomatic pieces of these countries; for example, those which have been inserted by the Baron de Sacy in his *Chrestomathie Arabe*, they will find the name of *residence*. The only objection that can be made, is relative to the epithet of

جلال *brilliant*, which, on our medal, accompanies the word *residence*. We must acknowledge, that this word thus employed was altogether unknown to us. We find, however, others, very much like them; for example, in the 1st vol. p. 414, of the *Chrestomathie Arabe*, *la ville de Maroc est qualifié de résidence sublime*, حضره عالية. It might still be objected to us, that the two words حضره جلال

thus constructed are not, perhaps, in harmony with the rules of Arabic grammar; neither will we absolutely undertake to defend our manner of interpreting them. We should be careful, however, not to insist too much on this sort of reasoning; it would be wrong to suppose that the Arabic language was ever written in India, as it was formerly at Bagdad, and Bassora. Not to cite new authority, we might remark, on the medal No. 4, the word *town*, without the article which ought to have been prefixed. This grammatical error is just the same as if we should say, struck in the town the well guarded. We should say, by attending strictly and literally to the Arabic language, struck in town the well guarded.

TURKISH LITERATURE.

We have translated the following excellent article from the *Courier de Londres* * of March 30.

Nouveaux Elémens de Grammaire Turke, à l'usage de l'Ecole Royale des Langues Orientales; par Amédée JAUBERT, Maître des Requêtes, Professeur de Langue Turke près la Bibliothèque du Roi, etc.

AN erroneous opinion is generally entertained in Europe respecting the language and literature of the Ottomans, and their system of education. It is supposed by many, that the language of this barbarous people is even less cultivated than their manners: such, however, is not the case. The descendants of Otman† possess a language, which is inferior to no ancient or modern tongue in softness, flexibility,

and harmony; and its rules are so admirably simple, that we should rather suppose them to have been framed by an academy of learned men, than by a society consisting of nomade and pastoral tribes.

We shall not enter into a minute analysis of this language; but it may not be amiss to furnish, as an example of its general construction, the facility with which a verb is conjugated. By adding a single syllable, and sometimes by a single letter to the radical of the verb, it is thus modified. The verb *sevmeg*, to love, is made to signify, to be loved, to love one another, to make one love, to make us love one another, to love not, to be loved not, to make us not love one another, &c.—We should tire our readers by following up the series of modifications.

There are, however, several defects with which this language, or rather those who write it, may be charged. The literati of the country frequently write with a degree of obscurity it would be easy to avoid. Not contented with admitting into their pages, a multiplicity of Arabic and Persian terms, borrowed from their neighbours, and which are not readily subjected to the rules of Turkish syntax, they strive to crowd together a number of participles, which give no determinate time, always keep the meaning of the sentence inconveniently suspended, and sometimes even to the end of the second or third leaf of

* A French newspaper published in London every Tuesday and Friday evening.—We eagerly embrace this opportunity of recommending, particularly to our younger readers, this useful and interesting Journal, every number of which contains a great variety of valuable information admirably arranged. We can scarcely imagine a better mode of obtaining a familiar acquaintance with the French language, than the constant perusal of a well-conducted newspaper in that tongue. It gives us pleasure to add, that the publication we allude to, is as remarkable for its moral tone, as for the general interest which the novelty and variety of its matter cannot fail of exciting.

† The barbarous appellation of *Turks*, by which this people is usually designated, is not acknowledged by themselves.

the volume. When, in addition to these defects, we take into consideration, that there are neither vowels, paragraphs, nor punctuation, which, in fact, are seldom to be met with in Oriental languages, we may form a tolerable idea of the perspicuity of a Turkish manuscript.

The penury of Turkish literature is, doubtless, to be attributed to these causes. Nevertheless the language can boast of poets, for instance, Roubihi and Meshiy; of romance writers, amongst whom the aged Tartare Barakeh may be mentioned; and of a considerable number of historians, geographers, and physicians.

But, even if the Turkish language does not present us with a variety of literary productions worthy of attention, it ought not the less to be an object of study to the philologist, for it is the only diplomatic language made use of at most of the eastern courts. It is almost exclusively spoken at the courts of the Viceroy of Egypt, and the Shah of Persia, under the tents of the great Khans of Tartary, and in the seraglio of the Sultan, and is certainly the maternal language of these princes. In fact, over all the northern coasts of Africa, and from Constantinople to the western frontiers of China, there is scarcely a spot where the Turkish idiom is not more or less understood. The importance of such a language is undoubtedly great, whether regarded in a commercial or diplomatic view.

M. Jaubert, whose justly celebrated name recalls to our recollection the various services he has rendered to his country, has now established a new claim upon the gratitude of his fellow-citizens, as well as upon that of all friends to literature, by publishing the grammar to which we are here requesting the attention of our readers. The scarcity and dearth of the small grammar published at Constantinople, by the Jesuit Holderman; the obscurity of Meninski's grammar; and the incorrectness of the Oriental type, in that which was published by father Viguiier, render the new publication of M. Jaubert very acceptable to Orientalists. Instead of following the example of his predecessors, by rendering his subject difficult and complicated by a multiplicity of rules, for the most part useless, this writer has

endeavoured to simplify the language he has undertaken to teach, by laying its elements before us with method and perspicuity. He has distinguished, with much address, a variety of trifling anomalies, which other grammarians had regarded as general rules instead of exceptions. In short, this learned orientalist has employed the superior intelligence he has derived from long study and extensive experience to preserve to the Turkish idiom the character of simplicity which justly belongs to it.

The work is concluded by a collection of proverbs, engraved in lithographic, by M. Bianchi, and which are both entertaining and instructive. These proverbs will serve as exercises for the pupil; and will, at the same time, be interesting to other readers, by exemplifying the wisdom and observation of a people generally supposed to be barbarous.

We repeat, the Turks are by no means so uncivilized as report declares them. Public instruction is encouraged by all the higher classes of society. Numbers of rich men, in bequeathing legacies, usually devote a portion to the erection of a *Mudreseh*, or public school. Several of the Turkish emperors have followed the example. It is actually the case, whatever surprize the statement may occasion, that, at the present moment, there exists at Constantinople, a greater number of colleges than at Paris.

In the penal laws of this people, there are certain provisions which are not to be found in our own codes,* but which would have done honour to the wisdom of our legislators. Unfortunately, however, these institutes are infected with the same fanatical spirit which attaches generally to the followers of Mahomet, and more especially to those Mahometans who belong to the Sunnite sect. This fanaticism will ever prevent the present rulers of the Bosphorus from attaining to such a degree of civilization, as is absolutely requisite to enable them to command respect in the great family of European nations.

* M. de Hammer, the learned German Orientalist, has published a translation of these laws, known by the title of *Canons*. A French version of the German work is now in the press at Paris.

RETIRED HALF-PAY TO COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I have learnt with great satisfaction, that the Hon. Court of Directors have increased the half-pay of their retired captains to seven, and of lieutenants to four shillings per diem, from Christmas last. This is as it should be; and I am confident all officers in the service must feel grateful for this liberal consideration of their long represented claims.

Although upon the retired list, I cannot omit expressing to you, how highly pleased I am with the new formation of the Indian army; as it not only renders the various establishments infinitely more respectable, but each corps being formed into two regiments, they are thus rendered more compact, and all military detail for distant reliefs or field service becomes more efficient.

Junior colonels, it is true, may have to wait in succession for offreckonings; but this is in some degree compensated, by advanced rank and pay; and a few years must, in the course of nature, occasion a diminution of their seniors, both at home and India.

I confess I should like to see the irregular horse and infantry, and each sebandy corps, most efficiently officered. They should all be commanded by a lieutenant-colonel, and each troop and company should at least have one European officer. These corps are chiefly placed on our frontiers in conspicuous situations; and it ought to be made a rule, that they should furnish recruits or drafts, when required for the line regiments; for, by thus introducing recruits from various and distant parts into the several corps, the hitherto distinct system of levies may be dispensed with; and from this ready intermixture of men into the line, procured from such distant points as Bangalore, Rungpore, Gorruckpore, Burdwan, Benares, Cawnpore, and

Midnapore, &c. &c., in all about sixteen distinct and distant situations, they would be less liable to desert, than when corps obtain recruits from favoured places, such as the Oude province. I well recollect, that when some of our most admired Bengal corps for discipline and appearance of the men, were ordered down into Bengal, or on service to the coast, they were apt to desert in a greater ratio than the more compact little sepoys, who, moreover, on long marches, proved more capable of enduring the fatigue of arduous field-service, than the Oude grenadiers: the same may be also said of the battalion men in the royal corps. Men of large stature are not able to endure the fatigues of long marches. To render all sepoy regiments more efficient, the bazar of each corps should be distinct, and under the controul of their commanding officer, or its paymaster; for all officers must recollect how Lord Cornwallis's plan of placing the station bazar under the civil paymaster, who was to supply corps ordered on march with bazars, proved abortive, the chowdries and bazar men often deserting, and occasioning great distress to the corps. How far the institution of an active commissariat may have corrected the evil, I am not able to decide.

In the Oriental Herald, I observe, that the hardship, which the writer supposes is likely to be experienced by the Bengal engineers, is set forth in a letter signed Cato: but my old friends in the B. E. must well recollect, that Lieut. General Cameron was a major for some years before Sir Henry White (both being cadets of the same year) was made a captain. The same may be observed of the various artillery promotions over those of the infantry. It is utterly impossible to reform any army without partial supersession being

being felt; and, I am confident, it only requires respectful representation to the Directors, to correct any inadvertent clause in the recent regulations for the Indian army. My late proposal for the disposition of the off- reckonings,*

* Vide Asiatic Journ. for January.

has been rendered needless by the new plan; but it is the duty of every officer to suggest any thing that is likely to be useful of his old friends.

I am, Sir,

Yours, faithfully,

A BENGAL RETIRED OFFICER.

NEW ISLAND IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN.

(Discovered by Capt. Hunter of the DONA CARMELITA.)

Extract from the Dona Carmelita's Log Book.

July 20.—Fine clear weather, carrying all possible sail. At 11. 30. P.M. saw the land, bearing S.W. by W., distance six miles, up courses and shortened sail to the top-sails and stood towards it at daylight, fresh breezes, the land discovered proved to be an island.

At 8 A.M. close in under the lee of it, observed a number of fishing canoes to leeward, which were plying for the shore with all possible dispatch; bore down and intercepted one of them, and with a good deal of persuasion got one of the people to come on board, when I presented him with a hatchet and piece of white cloth, which pleased him much, as he showed it to all the canoes that were about the ship, and after that we did not want visitors. About this time a Chief came on board, and on my making signs that we wanted refreshments, he sent all the canoes on shore, and staid on board himself with a few others.

At 11. 30. close in shore, armed and manned the cutter, and dispatched her on shore in charge of the 1st officer and our friend the chief, keeping another on board as a hostage.

At 1 P.M. the canoes returned from shore, to the number of thirty, laden with hogs, yams, plantains and other fruits, and traded with the greatest honesty for iron hoops, nails, and pieces of white cloth, &c.

They seemed to be very expert swimmers, as they often got their canoes overturned; but it never incommoded them in the least, for they soon put them to rights.

They are about the colour of Malays, but have more of the European features. The island from the ship appeared most

beautiful, and seemed to be well cultivated and inhabited. The canoes were very handsome, not unlike the Ceylon canoes, and ornamented with shells.

At 4 P.M. the cutter returned from the shore, having on board twelve hogs, a great quantity of yams, and tropical fruit of different kinds. The Chief Officer related the following particulars:

Chief Officer's Report concerning the Isle of Onaseuse, or Hunter's Island.

At 1 P.M. got close in shore, the native desired us to pull in, when we observed a great concourse of people assembled on a bluff point of land. The surf being pretty high, landed opposite the people. The native in the cutter pointed out the King (Funafoooh); the King with his attendants came round and seated himself close to the boat. The native desired me to walk towards the King. I thought it best to go unarmed, as it would make them have more confidence in us. Most of them were armed with war clubs, with short round heads, some with spears from 24 to 40 feet long, afterwards I saw some much longer. A great number of women, many of whom carried two spears, as I judged for the use of the men. I was desired to sit down close to his Majesty; after making my obedience, I made him a present of a white shirt, putting it on him; I likewise gave the same to his brother; they seemed highly pleased, and in return, made a present of a hog, a basket of yams and bananabs and cocoa-nuts. After sitting some time, surrounded by men and women, I made him a present of a looking-glass, which seemed to surprise them greatly; it went from the King to the Queen, and from her all round, every one taking a look at it, and then touching the crown of their heads with it; that cere-

mony they performed with every little thing given them. He took a shell from his neck and gave it me. I then made signs if there was any water to be had, they said *Houtou*, and pointed amongst the hills. I showed them a small cask, the King immediately gave orders to two of the natives to go and fill it. I expressed a wish to go and see the watering-place; the King got up and desired me to follow with our friend the native—I took the carpenter and four men armed, in case of an accident—the King had gone by a shorter route over the hill; however, I soon found it was not the watering-place they were taking us to, as we found ourselves on the beach not far from the boat, in a kind of cove, with a smooth beach, when we saw his Majesty seated with all his attendants, and I was requested to sit down opposite him on the ground, which I accordingly did. The beach was marked out in apartments by rows of stones, the upper part of this spot having a little grove of cocoa-nut trees, and a great quantity of large calavances. I tasted some, they were very good: they seemed to be on their guard, as all round the place were bundles of spears of a great length, but tied together, as indicating their peaceable intentions. The women were ordered on one side, but only for a short time, when they all crowded round us: they were particular in looking at our shoes and buttons, but were very civil. After sitting some time, I presented the King a sheet, tying it round his body; in return, he presented me with his covering from the same place, likewise with another hog, and some yams, &c., as before. I then gave him a small penknife, he seemed highly pleased, and sent immediately away for more hogs and fruit, desiring us to wait until they brought them; at the same time, as far as I could understand, he wished to go on board the ship, and to take the present for the Captain: at this time the small cask came down, carried by two men; we found, that instead of water, it was milk from the cocoa-nuts, which made me think they had not a great plenty of water; the water the natives drank was very good. Shortly after, the King's mother came down, an elderly woman, about 50 years of age; the King himself seemed about 30, his Queen about 20; stout, and good looking, and was the only one that had part of her

bosom covered. She was a fine stout woman, with a fine figure, her teeth perfectly even, and very clean; all the women and men had their little fingers cut off at the second joint on the left hand, and the women had their cheek bones perforated, and the blood smeared round about an inch; I suppose the mark of beauty. Some of the women were tattooed, with a red colour instead of black, especially in their arms, mostly in circles, about an inch round; they were uncommonly civil, and did not seem at all bashful, some of them very pretty girls. The signal being made from the ship for us, I expressed a wish to go on board; but the King wished me much to stop until the things came down from the country; but thinking the Captain was wishing to make sail, and finding no water, at least not in sufficient quantity to dispatch it quickly, I thought it best to go off. The King expressed a wish to go, but I wished him to take canoes off to bring him, which he would not do as he was ashore; however, it getting late, and the ship a good distance off, I got into the boat, after leaving a ram and a yew for the King, by Capt. Hunter's orders, for the benefit of future navigators: having made signs as well as I could for them not to kill them, I pulled some grass and gave it to them, to shew how they lived. The native we brought from the ship and the two others came in the boat. We shoved off, and meeting several canoes returning from the ship, one of them informed us that the native we had left on board, had gone ashore; the native in our boat seemed very sorry, and immediately embraced and kissed me, as he likewise did the carpenter, in a friendly manner, and seemed very sorry at parting. He then jumped overboard and swam to a canoe. He seemed a very good man, and interested himself very much about us on shore. We brought a number of their arms, which we got for trifles. The King could not go out in a canoe: they did not seem to have seen any fire-arms before; one of the natives that came on shore with us had a sword made a present to him by Capt. Hunter. Iron hoops, knives, or iron of any kind were the best articles of trade. There was only one man that was different from the others; his body was smeared with some yellow substance, he was one of the King's train. The

ladies were all naked, only a small covering round their body, and that not particularly well fitted. The men mostly wore a kind of mat round their body, with leaves of trees wove into them, made like a Highlander's kilt. The island was entirely composed of lava, in some places, almost a metal. Being so short a time on shore, could not get up into the country to look for any thing the island produced: but by the appearance of it, it must be fruitful and very populous, as we could

see numbers of the natives all along the island. On the beach, the most numerous were the women, they were mostly ornamented with shells, their hair cut short, some with some kind of substance resembling flour paste, on the tops of the hair; it had a curious appearance with their dark faces.—The island lies in lat. of $15^{\circ} 31'$ S. and long. $176^{\circ} 11'$ E. by \odot and \oslash brought up by chronometer for four days previous.—[*Ind. Gaz.*, Oct. 27.]

JOURNAL OF A ROUTE FROM JYPOOR TO AGRA.

THE fourth day after leaving Jypoor I encamped at the foot of a range of hills close to a pass near the village of Baltierce, distant from the capital sixty-six miles as near as I could ascertain. Scarcely had I proceeded a coss on the following morning, when the evident improvement in the appearance of the country convinced me of the proximity of the Bhurt-pore country, the boundaries of which I soon passed. The territories of the Rajas of Jypore and Bhurtpore are separated by successive ranges of precisely the same description of hills which I have already had occasion so frequently to mention; on my prospect of getting rid of which, I assure you, I heartily congratulated myself. After crossing the pass in the last range, I found myself in Bhurtpore; and the change was certainly most gratifying: instantaneously, as if by magic, the vast, uncultivated plains of Rajpootana vanished, and gave place to numerous beautiful mangoe topes, and a most extensive and luxuriant cultivation. Of the extent of the province of Bhurtpore I can by no means speak confidently, but its mean breadth I take to be about sixty miles, and its length, I should imagine, cannot be more; it is a level country, possessed of a fine soil, with abundance of water, and apparently every requisite to ensure the prosperity of agriculture, which is evidently the chief and favourite employment of the inhabitants, no manufactures of any consequence existing or being desired. If the extent and luxuriance of the cultivation may be considered as signs of the prosperity and happiness of the people, which with any sort of justice and liberty they certainly must be, Bhurt-

pore may be reckoned amongst the most thriving provinces in India; certainly far beyond any I have seen. Every description of grain peculiar to the upper provinces appeared to flourish; and great quantities of corn, which are grown in excess to the consumption of the country, must be exported. The villages are numerous, and in their appearance indicative of the wealth of the people, many of them being chiefly pukka, and almost all strongly fortified: amongst those which have the credit of being particularly impenetrable is Waree, a considerable town, all the approaches to which are carefully guarded to prevent a European even getting a sight of the fortifications, of which they are very jealous. To my knowledge there is no place of any great celebrity, except the capital, and that I unfortunately did not see, although I passed within a very few miles of it; but I hear from an officer, who remained there several days, that great additions had been made to the fortifications, on European plans, and that there was nothing curious or entertaining to attract the attention of a traveller. In person, the inhabitants of Bhurtpore are tall and robust; courage is a virtue highly regarded, and very generally possessed by them: but generosity and hospitality are little known, and less practised. In every town or village through which I passed I was subjected to taunts and mortifications which I could ill brook; and more than once was I obliged to turn a deaf ear and affect a comfortable ignorance of insults, which had I appeared to notice I must have punished. The most exorbitant prices were demanded for every necessary of life, and double, treble, and

quadrupled rates were universally insisted on; these impositions they were not backward in supporting by force; and on one occasion, at a village called Goordah, when I expressed a determination of resisting them, and only paying what they allowed to be usual prices, a body of villagers, headed by an insolent rascal calling himself a sepoy of the Raja, coolly told me that my baggage was in their power; but that was all bravado, for when I gave orders, and made preparations for resisting the attack, they thought it most advisable to reflect a little, as I convinced them they would meet with a pretty warm reception.

Like their neighbours in Jypoor, the Burtporeans are constantly armed, and seem to pay very little regard to the preservation of human life, which is wantonly sacrificed in their almost daily quarrels and feuds on the slightest provocation. From the observations which I have made, I am firmly convinced that a European, in the least degree, even unwittingly interfering with their prejudices, entering into, or in any way laying himself open to a quarrel, would run the greatest risk of being murdered. I should not forget, while on this subject, to mention that they have the greatest veneration for the peacock, and that the wanton destruction of one would place the life of the offender in imminent peril. In addition to my other annoyances in marching through this inhospitable province, that of being half-starved was added; it was not always that I could procure a little wood and milk, which were all that I required for myself, at any prices, from the obstinacy and insolence of its inhabitants, who, you will easily guess, are no great favourites of mine. Like the Rajpoots, they are experienced horsemen, although I imagine somewhat inferior to them; their management of their steeds, use of their swords and spears, are well worthy of imitation. The sharpness of their bits enables them to turn and manœuvre the horses as they please; and their feats, when mounted, give them, single-handed, a decided superiority over the troopers of our cavalry. The soil of Burtpore is rich and very favourable to cultivation, and the climate is temperate and healthy; so that under a mild and beneficent government, its inhabitants ought to be as prosperous and

happy as those of any part of India. Futtipore Sybia, about twenty-four miles from Agra, is the commencement of the British territories: this was formerly a city holding a high place amongst the first class of native towns, but now gone to decay, and nearly reduced to ruins. Agra, still a considerable Musselman city, was in former times one of the most opulent and magnificent places in Hindoostan, and celebrated as the occasional residence of the emperors of this country. Its original extent must have been very great, the ruins and remains of the ancient town covering many acres of ground; but the modern city is in comparison insignificant, with narrow, dirty streets, and small, inelegant, and mean houses. The fort, which was surrendered to us in 1803 or 1804, is built of a red stone peculiar to Agra, and is, with the improvements and additions which have been made to it since its capture, sufficiently strong to resist the attack of any native or European power without a regular siege. It is situated on the banks of the Jumna, and is surrounded by a ditch capable of itself of putting an effectual stop to hostile approach. This fort, from its strength and situation, is an excellent dépôt for all the military stores, guns, &c. &c. required for the troops employed in that quarter. A description of the Taj would of itself require a volume, and to give an adequate idea of it would be far beyond my ability; suffice it then to say, that however high an opinion description may have given you of its elegance and really magical splendour, it would prove, on examination, far below the reality. In Agra and its vicinity are other splendid buildings, in particular at Secundra, five miles distant, the mausoleum of the Emperor Acber; and the fort the Motee Musjid is allowed by many to exceed in beauty even the Taj itself. So very general an account of such buildings perhaps you will think a fault; but I believe the majority of your readers who have not seen them, will have read descriptions of them much more interesting and correct than I can give; besides, I have already written more than I am justified in supposing you will be able to insert. At the fort ghaut is the famous gun captured with the fort; its size and excessive weight have hitherto prevented its being transported to Calcutta, for the purpose of

being sent, as I understood, to England. An unsuccessful attempt was once, I believe, made to put it on hoard a boat, since when, it has remained in its present position. The exact size of this monstrous piece of artillery I regret that I did not ascertain, but as far as I recollect, it was about four feet in diameter; but doubtless, should you desire it, some of

your correspondents at the place will furnish you with the measurements. The natives assert that there are considerable quantities of the precious metals in it, and that its value is several lacs of rupees; one lac has, it is said, been offered to Government for it.

Barrackpore, Sept. 26. [*India Gaz.*]

LEASES IN JAVA.

Translated from the Batavia Gazette, of the 24th May 1823.

We, G. A. G. P. Baron van der Capellen, Grand Cross of the Order of the Belgian Lion, Secretary of State, Governor-General of Netherlands' India, &c. &c. &c. in Council, to all those who shall see, or hear read unto them, these presents, send greeting and inform them:

That it has appeared to the Supreme Government, that since the restoration of the authority of the Netherlands in Java, and particularly in the latter years, a considerable number of lands and dessas, situated in the territories of the Javanese (native) princes, have been taken, either in rent or farms, by Europeans and others, not forming part of the Javanese population, some of which are for a period of several years, and on which rents said persons have made considerable advances.

Taking into consideration that these proceedings are contrary to those regulations which have ever existed, and not been repealed at any time, that they are, therefore, contrary to the conditions on which permission of residence in Netherlands' India has been granted to all Europeans and others, not being Javanese:

Considering also, that these proceedings can, at all events, not be considered valid without the particular sanction of the Supreme Government, which alone and exclusively has the power to grant dispensations from existing regulations, in consequence of particular and weighty reasons of which it alone can judge; and in consequence of such dispensation, allow of exceptions from such regulations.

Considering that the Supreme Government had, in order to prevent the prejudicial consequences which might arise out of such proceedings, both to the interests of Government and of the Javanese

princes, by a resolution of the 30th October 1821, given strict orders to the Residents of the Courts of Surakarta and Djocjocarta to forbid and prevent in the strongest manner all such further leases of farms as above-mentioned, and has since, on the 14th January last, passed the strictest orders, and taken the measures necessary with respect to these illegal leases and farms.

Having seen the latter reports of the Residents at these courts, as well as the declarations made in their letters by H. H., the Susuhunan of Surakarta, and the Regency of H. H., the minor Sultan of Djocjocarta, as also the Pangerang, Adipatti, Ario, Mangko, Negoro, to the Governor-General, and now seriously desiring that all such doubts and uncertainties as seem still to exist with respect to this matter, be removed at once; and at the same time, that the contracts entered into contrary to the above-mentioned regulations, shall cease to be of any force, excepting as shall be pointed out hereinafter; and more particularly that no such contracts be renewed hereafter:

We have thought proper to make known, unto whomsoever it may regard, by this our publication;

1st. That all contracts entered into by Europeans, or other persons not being Javanese princes or their subjects, or with the Pangerang, Adipatti, Ario, Mangko, Negoro, for the rent or farm of lands or dessas, for a period not exceeding three years, and with an advance of no more than six months, may be allowed to continue in existence, provided that by the former registration of these contracts at the offices of Surakarta, or Djocjocarta, or any other legal form, it do satisfactorily

appear to these respective Residents that these contracts have already existed before the 15th November 1822, and provided these contracts be presented anew for registration to the Resident in whose district the rented or farmed lands or *dessas* are situated, within two months after the publication hereof; it being most expressly declared, that all the lands and *dessas* situated throughout the whole extent of the territory of Surakarta and Djocjocarta are, without any exception whatsoever, comprehended in this regulation.

2dly. That, on the other hand, all above-mentioned contracts that have been entered into for a longer period than three successive years, and with a larger advance than six months, lease or farm-rent, by any Europeans, or other persons not being Javanese, with the Java princes, or other subjects, or with the Pangerang, Adipati, Ario, Mangko, Negro, shall terminate and cease to be of any effect on or before the 31st of January 1824; with the exception only of such contracts as have been made with the express previous knowledge and consent of the Government; the persons desiring such permission being obliged to petition the President in whose district the lands are situated, who will present such petitions, with his considerations thereon, to Government.

4thly. That these petitions shall only be agreed to under the following provisions, except in some extraordinary cases where such may be considered undoubtedly advantageous, either towards assisting the establishment of useful manufactories, or promoting the purposes of science and the arts:

A.—That the lease shall not be allowed for any longer period than three years, nor a larger advance than one half-year's rent; this being understood not to allow of any arrangements for, nor the liquidation of any other debt or engagement.

B.—That the agreement shall be passed by a notary, or any other public officer duly authorized, both in the Netherlands and Javanese languages; that in this act the special Government shall be made mention of, and that it be registered by the President.

C.—That the petitioners be inhabitants of Surakarta or Djocjocarta, and that these

lands be intended and used merely as pleasure or vegetable gardens, or for obtaining paddy, grass, labourers, or other necessities for the use of a family; but on no account for the culture of coffee, pepper, or other produce; that therefore these leases are to be granted merely for small parcels of ground situated in the neighbourhood of the principal towns.

D.—That the lessees are in no case to be vested with the least public authority, much less with any Javanese title or rank; on the contrary, that the lessee shall take care to keep himself from any interference with matters relating to the public administration of police.

5thly. That all Europeans, Chinese, or others not being Javanese, which shall be found after the 31st of January 1824 in the possession or enjoyment of any lands in the residencies of Surakarta or Djocjocarta, without the special consent of the Government, or without those contracts by which they possess or enjoy such, having been registered agreeably to the first article of this publication, shall be ordered immediately to quit those residencies; while, at the same time, Government shall take such measures as it may, according to circumstances, think fit for the powerful execution of the laws against such persons as are lease or shareholders in such lands, or domiciliated elsewhere, annulling without delay, in both such cases, the existing contracts, and confiscating in favour of the lessors all the revenues and advantages which the said persons still have derived from the above-mentioned agreements.

To prevent any pretended ignorance of these presents, they shall be published and affixed wheresoever it is customary, in the Netherlands, native, and Chinese languages.

We further order and decree that every constituted authority, judges, and public officers, shall, in their different capacities, look strictly to the execution of these presents, without any circumvention or regard to persons.

VAN DER CAPELLEN. ●

Given at Batavia, on the 6th of May 1823.

By order of the Governor-General in Council.

The Secretary-General,

Bousquet.

Sacred Poetry.

WE have reason to believe, that the first of the following hymns is from the pen of the *Right Rev. Reginald Heber, Lord Bishop of Calcutta*; the second is known to have been written by him on the occasion of his preaching a sermon at Shrewsbury, in aid of Christian Missions.

HYMNS FOR THE EPIPHANY.

BRIGHTEST and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid !
Star of the East the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid.

Cold on his cradle the dew-drops are shining,
Low lies his bed with the beasts of the stall ;
Angels adore him in slumber reclining,
Maker, and Monarch, and Saviour of all !

Say, shall we yield him, in costly devotion,
Odours of Edom, and offerings divine ;
Gems of the mountain, and pearls of the ocean,
Myrrh from the forest, and gold from the mine ?

Vainly we offer each ample oblation :
Vainly with gifts would his favour secure .
Richer by far is the heart's adoration,
Dearer to God are the prayers of the poor !

Brightest and best of the sons of the morning,
Dawn on our darkness and lend us thine aid !
Star of the East the horizon adorning,
Guide where our infant Redeemer is laid !

MISSIONARY HYMN.

From Greenland's icy mountains,
From India's coral strand,
Where Afric's sunny fountains
Roll down their golden sand :

From many an ancient river,
From many a balmy plain,
They call us to deliver
Their land from error's chain.

What, though the spicy breezes
Blow soft on Ceylon's isle,
Though every prospect pleases,
And only man is vile ;

In vain with lavish kindness,
The gifts of God are strewn,
The heathen, in his blindness,
Bows down to wood and stone.

Shall we, whose souls are lighted
 With wisdom from on high;
 Shall we to man benighted,
 The lamp of life deny?

Salvation! oh, salvation!
 The joyful sound proclaim,
 Till each remotest nation
 Has learnt Messiah's name.

Waft, waft, ye winds, his story,
 And you, ye waters, roll,
 Till like a sea of glory,
 It spreads from pole to pole

Till o'er our ransomed nature,
 The Lamb for sinners slain,
 Redeemer, King, Creator,
 In bliss return to reign.

Review of Books.

Critical Researches in Philology and Geography. Glasgow, 1824.

This work consists of three articles: 1. A Review of Professor Lee's edition of Sir Wm. Jones's *Grammar of the Persian language*; 2d. "An Examination of the various opinions that in modern times have been held respecting the sources of the Ganges, and the correctness of the Lamas' Map of Thibet;" 3d. A Review of Noble's *Arabic Vocabulary, and Index for Richardson's Arabic Grammar*.

Of the first article, there is no occasion for us to take much notice, since the subject of it has already been discussed in our Journal. Of the third article, we shall merely observe that it evinces a considerable portion of learning; but that the style is rather careless, and even incorrect in its structure; and that the author betrays too great a proneness to be severe and caustic. The second article is certainly the best, and cannot be read without interest, although we hope that the perplexities attending the geography of Central Asia, are likely soon to be more effectually removed, than by the ingenious hypotheses of European scholars.

The two great objects of the writer of this article are these:—to demonstrate the comparative accuracy of the statements given by the Thibetian Lamas of the courses of the streams, and situations of the various places in the vicinity of the vast range of elevated land which separate Northern and Southern Asia; and to vindicate the claims of our countrymen to the honour of those discoveries which have been made and are still making in those regions, and which the French literati, actuated by a mean and unworthy jealousy, are labouring to assign to German Jesuits and French antiquaries. As we do not feel it incumbent upon us to retrace the steps we made whilst examining Mr. Frazer's *Tour among the Himalaya mountains*, especially since a solution of most of the difficulties hitherto met with will be afforded by Mr. Moorcroft, we shall merely lay before our readers, an outline of this article.

The injustice with which the Lamas' map has been treated by geographers, is certainly apparent from the details given by the writer. Although it is admitted that the whole of the information obtained by the Lamas was

not the result of personal examination and actual survey (the western limit of their route terminating at the north-western foot of the angle formed by the junction of the Caillas and Himalaya ridges, which embosom the celebrated lake Manasarowar); yet their authorities were less vague and uncertain than those which have tempted our geographers to disregard them, who have deviated, it now appears, in several instances, into error.

The first operator upon this celebrated map, was D'Anville. Some of his alterations were obviously necessary, as where he shortened the immense course of the Ganges (1150 miles) through western Thibet. "In other respects, he made the matter worse, by removing the sources of the supposed Ganges two degrees more to the north, and by making the Ganges to run through three lakes, instead of two, as in the Lamas' map, adding the small lake of Conghe to the number, without any just authority for doing so; and also by making the northern branch of the supposed river run to the north-west, as far as 34 N. lat."

Anquetil Duperron adopted D'Anville's errors, and also sophisticated the Lamas' map with materials obtained from the German Jesuit, Tiefenthaler, the traveller who is thrust forward by the French Asiatic Society, as possessing a prior claim to the discoveries of Messrs. Webb, Moorcroft, and Hodgson. Anquetil Duperron, with the Jesuit's assistance, among other blunders, described two rivers as flowing from the lake Manasarowar, in opposite directions, which, on account of the peculiar situation of the lake, is a physical impossibility.

Major Rennel, deceived by D'Anville, Duperron, and Tiefenthaler, and in possession of no information that could guide him in the difficulties which they threw in the way of his inquiries, was obliged to trust to his own conjecture, and placed the source of the Ganges, which the Lamas fixed

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at 29½ deg. N. lat. (within about a degree of the truth), in 33½, or one degree and a quarter higher than D'Anville. He shortened, indeed, the course of the Ganges, but still made it run a course of more than 800 British miles through western Thibet, until it debouched upon the plains of Hindoostan, at Haridwar.

The expedition of Capt. Webb to Gangoutri and Buddreenath, in 1808, undertaken at the suggestion of Mr. Colebrooke, who sagaciously conjectured that the streams which composed the Ganges originated on the southern side of the Great Himalaya, communicated the first authentic correction of these geographical errors; and a subsequent journey performed by Messrs. Moorcroft and Hearsay, in 1812, corroborated that discovery. But while these travellers completely disprove the Lamas' statement, which derived the streams from the Mapang or Manasarowar lake on the northern side of the Himalaya, they confirmed their authority in other respects, namely,

That there are really two such lakes as those mentioned laid down in their map—that a river actually flows through them very far to the W., and which actually enters Hindoostan—that these lakes are placed with tolerable accuracy relatively to each other—that in respect both of longitude and latitude, they were placed far more correctly than in the maps of D'Anville, Tiefenthaler, Anquetil Duperron, Rennel and Arrowsmith—and, finally, that the other stream which they made the northern branch of the Ganges, actually rises to the N. of these lakes, and to the N.W. of the stream which enters the Mansarowar lake.

The comparative accuracy of the different accounts is seen from the following table:

Tiefenthaler and Duperron	36 N.L.
Rennel	33.15 N.L.
D'Anville	32 N.L.
Lamas' map, South point	29.37 N.L.
Moorcroft, ditto	30.45 N.L.
Webb, S. W. ditto	30.23 N.L.
Fraser's map, South side, {	80 E. L. & 31.53 N.L.

Some subsequent inquiries of Mr. Webb have contributed to establish the

accuracy of the Lamas, in opposition to several theories and statements.

In Moorcroft's map, no streams are represented as entering the Mansaroar lake from the east, or north, or west, but three streams are delineated as running into it north from the Heemalleh. In his opinion it had no outlet, as he had carefully examined it round from the Lama monastery on the N.W. to the Krishna on the S., and found no outlet. All the maps, on the faith of that of the Lamas, had represented a stream issuing from its western extremity into the Lanken, or Rawanhrad, and the Pundit who accompanied Moorcroft and Hearsey, strenuously asserted the same, which was also corroborated by a Lataki traveller, then upon the spot. A writer in the Quarterly Review, in his examination of Moorcroft's travels, in order to reconcile these jarring accounts, imagines that the outlet of the Mansaroar lake was on the east, and that Moorcroft had inverted the position of these lakes; that, in his opinion, the Rawanhrad is the eastern, and the Mansaroar the western lake, and that in this way Tiefenthaler would be right in making the western river the Setledge, and that consequently the Gogra would be the eastern river, or that which is seen east from the Rawanhrad. If this were really the case, the land between these two lakes would be the connecting ridge between the Heemalleh and the Caillas, or Kentaisse ranges, and the dividing crest, or elevated ground, sending off the Setledge to the N.W., and the Gogra and Sanpoo to the S.E.; and would, moreover, also in this particular, flatly contradict the Lamas' map, which not only connects the lakes together, by making the eastern send off its surplus waters into the western lake, by the Lank Tchu, but also derives a number of tributary streams from the converging slope of the two chains on the S.E., into the same lake. But, as facts are superior in value to all hypothetical reasoning, both Moorcroft, and his reviewer and commentator, have since been found wrong, and the Lamas' map perfectly correct, respecting the communication of the two lakes.

Mr. Webb, who has since that time so assiduously and meritoriously prosecuted his geographical inquiries and geodesic labours, amidst the stupendous ridges of the Heemalleh, had an interview with the Chief of Takklacote, who informed him that the Mansaroar, or Mapang lake, had a western outlet (frequently dry however), into the Rawanhrad, or Lanken, and that upwards of 100 streams fall into it from the converging ranges to the S.E.

The importance of Mr. Moorcroft's discoveries in these parts, can be appreciated by observing the following

table of discrepancies in the accounts which different authorities furnish as to the position of Ludak :

Lamas' map	30.52 N.L.	74.47 E.L.
D'Anville's do.	33 do.	77.17 do.
Rennel's do.	34.30 do.	77.20 do.
Arrowsmith's do. 35	do.	78.10 do.
Elphinstone's do. 37	do.	78.10 do.
Fraser's do.	32 do.	76.32 do.

The writer has deemed it necessary to enter upon a serious refutation of the story of the Cow's mouth (*Gaumuchi*), or subterraneous aperture, through which the Ganges was supposed to rush out of the Himalaya. This is certainly a work of supererogation: no fact is now better established than that this story is a mere invention; though attempted to be bolstered up by the testimony of a learned Pundit who accompanied a modern traveller. The fact, however, is that the Lamas' map contains no authority for this story: they "left the river to find its way, in the usual manner, by a pass, or gap, and never troubled themselves about subterraneous perforation;" which Major Rennel supposed to have been effected by the river through the granite base of the mountains!

Another point incidentally touched upon in this article, is the etymon of the appellation *Thibet*, applied in Hindoostan to this part of the country. No new light is, however, diffused upon this subject, and perhaps never will be.

Entering upon the last division, the author quotes an extract from a report made to the Asiatic Society of Paris, by Messrs. Saint Martin and Klaproth, which appeared in the *Journal Asiatique* for March 1823; wherein it is stated that the source of the Sutluj, in lake Manasarowar, was marked in the chart of Anquetil Duperron, and was consequently known long before Mr. Moorcroft's visit; and that the source of the Ganges in Gangoutri appeared in Tiefenthaler's chart, whilst all the English geographers, till 1812, adopted the error of D'Anville, making the Ganges arise out of lake Lanka, in

western Thibet. It is therefore contended, that the honour of making these facts known, "belongs to the Germans and French, not to the English, who appropriate to themselves, at present, the whole merit of the discovery."

The author bestows, and we think justly, some severe remarks upon the illiberal spirit which seems to possess the continental *literati*; and in opposition to the claim of Tiefenthaler, observes, 1st. That Gangoutri is *not* the true source of the Ganges, which Fraser and Hodgson (whose account must have been known by the French reporters, though not referred to by them), traced higher. 2d. That the Jesuit has placed Gangoutri more than 140 English miles to the north of its true parallel, and about 100 miles to the west of its true longitude. 3d. That Tiefenthaler, contrary to the inference obviously intended to be furnished by the reporters, never visited Gangoutri at all! for which we have the express authority of his editor, Anquetil Duperron: "*D'autant qu'il n'a pas été lui-même à la source du Gange, que présente sa carte*"!! The Jesuit, himself, in describing the source of the Ganges, uses the expression, "according to the relation of judicious persons," which clearly implies that his account was not verified by actual observation. It is true he discredits the story of the Cow's mouth; but the Lamas' map is equally free from that adulteration: on the other hand, the Jesuit's description comprehends what certainly does not exist; namely, a cataract, and a rocky cleft.

If, however, the Jesuit was the discoverer of the source of the Gangoutri branch (which it is plain enough he was not), this stream is not the source of the Ganges, which cannot be said to be discovered until the higher branch, called the Jhannevie, be traced. All accounts agree that this is not only the largest, but the most distant stream. But what shall we say to the claim of Anquetil Duperron,

the mere publisher of Tiefenthaler's materials? It is pretty evident that the machinery is put in motion on his account, and that Messrs. Saint Martin and Klaproth would have suffered the Jesuit's discoveries to sink quietly into oblivion, but that there was some prospect, if they could force Tiefenthaler into notice with Duperron fastened to his skirts, that their own country might find a pretext (which would be quite enough), to dispute the title of those indefatigable British travellers, who have ascended heights more elevated than Saussure and Humboldt, and whose services to geographical science are too generally acknowledged to fear the effects of foreign jealousy.

We shall close our review of this article with the following extract, wherein the writer puts home the question to the reporters themselves.

Let us reverse the case, and suppose the French Government, in India, to have enjoyed the same ample means for the extension of geographical science in that extensive region, and to have used them liberally for that very purpose, and to have published a *compte rendu* of these discoveries; and suppose, further, that an Asiatic Society had existed in London, and to have appointed two of their most respectable members to draw up a report concerning the truth and value of these discoveries, and that these reporters had declared that they were of no value, and that they had been anticipated by some such person as Tiefenthaler, whose materials had been brought up into the form of a memoir by some Englishman. We now ask, what would have been the feelings of the French and Continental Literati? Would not every Journal, Review, and Bibliothèque have been put in requisition, and enlisted in the service to refute the charge, vindicate their claim, assert their right, to the honour of prior discovery? Would they not have exclaimed *cum una et consentiente voce* against the injustice, the partiality, and the prejudice of the British? Would they not have said, that, as the British had already monopolized the commerce of the world, they also by such conduct plainly showed their ardent and selfish wish to monopolize its literature and science? If such would have been their feelings, can they blame the expression of similar feelings in us, when they have declared, as from the

trijos, that our countrymen, and we, as represented by them, after all their laborious exertions in the cause of science in that region, have no claim, no right, no title, to the credit of such discoveries?

The Modern Traveller.—*Palestine.* Parts I. and II. London: 1824.

THE collections and compilations of modern travels, which have hitherto been published, are generally in volumes of a most inconvenient size, and are likewise very expensive; neither do they contain the valuable information communicated by the latest travellers. A work, therefore, on the plan of the one we are here announcing, had become a great desideratum in English literature. As yet, only the two first parts have appeared, containing a description of Palestine, and a summary of the various modern travels in that interesting country. Judging from the specimen before us, we feel ourselves justified in recom-

mending the work to our readers, as promising to be the most judicious and interesting publication of the kind that has ever fallen under our notice.

The plan is; first, to give a general description of a country, and a brief historical notice of it: secondly, to furnish accounts of the various parts that have been passed over by Europeans or others: and thirdly, to select the most remarkable places or objects for particular description. This plan enables the compiler to bring into a focus, on all occasions, the information communicated by the most intelligent travellers.

We shall only add, on the present occasion, that we look forward with much pleasure to the continuation of the series; and particularly to the accounts, already advertised, of Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, countries which obviously lie within our peculiar province.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.

On Wednesday evening, the 12th of November, a Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's House, Chowringhee, Mr. Harington, the President, in the Chair.

At this Meeting, Messrs. B. Roberts and F. P. Strong, were elected Members of the Society.

Vice Presidents.—According to annual custom, the members present then proceeded to ballot for Vice Presidents, when the following gentlemen were re-elected: Major General Hardwicke, and W. B. Bayley, Esq.

Committee of Papers.—The Committee of Papers was next ballotted for, and the following members were re-elected:—James Atkinson, T. Bently, James Calder, Dr. Carey, G. J. Gordon, Capt. A. Locket, and Courtney Smith.

Mr. Andrew Sterling and Dr. Hare, were also elected members of the Committee, in the room of Capt. Hodgson and the Rev. J. Parson.

A variety of snakes and reptiles, preserved in Alcohol, were presented by Capt. Herman. A Hindoostanee matchlock was presented by Mr. Gibbon.

The Secretary read a letter from Mr.

Moorcroft, who is now on a deputation to Central Asia, dated Cashmeer, the 20th of July, 1823, announcing his having dispatched to the Society, a copy of the *Rajah Taringenee*. Mr. Moorcroft's inquiries had been long zealously directed to this object. He met with many abstracts of the work, but disfigured and corrupted, according to the Hindoo or Mussulman notions and faith of the copyers. The genuine chronicle of Cashmeer in Sanscrit, the *Rajah Taringenee*, as it is called, is reported to have been so common formerly, that almost every Hindoo family of respectability possessed a copy; but from the accidents of time, it has become so scarce, that not more than two or three were known to be in existence.* Mr. Moorcroft was at length successful. Having cured Eshur Das, a Pundit, of a painful affection of the ancle joint, pronounced incurable, the grateful Pundit permitted a

* The fate of this book, Mr. Moorcroft thinks, resembles the fortunes of the country of which it records the history. Tradition states, that in the reign of Mahmood Shah, not many years ago, twelve hundred natives of Cashmeer were entitled to keep palankeens, and that they were all in such good circumstances, as to enable them to use the privilege. At present, there is not a single palankeen kept by any native of the province.

copy to be taken from the one in his possession, which was written upon the bark of the birch tree, and bore obvious marks of great antiquity. This copy, which employed ten Pundits for a period of three months, Mr. Moorcroft had collated by other Pundits, and the collated work is now on its way to Calcutta.

The Secretary also read a communication from Capt. J. D. Herbert, containing some account of a hot spring, near Monghyr.

The hot spring near Monghyr, called Seetacoond, is situated a few miles below that place, by the river side, on a plain bounded to the S.W. by ranges of hills covered with jungle. At no great distance from the well, isolated ridges rise up of inconsiderable elevation; the bare rock assuming a singularly mottled appearance from the action of the atmosphere. Capt. Herbert had not an opportunity of ascertaining the nature of this rock by a personal examination on the spot, as the unusual rise to which the river had attained, flooded great part of the plain, and rendered the approach difficult. At Benares, however, he had the pleasure of finding, in the very interesting collection of Dr. Yeld, a series of Specimens, collected on the spot by Dr. Adam, from an examination of which, it would appear that Quartz and Quartzose Sandstone, are the prevailing, if not the only rocks. No rock comes to the surface in the immediate vicinity of the well; but near it is a small morass in which the iridescent appearance of the water would seem to indicate the presence of iron.

A tank of about 30 feet by 20 has been built to receive and confine the waters of the spring, the sides diminishing by steps down to the well, which is said to be six feet deep. The temperature, the attending Brahmins say, is high during eight months of the year, and sensibly lower during the remaining four. It is variable even in the eight months, and is highest in the cold weather. Capt. Herbert found it 139; but the tank was quite full, and it must be considered that a spring furnishing only a small supply, and exposing so large a surface to the air, would necessarily have its temperature something lower than if the waters were allowed to run off without giving an increased surface of evaporation. Air-bubbles were continually rising to the surface, but there was no possibility of collecting them or ascertaining their nature. There is a cold spring within thirty yards.

The water has no taste. It slightly reddens tincture of litmus, the change of colour being barely sufficient to be detected by the method of Dr. Wilson Philip, which makes this a test of great sensibility. The muriatic, sulphuric, nitric, and oxalic acids, prussiate of potass, car-

bonate of ammonia, nitrate of silver, have no effect. Muriate of Barytes produces a scarcely perceptible cloudiness; nitrate of lead, a white precipitate; and super acetate of lead, the same in greater quantity. This latter precipitate is soluble in the nitric acid.

From the very low specific gravity (1.002) this water may be judged to contain not so much as one grain of solid matter in three thousand, and perhaps not one in five thousand. It does not appear that it owes its increase of weight to any of the neutral salts generally found in mineral waters, or even to any iron. From the effect on tincture of litmus, it must contain some uncombined acid, or else sulphurated hydrogen. The white precipitate, with the super acetate of lead, excludes the latter substance and confines the test to carbonic, sulphuric, phosphoric, and boracic acids. Nitrate of silver excludes the first, the precipitate by super acetate of lead being soluble in nitric acid. The second—the third has never been found, Capt. Herbert believes, in mineral waters, but the fourth frequently. In Italy there are several hot springs, it is said, and even small lakes which contain uncombined boracic acid. We may, therefore, observes Capt. Herbert, regard this spring as similar in its nature and properties. It is worth remarking, that the Italian springs are in the neighbourhood of a volcano.

The water of Seetacoond is beautifully clear, and being perfectly tasteless, is generally preferred for consumption to the river water, even when purified by alum. Many have supposed it medicinal in a slight degree; but, judging from the very minute proportion of foreign ingredients it contains, it can scarcely be said to differ from common water. Seetacoond is considered by the Hindoos to be a place of some sanctity.—[*Cal. Gov. Gaz.*

BOMBAY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Meeting of the Literary Society of Bombay was held at their rooms on Monday the 24th Nov., when the following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers and Members of Committees for the ensuing year.

President, The Hon. M. Elphinstone.

Vice Presidents: His Excellency Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B.; the Hon. Sir Edw. West, Knt.; the Venerable the Archdeacon George Barnes, D.D.; John Wedderburn, Esq.; John Robert Stenart, Esq.

Major Vans Kennedy Secretary.

Messrs. Forbes and Co. Treasurers.

Committee of Papers: the President and Vice President; Richard Woodhouse, Esq.; Lieut. Col. Edmund W. Shuldham; Wm. H. Wather, Esq.; Geo. Norton, Esq.; Major Kennedy, Secretary.

Committee for the Superintendence of

of the Library, Museum, and Accounts: the Venerable the Archdeacon, President; John Wedderburn, Esq.; James Farish, Esq.; Benjamin Noton, Esq.; John Rt. Steuart, Esq.; Lieut. Jas. J. Robinson; C. J. Fair, Esq.; James Brydon, M.D.; Major Kennedy, Secretary.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, Dec. 3.

ASTRONOMICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

At a meeting of this Society, held on the 12th March, a letter was read from Sir Thomas Brisbane, Governor of New South Wales, to F. Bailey, Esq., accompanied by Mr. Rumker's observations of the Summer Solstice 1823, at Paramatta; the results of which are,

For the mean obliquity of the ecliptic . . . } $23^{\circ} 27' 44''.39$
 For the latitude of the place of observation } $33^{\circ} 48' 42''.61$

Also the mean of twelve months' meteorological observations, made at Paramatta between May 1822 and May 1823.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.

Geographical position of the Basses da India and the Europa Rocks, two dangers in the Mosambique Channel; by Capt. W. F. W. Owen, R.N.

Basses da India.	Long. East of Greenwich.	Lat. South.	Long. East of London.	Basses da India.	Long. East of Greenwich.	Lat. South.	Long. East of London.
North West End, ..	$21^{\circ} 26'$	$21^{\circ} 26'$	$40^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{2}'$	North End, ..	$22^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{2}'$	$22^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{2}'$	$40^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{2}'$
East do.	$21^{\circ} 30'$	$21^{\circ} 30'$	$40^{\circ} 12'$	West do.	$22^{\circ} 21'$	$22^{\circ} 21'$	$40^{\circ} 12'$
Southernmost part, ..	$21^{\circ} 33\frac{1}{2}'$	$21^{\circ} 33\frac{1}{2}'$	$40^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}'$	East do.	$22^{\circ} 20\frac{1}{2}'$	$22^{\circ} 20\frac{1}{2}'$	$40^{\circ} 19\frac{1}{2}'$
Europa Rocks (called Europa Island, by Capt. Owen).	$21^{\circ} 34'$	$21^{\circ} 34'$	$40^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{2}'$	South do.	$22^{\circ} 23\frac{1}{2}'$	$22^{\circ} 23\frac{1}{2}'$	$40^{\circ} 15\frac{1}{2}'$

N.B. The old charts place these dangers in a reverse position with respect to each other; for the Basses in India nearly where Capt. Owen places the Europa Rocks, and vice versa.

MEXICAN ANTIQUITIES.

An exhibition has just been opened in Piccadilly by Mr. Bullock, principally consisting of relics of the idolatrous worship of the ancient Mexicans, lately dug up from the foundations of the capital city of that infant but rising empire. We hope that this mine will be worked with as much enthusiasm by our enterprising countrymen as those which contain the

precious metals. The religious zeal of the Spaniards destroyed by fire almost every thing relating to the mythology and history of the Mexicans. The more ponderous sculptures, however, found in the ancient capital, were chiefly employed as foundation stones for the modern city of Mexico.

An immense idol represented as composed of rattle-snakes and human skulls, and smeared with blood, has been found entire, and recognized as a personification of the goddess of war.—From the exhibition with which Mr. Bullock has favoured the public, we should argue that the religious worship of the ancient Mexicans was quite as sanguinary in its character as that of the Hindoos; there is nothing, however, to lead us to suppose that it was likewise as sensual.

EARTHQUAKE AT CALCUTTA.

A rather smart shock of an earthquake was experienced yesterday at about ten minutes before twelve. This circumstance was first mentioned to us on the instant under our roof. We did not perceive it on the ground floor, but it was very sensibly felt by every individual in the upper part of the house.

At Garden Reach, not only was the motion sufficiently strong to be sensibly felt, but also to agitate the spangles which hang on the wall shades. There were two shocks, and they were accompanied by a low rumbling noise, similar to that experienced in a room over an arched gateway, when a heavy loaded waggon is passing over the stones underneath it.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Nov. 27.

EARTHQUAKE AT SEA.

Another instance of an earthquake being felt at sea, has been communicated to us by Capt. Miller, of the Layton.

On the voyage from London to Bombay, on the 27th July last, the Layton being in S. lat. $35^{\circ} 19'$, not far to the westward of Tristan d'Acunha, at half-past eleven P.M., a shock of an earthquake was felt so strongly, that it awoke every person in the ship; it was a trembling motion, similar to that produced by a ship forcing its way over a wreck or a coral bed. The hands were turned up, and every part of the vessel examined, but no injury of any kind could be discovered; the trembling was accompanied with a hissing noise. On the following night, at about half past two, another and more violent shock was felt, which lasted a few seconds, but not so long as the first. On the 31st, in lat. $36^{\circ} 51'$, the Layton having in the mean time run between five and six degrees to the eastward, the Dutch brig Phelentait, bound to Batavia, was spoken with, and her master reported that the

first shock, but not the second, had been felt on board his vessel.—[*Bom. Courier.*]

REVENUE SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

Government have constituted a new office, under the designation of Revenue Surveyor-General, for the purpose of controlling and directing all village surveys instituted for revenue or judicial purposes, and have appointed Capt. J. A. Hodgson, of the 31st regiment Native Infantry, to the situation.—[*Beng. Hurk.*]

PARLBY'S ROCKETS.

We understand that Capt. Parlbly, Model-Master at Dum-Dum, has so far improved the Native War Rocket of Hindoostan, as to excel even the Congreve Rocket.

In a few days, we learn that a public

exhibition of Capt. Parlbly's rockets is authorized by Government to take place at Dum-Dum, to shew the comparative powers of his weapon; and that yesterday (1st Dec.) one of the small experimental rockets, denominated a 1½ pounder, was thrown by Capt. Parlbly to the distance of 1,473 yards, where it penetrated the soil three feet, in the presence of Capt. Nicolson, Major Wood, and some officers of Artillery.

It is expected that the larger rockets will range nearly 300 yards.

Capt. Parlbly has, it appears, been able to communicate the rotary motion of a rifle ball to his rockets, by a peculiarity of their internal structure which makes them range in very true lines.—[*Beng. Hurk. Dec. 2.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONDON.

Indiciæ Seramporianæ; or a Review of a Pamphlet by Mr. John Bowen, entitled "Missionary Incitement and Hindoo Demoralization; including some observations on the Political tendency of the means taken to Evangelize Hindoosthan." 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Wonders of Elora; or, the Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and Dwellings excavated out of a Mountain of Granite, and extending upwards of a mile and a quarter in length, at Elora, in the East-Indies; by the Route of Poona, Ahmed-Nuggur, and Toka, returning by Dowlutabad, and Aurungabad. With general Observations on the People and Country. By J. B. Seely, Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry, and late in the Military Service of his Highness the Rajah of Nagpore. 8vo. with plates. 16s.

Australia, with other Poems. By T. K. Hervey, Trinity Coll., Cambridge. 8vo. 6s.

The Modern Traveller; or, A Popular Description, Geographical, Historical, &c. of various Countries of the Globe. Vol. 1. containing "Palestine" 18mo. 5s.

An Essay towards the History of Arabia, prior to the Birth of Mahommed, from Original Persian Authorities. By Major David Price, of the E. I. Company's service. 4to. £1. 5s.

Journal of a Second Voyage for the Discovery of a North-West Passage, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, performed in the Years 1821-22-23. By Capt. Parry. 4to. with 39 Plates. £4. 14s. 6d.

Memoirs of Mrs. Matilda Smith, late of Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope. By John Phillips, D.D. 8vo. 6s.

Memoirs of a Three Years' Residence in Japan; with Observations on the Country and the People. By Capt. Golownin. New Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. £1. 11s. 6d.

Lunar Tables and Rules for correcting

the apparent Distance of the Moon from the Sun, or Fixed Stars, on account of Refraction or Parallax. By Capt. Lynn. Royal 8vo.

In the Press.

A Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, from the Territories of China to the Frozen Sea and Kamschatka, performed during the years 1820, 21, 22, and 23. By Capt. John Dundas Cochrane, of the Royal Navy. With a Map. 8vo.

The Cross and the Crescent, an Heroic Metrical Romance. By the Rev. Jas. Beresford, M.A., Rector of Kilworth, Leicestershire.

A Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, with Comparative Remarks on the Ancient and Modern Geography of that Country. By W. M. Leake, F.R.S., &c. With a Map. 8vo.

Preparing for Publication.

A New Map of India, on Six Large Sheets; exhibiting its Natural and Political Divisions; constructed from Original Materials, principally supplied by Lieut. Colonel Blacker, C.B., Surveyor-General of India.

A Narrative of Four Voyages of Survey in the Inter-Tropical and Western Coast of Australia, between the years 1817 and 1822. Undertaken by order of His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, in H. M. Surveying Vessels, Mermaid and Bathurst. By Philip Parker King, R. N., Commander of the Expedition. With Maps, Charts, Views, &c. 4to.

An Appendix to Captain Parry's Second Voyage of Discovery, containing the Natural History, &c. 4to.

A Narrative of the Proceedings of the Expedition, dispatched by His Majesty's Government to explore the Northern Coast of Africa, in 1821 and 22; comprehending an Account of the Syrtis and Cyrenaica; of

the ancient Cities composing the Pentapolis, and of other various existing Remains. By Captain F. W. Beechy, R. N., and H. W. Beechy, Esq. With Plates, Maps, &c. 4to.

A Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery in the Interior of Africa, from its Western Coast to the River Niger, in 1818, 19, 20, and 21. With an Account of the Proceedings of the Expedition under the Command of the late Major Peddie and Capt. Campbell. By Brevet Major Gray, of the late Royal African Corps, and Staff Surgeon Doehard. Undertaken by order of the Right Hon. Earl Bathurst. With a Map and Views. 8vo.

PARIS.

Histoire littéraire des Arabes ou des Sarrasins, pendant le moyen âge, traduit de l'Anglais de Joseph Bérington, par A.M. H.B. in-8vo.

Histoire de l'Égypte sous le gouvernement de Mohammed Aly, ou Récit des événements politiques et militaires qui ont eu lieu depuis le départ des Français jusqu'en 1823, par M. Félix Mengin, avec des notes de MM. Langlès et Jomard. Paris 1823, 2 vols. in-8vo. et un atlas in-4to.

Voyages à Mergé, au Fleuve blanc, au-delà de Fazool, dans le midi du royaume de Sennar, à Syouah et dans cinq autres oasis, faits dans les années 1819, 1820, 1821, et 1822, par M. Frédéric Caillaud, 2 vols. de planches in-fol., le texte in-8vo.

Les Juifs d'Occident, ou Recherches sur l'état civil, le commerce et la littérature des Juifs, en France, en Espagne, et en Italie, pendant la durée du moyen âge, par M. Arthur Beugnot, Paris 1824, 1 vol. in-8vo.

ST. PETERSBURGH.

The Accounts given by John Forzlan and other Arabic writers, respecting the Russians in Ancient Times. The text is edited by Professor Frähn, who has added a German translation, Notes, and an Appendix. 1 vol. 4to.

CALCUTTA.

Riccardo, a Tragedy, in Five Acts. By James Atkinson, Esq., from the Italian of Ugo Foscolo.

The Lost Spirit, a Poem; and *Roland*, a Tale. By J. Lawson, author of "Orient Harping."

Fourth Calcutta Quarterly Register (being the 82d number), containing full and accurate Lists of the Civil, Military, Medical, Clerical, and Marine establishments of the Presidency of Bengal.

The Unitarian Repository and Christian Miscellany, No. I. — To be continued monthly.

The Government Regulations respecting Indigo Planters and their Riots. Correctly translated into the Bengalee language.

An Engraving of the Marquess of Hastings.

The New Calcutta Journal Daily Advertiser.

The Trifler, No. I. — This publication is intended to be continued weekly.

A Code of Signals, for the use of Vessels employed in the Merchants' Service. By Capt. Marryatt, R.N.

A Treatise on Greyhounds, and other Sporting Dogs, with observations on their Treatment and Disorders. By Sir W. C. Bart. Reprinted from Loudon Edition.

In the Press.

The Family Market Book, exhibiting in one view, the produce of Fruits, Vegetables, Game, Meat, Fish, &c. &c., procurable in the markets of Calcutta, in the different months throughout the year, from January to December.

BOMBAY.

The Tuhfa-e Elphinstone, or a Grammar of the Hindustani Language. By Mahomed Ibrahim Mukhba, Munshi, Interpreter to the Honourable Court of Recorder.

Preparing for the Press.

The Sud-Shuma, or Hundred Lamps: a work in Persian in praise of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Governor of Bombay.

Debates at the East-India House.

East-India House, Friday, March 5.

A General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, pursuant to adjournment, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of the motion submitted to the Court on the 25th of February, namely, "That application be made to Parliament for the repeal of the 46th clause of the act of the 53d Geo. 3, cap. 155, by which the Court of Directors is prohibited from sending to India, in

the capacity of a writer, any person who shall not have resided during four terms at the Haileybury College; and for introducing a clause into the said act, appointing a public examination at such times, and under such regulations, as the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Controul, may direct; to which examination all persons shall submit their acquirements and qualifications for approval, previous to their being permitted

to proceed in the capacity of writers to either of the Presidencies of Fort William, Fort St. George, or Bombay."

The minutes of the last Court having been read—

The *Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq.) briefly stated the business which the Proprietors were assembled to consider.

INDIA BONDS:

General *Thornton* wished to know, before the regular discussion commenced, whether he could not request an answer to a question relative to India bonds which he had put at a former Court? Those bonds, which were at 80s. premium, carried an interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. If the interest were lowered it would be serviceable to the public; and he was desirous to learn whether any intention to lower the interest was entertained?

The *Chairman* submitted to the gallant General that he was out of order, and that he must see the impropriety of interrupting the discussion by a question so totally irrelevant.

General *Thornton* was aware that the question was not connected with the discussion: but, as he understood, the general rule was occasionally departed from, and he thought that this was a case which peculiarly warranted an exception.

Mr. *Trant* requested that the *Chairman* would give directions that the bye-law, which forbids the putting or entertaining any question but the one for which a special Court was called, should be read.

The *Chairman* thought that the gallant General must see, that the Court were now, in fact, to be considered as having entered on the discussion of the question of the day, and that it was not a proper time to propose any other.

General *Thornton* said, that the subject of his inquiry was a thing of most essential importance.

The *Chairman* said, that the gallant General could not be allowed to proceed, unless he was to speak to the question before the Court, or to move an adjournment.

Sir *Geo. A. Robinson* prayed the gallant General to consider, that if this were in the middle of a speech, it could not be a more disorderly interruption.

Mr. *S. Dixon* proposed that the debate should be postponed for a few minutes, in courtesy to the original mover, who was not present, but would soon be here.

General *Thornton* said, in that case, perhaps there could be no objection, meanwhile, to answer the question which he had put.—(Laughter, and cries of Order.)

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE—FINAL DEBATE.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* now entered the Court, and was preparing to reply to the *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 101.

arguments urged on the previous day to his motion—when

The *Chairman* rose, being desirous of saying a few words upon the question before the Hon. Mover commenced his reply. It appeared to him, as all were agreed on the propriety of their Indian servants being educated, that the question might be confined to this single proposition—whether the conduct of that education should be collegiate or scholastic? The first thing to be looked after, and secured, was, that those who were to be appointed to India should be properly qualified. Besides this object, there was another of great importance—that they should have some test of good conduct, in addition to the proofs of their acquirements. He confessed that he had, at one time, no very strong disposition in favour of the College: but he now felt that it had done much good; and from his knowledge of the good which had resulted from it, he declared, that his opinion was, more than ever, in favour of it. Excepting with respect to the power of expulsion, he would venture to say, that there was no very great variance of opinion; upon that question there might be much difference of sentiment—though he verily believed, that the value of the appointments to India, to the loss of which the expulsion operated, was the real cause of contest in the present discussion. Looking at the responsible and serious duties of those who were to receive appointments in the Indian Government, with a view to the course most proper to be taken in the management at home, no one would deny that it was extremely necessary that they should have every proper test of the moral, as well as intellectual qualifications of their servants. He was perfectly satisfied that no persons could give the Company that test, without a daily and intimate knowledge of the conduct and temper of mind of the candidates. The opinion of examiners, merely as such, would not be capable of giving satisfaction. The Board of Examiners, whether sitting in London or elsewhere, never could satisfy the Company upon the subject of general conduct, as the resident Professors could. A certificate of acquirements could never be considered as sufficient of itself. It was frequently seen, that young men who, from the strictness of paternal discipline, were most quiet at home, were most disorderly on their removal from such restraint. Applying this observation to their own concerns—were they not justified in supposing that young men who, after having quitted the discipline of the paternal roof, were disorderly at Haileybury, were likely to be still more disorderly if they proceeded at once to India, where they would be then free from all immediate controul? Those who were

destined to act alone in important and confidential stations, should be early trained to self-command. He was far from saying that he was satisfied with all the rules and discipline of the College; he was convinced that, in some particulars, they were capable of amendment. But, whatever defects were to be discovered, the Court of Directors, with the Board of Commissioners, had at present power to remedy them, without the proposed motion. As to the proposition of going to Parliament, it required much consideration: for, whoever might be appointed to present the petition, would, in all probability, have a question of this nature proposed to him: "If you repeal this act, with what do you intend to replace it?"—What answer could be given? Were the Court of Proprietors ready with any well-formed plan to put in its place? Surely it would be better to leave the Institution as it stood, open as it was to receive corrections and alterations, such as the Court of Directors may be able, from time to time, to introduce, than to hazard all its advantages for the chance of some supposed-improvement, in an institution which he was convinced operated for the Company's benefit. He was for these reasons entirely opposed to the motion.

The Hon. W. F. Elphinstone did not wish to do away with the College, as had been charged against some of the Members of the Court; he would, on the contrary, do all in his power to raise it, and with that view he would support the motion. There were means provided in the college to attain the highest acquirements. The Professors were gentlemen of great learning, talent, and respectability—he did not question it; but there did appear to him a want of the great stimulus of opposition and rivalry. Another grand defect, was the shortness of the time that the boys spent with the Professors, being, for the greater part of the twenty-four hours, absent from them. Now, though he was nearly eighty-four years of age, he had not forgotten the dispositions he felt when he was from sixteen to nineteen; nor could he lose sight of the amusements in which it was most likely he would have indulged had he been left, as the boys at Haileybury, to do as he pleased, in the absence of all controul, from two in the afternoon till perhaps three in the morning. His complaint was, that the Professors had so little intercourse with the boys, and that the boys for the greater part of the time were thus free, without any examples by which they could form their conduct. He believed that the college had done, and would continue to do, much good; but he could not forget that there was a time when he had no such hope; when there could not

be a worse sink of criminality than it presented. Unluckily for himself, in making this avowal, he was among those persons who were first entrusted with forming this College, and he well remembered the great pains taken to order things so that it might be a finishing, good school. Unfortunately it was changed to a college. They had failed, therefore, in securing that great object, of having the boys carefully looked after throughout the whole of the day: to this it might be attributed, in some measure, that the College produced so many self-sufficient young men. They left their parents' homes under an assurance given to them on all hands, that they were going to be made into statesmen to govern India. They found nothing in the system at Haileybury to take down their conceit; no mixture of classes, as in the universities, where the attainments of the poorest enabled him to look down upon the rank and wealth of those more proudly born. At the Haileybury College they were all alike to be *Indian statesmen*!—they were all of one class—no diversity of station, hopes, or of ambition; consequently there was no race for superiority of knowledge, as in other colleges. They left the College in equal ignorance, and upon their arrival in India, the consequences to themselves and the service were too well known; their conduct perfectly corresponded with that which they displayed before going out. He was convinced that the proposition now made to the Court would tend to raise the College, which would produce better men for the future, if the discipline should be reviewed and improved in this and other respects which called for reformation. He would detain the Court no longer than to say, that he supported the motion.

Mr. Daniell said that he came into Court the first day of the discussion with an indisposition to vote against the Hon. Proprietor's motion, and that having attended to the arguments on both sides, he should support it, from a conviction that much good and no possible evil could arise from it. He should have preferred a motion for totally revising the system, and converting the College into a school, where much more of the boys' time might be occupied, and the masters present to see that it was properly applied. In a college, as Mr. Elphinstone observed, a very small proportion of the time of either was taken up; and whilst the students were present at lectures, they might, for aught he knew, amuse themselves by drawing caricatures. He was glad that the present discussion had taken place, and that the subject had not been referred to the Court of Directors, convinced as he was, from the present state of things, that they could never realize the expectations of the public;

they had often tried their hands at it, but certainly to no good purpose. The Professors were answerable to the College-council alone, and were independent of the Court; who could not, therefore, enforce the adoption of any regulations which they might propose.

Mr. Brown objected chiefly to the power of expulsion lodged with the College-council by the statute of selection. It had been said, that the Directors did wisely in divesting themselves of the power of expulsion; but he thought that they did not do wisely in investing it in the Council. They all knew how fond human nature was of power and authority, and how apt to abuse it. In case of disturbances at the College, when the parties could not be immediately identified, the council had the power of selecting any one, or any number of boys, and saying "we do not know who were the real actors in the riot, but as you were concerned in the last disturbance, it is very likely that you were concerned in this, and you must leave the College." A stranger, hearing of this proceeding, might naturally ask, who are the accusers? the College-council. And who are the offenders?—the College pupils. And who are the judges?—the College-council! Were there no judges nor any jury who might be appointed to do right between the parties? The constitution of the realm had most wisely provided that the powers of judge, jury, and accuser should be kept separate: the Court of Directors had most blunderingly blended all together in the College-council. He did not say that the Professors had abused the powers entrusted to them; on the contrary, he believed they had acted as well as could be expected from any men so circumstanced. Had the Court of Directors wished to divest themselves of this power, they ought to have devised some other means for securing an impartial examination and decision of every case of accusation; then upon expulsion no party would have had any right to complain. In respect to the indiscriminate selection of boys to be sacrificed for examples, where the real offenders were unknown, the power was now theirs; and much as they differed upon the other points, he rejoiced to observe that they all were agreed upon this. He could allow the purest motives to the Professors in the exercise of it, and yet certain it was that the parties chosen as victims could never have any other notion, than that they suffered extreme cruelty. It was not necessary for him to go further. Common humanity supported that maxim of our laws which required conviction before punishment, and which preferred that a hundred guilty persons should escape, rather than that one innocent person

should suffer. There must be a continual growth of evil, under powers so monstrously large as those given by the statute of selection. It was but last year that they had occasion to admire and applaud the brilliant career of several young men, now serving with the army in India, whose talents and assiduity in the College had distinguished them before they went out. What a reflectinn, had any of these persons happened, notwithstanding his innocence and merits, to be expelled under the statute of selection, for an offence in which he had never participated! He did not say that the College should be done away; but he did think that this statute should be expunged from the College statutes. (Mr. Kinnaid said that it was enforced in the Act of Parliament.) He would not contradict the Hon. Mover, but he thought not. He did not approve of going directly to the House of Commons: yet rather than allow the continuance of the statute of selection, he would go the whole length of the measure.

The Chairman said that the power of expulsion was given by the College statutes.

The Hon. D. Kinnaid said that it was not the object of his motion to take away the power of expulsion, but only to take away the disqualifying effects of that expulsion.

Mr. Macaulay had hoped that the judicious and conciliating speech of the Hon. Chairman would have had the effect of preventing any farther discussion, and of uniting all present in his suggestion of leaving the whole matter to the deliberation of the Executive Body. Some things, however, had since occurred in the debate, which made it impossible for him to remain silent. He was not unwilling to admit, for the sake of argument, that there might be material defects in the constitution and discipline of the College; but surely a remedy might have been found for these defects, without having recourse to this most injurious measure of publicly agitating, for three successive days, all the important and delicate questions connected with this institution. He certainly did not think that, in pursuing the course which he had taken, the Hon. Mover had proceeded very prudently as it respected the College, or with due consideration for the Court of Directors or the Proprietary. Before bringing forward a motion of this description, he thought that some inquiry should have been instituted, that some ground should have been laid for it in the production of papers, and the official statement of facts on which to ground an opinion as to the expediency of the proposed measure. An important change in the constitution of the College was proposed, without any previous information having been afforded to

the Proprietors as to the circumstances which had called for it. And not only was there this total absence of information, beyond the opposing and absolutely contradictory statements which had been made in the course of the discussion, but there was before the Court no rational or consistent proposition with respect to the system which was to be pursued, in case the present motion should be adopted. Indeed, no two gentlemen agreed either as to the evil which was to be remedied, or as to the course of proceeding which it would be expedient to pursue. The Hon. Mover, indeed, had spoken with respect of the College and its Professors, and had admitted its utility. But what said one Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Trant)? His sentence respecting the College was, that, under any system that could be devised, things could not be worse than they were at present. The whole of his argument, therefore, went to the destruction of the College. And yet what were the facts which he produced to warrant so sweeping a charge, and so unsparing a decision? In the course of eighteen years that Haileybury had been supplying the civil service of India with servants, *one* of these servants had misconducted himself, and had been sent home! But then came the Hon. Director (Mr. Bebb), with a formidable array of charges against the institution, unsupported, however, by any proof. He talked of the prevalence of gross immorality, of gaming, licentiousness, habits of profuse and extravagant expense, idleness, irregularity, and various evils of the most pernicious kind. He charged the Professors with want of action, and the College with a total want of discipline; and, in short, represented the institution as a nuisance to be put down, rather than a system to be cherished. He reprobated, also, the rules of the College, as unjust and oppressive. One of them he characterized as worthy of the inquisition; nay, the mind, he said, who framed it, would, if it could, have instituted torture. "Differing most entirely, as I do, on every point from the Hon. Director, I would nevertheless ask, supposing all this to be true, how is it that the Hon. Director has taken no steps for remedying these evils? Is there any one rule of the College which the Court of Directors have not the power of altering? Is there any one evil to which they are not empowered to apply a remedy? Has that Hon. Gentleman, in his capacity of Director, taken a single step to amend that state of things of which he now so vehemently complains? Was it not his duty, with the strong feeling which he has manifested on this subject, to have proposed in the Court of Directors these reforms, which that Court is fully empowered to effect? With a state

of things so appalling existing in this seminary, how could he, in conscience, have forbore so long to take the means which were in his power for applying a remedy to the evil? Could he not at least have proposed the abrogation of that rule which he has chosen to describe in such indignant terms? He does nothing of all this, but he comes down to this Court to complain of evils, which, if they really existed, he ought not to have continued a Director for a day without endeavouring to remedy. And, though he knows that at this very moment the Court of Directors are fully competent to the work of reform, he supports a motion for a petition to Parliament to change the whole constitution of the College, in fact to destroy it; and all this before ground has been laid in a single statement officially made to warrant any proceeding whatever. But I object to this motion, not only because no adequate ground has been laid for it, not only because whatever evils have ever been alleged to exist are remediable, as far as a remedy in any such case can be applied by the Court of Directors, but because neither the Mover nor any other Proprietor who supported this motion has offered for the adoption of the Court any proposition as a substitute for the present system which was worthy of attention." Besides this, no two gentlemen agreed either in their principles or their plans. The Hon. Mover was of opinion, and he agreed with him, that the power of the Professors ought to be increased, in order to perfect the discipline of the College. But what was the sentiment of his Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Weeding), and of others, on that vital point? It was, that the Professors had too much power already. And yet, with a most singular infelicity of argument, which surprised him much, knowing as he did the acuteness of that Hon. Proprietor's mind, he maintained, as the grand cure for all existing evils, that the College of Haileybury should be assimilated to our universities and public schools. The evil to be remedied, in his Hon. Friend's view, was the despotic power possessed by the Professors; and, as a remedy for this evil, he argued that it was necessary to assimilate it to institutions where the power lodged in the masters was much more despotic, and in fact altogether uncontrollable from without. What can this Court deduce from propositions so vague and unsatisfactory, so inconsistent with each other, and indeed with themselves, than that the motion ought not to be agreed to? Much had been said of the cruelty to parents which was involved in the power of expulsion possessed by the Professors, and of the fearful and appalling risks they incurred by sending their sons to this Col-

lege; risks, not only of ruined morals, but of ruined fortunes, and blasted prospects. The reply to these representations was, that they had no foundation in truth. He knew of no parent who would be deterred by any such fears from accepting a writership for his son, if he were in a condition of life to render such an appointment an object of desire on other grounds. "This dreaded appointment, unfortunately for the argument, continues to be an object of eager ambition with parents, and, I am persuaded, will continue to be so, notwithstanding all the appalling statements which have been made in the course of this debate. And as for the moral dangers of Haileybury, whatever they may be, are they greater than those of Calcutta? And is it not somewhat strange that a parent, who sees nothing in the temptations of India to deter him from turning his son adrift, without any controul whatever, at an age when he is most assailable by these temptations, should yet shrink with so much sensitiveness from Haileybury College, notwithstanding the power of its Professors and the rigour of its discipline, of which so many have complained?" In short, he entirely dissented from the present motion, because there appeared to him to exist no necessity for a change; because, supposing a change to be necessary, no reasonable or feasible plan had been suggested as proper to be laid before Parliament; and because he believed that the College, as at present constituted, was effectually fulfilling the great objects for which it had been instituted. It furnished a test, not only of literary qualification, but of moral character; a point of the utmost moment in deciding on the fitness of candidates to discharge the large and important trusts attached to the civil service in India. No man would consent to receive into his family a domestic servant, unless he obtained from some respectable person, in whose service the domestic had undergone a competent term of probation, a satisfactory assurance of his character and disposition, as well as of his fitness in other respects; and surely two years seem to form no very undue term of probation, in the case of young men who are to be charged with trusts and duties of such magnitude as those to which the civil servants of the Company are destined. If the College was still defective in any part of its administration, or if the discipline were not sufficiently vigorous, these were evils which he admitted ought to be remedied, in order to secure the advantages of a sound and useful education to the Company's civil servants, and to promote the usefulness of this excellent institution: but, convinced as he was, that the Court of Directors possessed ample powers for the attainment of these objects,

he, for one, was disposed to leave the matter in their hands, fully persuaded, after the statements he had heard from the Hon. Chairman, that it was impossible to pursue a wiser or better course.

Mr. Weeding rose to explain. His Hon. Friend had really done just what many other Hon. Proprietors had done during this debate:—he had raised up an argument upon that which was a mere mis-statement. He (Mr. Weeding) had certainly objected to the authority of the Professors,—but not upon the grounds that he was supposed to have assigned. The objection was, not so much to the power with which they were invested of expulsion, as, that the exercise of that power was almost without appeal. They, who were appointed and paid by the Directors, were not only not accountable to them, but their acts could not be reversed by them. Now he contended that he was right in what he had said as to a different course being observed in the great public schools and the universities of England. Let them take the Charter-House for example; and let it be supposed that Dr. Russell, the head master, should expel a boy from that seminary. The Governors of the Charter-House, if they should think proper, could replace the boy, notwithstanding Dr. Russell's sentence. So also in universities—the Vice-President and heads of Colleges could restore.

The Chairman here suggested, that Mr. Weeding, who had risen for the purpose of explaining, was going into a new speech.

Mr. Trant also complained that his words had been taken down, and been erroneously quoted, by an Hon. Proprietor. All that he (Mr. Trant) had stated, was—that in his opinion there was about the College something like a "*malum in se*." (Cries of "*question, question*.")

Mr. Pattison.—After the length to which the discussion had run, it was not his intention to trespass too much upon the Court: but observations had occurred in the speeches of some of the Hon. Proprietors, who had delivered their sentiments upon the matter, which he did think it necessary to say a few words upon. These schools, as they were called, had become a matter of extreme importance to all mankind; and with respect to the East-India Company, they had not been backward (the Hon. Director was understood to say) in perceiving the necessity and importance of some plan of preparatory education for the young men who were to take upon themselves the civil appointments in their service.

With respect to this College at Haileybury—however forcibly the arguments of Hon. Proprietors (some of whom were friendly, while others were inimical to its

present system) might have been urged—it was hardly possible that the two parties could each of them be right. (*A laugh.*) One of them must entertain some fundamental error in its view of the question—and he himself was rather inclined to consider, that their right way of proceeding would be somewhere in a medium between the two extremes which had been proposed to the Court—(*Hear, hear!*) He was quite willing to acknowledge the extraordinary benefits which the Company had derived from this institution: but he must at the same time admit, that it manifested, occasionally, great defects and disadvantages. The immediate question, therefore, was, whether the sort of remedy that had been brought forward by the Hon. Proprietor was an appropriate remedy—(*Hear!*) He remembered, that, at the framing of the Bill which afterwards was passed into an Act of Parliament, some of its provisions were agitated in the next room very strongly, and he was certainly one of those who divided upon the question, as to whether it would not be a wise and sound policy, on the part of the Company, to admit among the candidates for civil employments in India those qualified individuals who might not have been educated in the college at Haileybury—(*Hear!*) He (Mr Pattison) thought it would be a wise and sound policy—for that it would be opening a door to merit, wherever it was to be found, or from whatever quarter it might present itself—without limiting its competency to the particular college in question.—(*Hear!*) But, however he might have viewed the subject, the body of Directors thought otherwise, and the Act of Parliament had since settled the point definitely: for it was now provided and enacted, that all the civil servants of the Company must, previously to their entrance upon their appointments, have gone through a certain course of education, and have kept four terms at the least at Haileybury. He believed it was generally confessed that very important services had been derived from the College, and that it had sent out many eminent individuals to India. (*Hear!*) That was a fact that did not seem to be at all contested. So many officers of an admirable education had distinguished themselves—who as young men had been pupils at the College—that the practical benefits of the institution could not be doubted.

On the other hand, it was perfectly well known that, in spite of its probations—of all those probations which had been so much boasted of—very indifferent subjects had occasionally found their way from this College to India—(*Hear!*)—and it might be well worth while to inquire how this happened. It would be found, that it arose from the fallibility of a regulation, which permitted the Professors to give cer-

tificates of qualification where the parties, during their residence in College, had just kept within the bounds of collegiate propriety, and having just satisfied the requisites of the statute, had obtained their testimonials and gone out to the East, although they were really very incapable. But he would ask Honourable Gentlemen, whether all this was not in the ordinary course of nature? It was the mere variety of the human mind,—were they all of them conjurers?—(*a laugh*)—were they all great statesmen? or enlightened officers? or able commanders? No!—(*Hear!* and *a laugh*). They could not all of them be equally able—he had no doubt but that there might be many in that room who were almost all that he had mentioned, and skilled in each capacity; but it was really probable that there were many who were not—(*a laugh*).—Indeed he could imagine nothing that would be productive of more mischief and uneasiness to the community than, if it were possible, that they should all of them be very clever fellows (*a laugh*); that there should be none possessing the humbler talents which were to be met with in society. If all men were gifted with the same high endowments, they would be each for taking the lead in public affairs, and endless disturbances would ensue. Now the use of those humbler talents was essentially this; that they should follow, while those of a higher order took the lead.—(*Hear!*) He thought, therefore, that every Proprietor in candour would admit, that much good had been done to the Company's service by the institution of the College. But the Court were bound to look upon the question before them—not on any contracted principle, but as to its bearings upon the Government of India—as to the use which the College had been in that respect.

It had been contended, that the qualifications which this institution was to furnish to the young men brought up under its superintendence, might be obtained at a school. Now any body who was conversant with the duties to be performed by a young man on leaving the college at Calcutta, must know, that he who had no more than the qualifications which he might have obtained at a school, would be very incompetent to the performance of those duties. To that performance he would have to carry an education of a higher order than he would be very likely to have received at any school, and the command also of some share of self-control: that controul, under the hands of a mere *Magister*, the party would hardly have been able to acquire, and indeed, if he should have acquired it under authority of that kind, it would not most probably long remain with him, seeing that on his arrival in India the young man was himself to be obeyed. The question, then, to be con-

sidered was, whether greater talent might not be obtained by the Company than it at present derived from Haileybury, and yet he obtained with equal benefit to its service, by opening these qualifications to competition. Upon that question he (Mr. Pattison) must say, he entertained considerable doubts. (*Hear !*) He could not bring himself to decide whether the case would be so or not; but, in order to arrive at the determination of the point, it was clear that they must travel over very inconvenient roads. The limitation to Haileybury was now a part of the law of the land, and to obtain other talents, or rather talents from other quarters, the Court must be required to petition Parliament for an alteration of the law. No man could entertain a higher respect for the Commons House of Parliament than he did; and seeing the many benefits which the country enjoyed from their labours, he thought every man must feel grateful to them for their exertions; but, if the present question were to go before them, and then be referred to a committee, and if in that committee a discussion should ensue as to what course should be adopted in respect to such petition—he was not prepared to say to what length the House in its present feeling might be disposed to go. He presumed that it was well known (and it was matter of great advantage to India) that appointments to offices in India emanated from the body of Proprietors through the medium of the Court of Directors. He would not take upon himself to predict what the consequences might be of a different mode of appointment; but he was sure gentlemen would agree with him, that very serious mischiefs might ensue if the mode of nominating writers were to be altered. In the present instance, circumstances had occurred, productive undoubtedly of considerable pain and regret to individuals, but he was not at present speaking of families or their feelings.—(*Hear !*) The Court had a paramount duty to perform to the Government of India; but it was of great consequence that its servants should go out free from any sort of influence that might destroy their principles of action, and that the parents of those persons should also be free from such an influence. It appeared to him that there were two questions to be considered by the Court: the one, the good of the service; the other, the good of those individuals. Now he wished it to be perfectly understood, that no man felt more deeply or sincerely than he did for the sufferings of those young men who had been lately expelled from the College, and for those of their parents; but he was not aware that it was generally known among gentlemen, that young men going to Haileybury College were not necessarily appointed writers.—(*Hear !*) At Hailey-

bury they were only students.—(*Hear !*) They were required to go through a certain course of study, and if, at the end of a stated period, their conduct and acquisitions were found to be such as to deserve it, then they were appointed writers. It was not, therefore, too much to say, that the loss of an appointment, which in fact the unfortunate individuals whose case was before the Court had never possessed, did not amount to the very great hardship it had been represented to be.

There certainly were a great number of statutes affecting the system and government of this College, and the student was bound to observe them. At the same time, no one could deny that it would be a great grievance if young men must be selected at an early age, and sent to qualify themselves at one certain place of education, if the discipline of that place were not of such a description as should ensure the continuance of that education. A worthy friend of his had said that that discipline was insufficient, and that the number of hours devoted by the Professors to the education of the young men was equally inefficient for the proposed object. It became his (Mr. Pattison's) duty, when he sat in the chair which their Hon. Chairman now filled, to receive a notice from his Hon. Friend Mr. Kinnaird, that he was about to bring on the discussion of this subject; this was at a time when disturbances to a great extent had recently arisen in the College, and when it would have been evidently highly improper to have entered upon the public consideration of such a subject; the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird) was then induced to withdraw his motion, upon the understanding that the question should come on at a future period. It devolved upon him (Mr. Pattison) subsequently to state, that it had been taken up by the Court of Directors most gravely and deliberately.

In the course of their investigations upon the matter, the Directors had to discuss at some length the conduct and the duties of the College Professors. (*Hear !*) And he was free to own—for he had no secrets to keep in respect to his public acts, (*hear, hear !*) that they experienced great difficulty in dealing with those gentlemen, for their views were all collegiate, as they termed them; and the Directors were of opinion that some new plan should be adopted, if it were more advantageous to the Company's service than the existing one, even if it should not appear to be collegiate: (*hear !*) but the Professors demurred to such an alteration, and certainly no blame could attach to them on that account. Every Hon. Gentleman would feel that, as young men, these Professors had been educated at a university, and having in their experience seen so many admirable examples of the excel-

lence of such a system of education, they would naturally be prejudicial in its favour.

It would be admitted, however, that even in the original construction of this unfortunate College of Haileybury, there were many inconveniences; one of them was, that it was built in the middle of a common, and at a distance from a town, so that in its immediate vicinity there were no means of amusement within the reach of the students, in the long winter, and he might add, the long summer evenings. Now let the Court remember what were the hours of study according to the regulations. It was not to be expected that young men, left to themselves, would sit down at two o'clock in the afternoon, and read away till ten or twelve o'clock at night, and every night. "We have all of us," continued the Hon. Director, "been young men in our time; I am afraid, at least, that that is not the way we have passed all our leisure evening hours." (*A laugh.*) It was thought and proposed in the Court of Directors, that some further instruction might be taken by the young men after two o'clock from the Professors; that the study of natural philosophy, or other science, for example, might with great advantage be taken up by them, and that thus some part of their afternoons or evenings might be beneficially employed: and seeing that, from the arrangements of the College, each Professor in the course of a week devoted so few hours to the students, it certainly was considered that it could be no great hardship to ask them to give a few more hours to this afternoon instruction. But no: this proposition was declared by the Professors to be anti-collegiate. (*A laugh.*) Now he was ready to admit, that he had some doubt about the correctness of what had been frequently stated in reference to this part of the subject, namely, that not only did the young men in the College acquire all the knowledge that they could be expected to acquire, but that in some instances their abilities were rather tasked—they were put to the stretch. It might be so, but he must be allowed to think, that if they sat down a young gentleman to hear a lecture upon a Monday, brought him to hear another on Tuesday, and then let him alone till the Monday or Tuesday in the following week, the individual would have derived very little advantage from the lecture he had listened to six or seven days before. He (Mr. Pattison) thought that, if they were to proceed somewhat differently, the Company would derive a greater mass of intelligence from this institution than they could derive under the present arrangements. (*Hear!*) But in that Court it certainly was impossible for Hon. Gentlemen to anticipate all the results of any system of education. There was another ground upon which he ob-

jected to the present course of proceeding in this College. The College was divided into four classes or terms. Now it appeared to him, that by a subdivision of superintendence over each of those classes, there would be a better chance, at each term, of twenty-five young men, for example, being kept in order under the care of one of those tutors or guardians, than of one hundred being kept in order by the collective body of the College-council. On the other hand, he must confess, that this would appear an invidious alteration in the College as respected the Professors, and therefore could not be allowed by them to be advantageous. But lest, in adverting to this sort of proposition, he should appear to be too much encroaching upon the present system of the College, he thought he was entitled to say, that, upon principles of the same kind, their late excellent Director (Mr. Charles Grant), whose loss they had so much reason to deplore, and to whose memory an appropriate tribute had recently been paid, was prepared to encourage some such improvements in an institution, of which he might he said to have been almost the parent.—(*Hear, hear, hear!*)

He (Mr. Pattison) did not know whether he might appeal to the son of that estimable individual for the confirmation of this statement; but if that gentleman (Mr. R. Grant) were present, he could perfectly satisfy the Court upon that matter. Their worthy Chairman had that day told the Court that the College was now in a very flourishing state; that every thing was going on well there in regard to discipline; and that, in point of attainments in science of the students, its character had never stood higher.—(*Hear, hear!*) Here then he would propose one very simple, but most important consideration: would it be well for the Court to disturb all this prosperity and promise? Might they not live in hope that the evil days had passed away, and would never again return upon them? Certainly his Hon. Friend (Mr. D. Kinnaird) last year had a better case to rest upon, when disturbances had but very recently taken place in the College; that was a better case for such a motion as he now brought forward.—("No, No!" from Mr. Kinnaird.)—Well, then, he would give his Hon. Friend the benefit of his case as it stood at present—(*hear!*)—and if those disturbances had taken place fifteen months ago—if that was the way in which the matter was to be put—he (Mr. Pattison) should hesitate very much to give his support to a motion that must go to destroy and not to improve.—(*Hear!*) It could hardly be a matter of doubt what the consequence must be of adopting the suggestion of his Hon. Friend in preference to the present system. In the one case, a gentleman anxious to secure for his son

an appointment in India might obtain from the Directors a promise, but on this sort of condition : a Director would say, " You must send your son to Haileybury, and if he continue to be a very good boy (*a laugh*), why, at the end of two years, he may have a writership." In the other case, the Director might say, " If your son will only undertake to pass a public examination, here is a writership for him *instantly*." Now what parent, between such an alternative would hesitate at all? Would he not reply, " Do not expose me to the hazard of two years; do not ask me to stake every thing upon my son's good conduct throughout a period of two years passed in college, but give me the writership *instantly*."—(*Hear!*) What then was to become of the institution? This did appear to be, then, very much the same as destroying the College—not indeed by assault, but by sap—(*a laugh*). All these considerations must be coupled with the view that was to be taken of the question, as to the extreme inconvenience that might arise from bringing the whole matter before Parliament.—(*Hear!*) It seemed to him abundantly clear, that in the House of Commons there might be several Hon. Gentlemen who would be good enough to imagine that the East-India Company did not know how to manage their own affairs. (*Hear, hear!* from Mr. Kinnaid.) He presumed that the Hon. Gentleman himself thought so. Now he could not help thinking, under all the circumstances, that a committee chosen from among gentlemen behind the bar, was really much more likely to come to some determination in this case of a definite and beneficial nature, than a committee appointed by the House of Commons, and composed of Hon. Members, among whom, he might fairly presume, there would be many who would know nothing at all upon the subject.—(*Hear, hear!*) He had now to beg pardon of the Court for having occupied so large a portion of their time;—(*Hear!*) but the vast importance of the question before them would furnish his best apology. He could assure the Court, upon his own part, and on the part of his brother Directors, that if hereafter any inconvenience should arise out of an establishment which was at present in a condition of decided prosperity, they would at least endeavour to put their shoulders to the wheel, and do their utmost to effect its removal. It had been said in the course of this discussion, that the Directors had no sort of power over the College Professors; but he could not quite concur with those who made the assertion: the statute upon which it seemed to be founded was the statute in respect to the College Council, and which provided, that if any one of the Professors should misconduct himself, he might be expelled by the vote of the Col-

lege Council, subject to the revision of the Visitor. But in these statutes for the government of the College it was nowhere said, that if a Professor should improperly demean himself, as, for instance, by being proved to have been guilty of any of the minor vices, it was nowhere said, nor could it be contended, but that the Directors, with the sanction of the Board of Control, would have as much power to expel them as they would have to expel any other of their servants; and even if an extreme case was supposed, as that a Professor might be guilty of gross misconduct, which should not however have been contemplated by the present statutes, yet there was a power reserved by the Act of Parliament to the Court of Directors, with the assistance of the Board of Control, to pass a new law, if it should be necessary. In saying this, however, he was only putting an extreme case: and he thought that he should be doing a great and signal injustice to that excellent body of men, the Professors, if he were to put it in any other light, after so many years passed by them in the honourable discharge of their duties in a public and private capacity.—(*Hear, hear!*) He was still disposed to think that the great evil of this institution was, that it was a little too collegiate; but he was afraid that it could not now be altered, and many reasons might be assigned for this opinion. The collegiate system had now existed for many ages in this kingdom, and the Company and the Government of India enjoyed so many benefits from many who had gone out to the East from Haileybury, that, though undoubtedly he could not hope that his Hon. Friend (Mr. D. Kinnaid) would withdraw his motion, he would yet hope that his Hon. Friend, in the present condition of affairs, would see reason " to let well alone." He was really satisfied that the adoption of the measure suggested by the motion would produce very considerable inconveniences indeed. (*Hear, hear!*)

Colonel Baillie considered it to be his duty to submit to the Court his opinion upon the important subject before them; and he would endeavour to do so with that brevity becoming a person unused to address public assemblies, and conscious of his inadequacy to do so with effect. (*Hear!*) The opinion which he now entertained was decidedly hostile to the proposition of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. D. Kinnaid), though he was bound in candour to acknowledge that he had long held a different opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) At an early period of his life, when a member of another institution of this kind (the College of Fort William in Bengal), he thought that a system of instruction, adapted to the peculiar purposes of our Indian Government, must be exercised with a better effect under the immediate

superintendence of the Government by which the students were ultimately to be employed, than under any institution of this country. (*Hear!*) But subsequent observation and reflection had tended to alter that opinion, and to convince him that a portion of the period of tuition and probation of candidates for the civil service of the Company in India, might be occupied with greater advantage in this country, under a collegiate institution like that of Haileybury, superintended by the Executive Body of the Company; who, being thus enabled to form an accurate judgment of the comparative qualifications and conduct of the youth whom they destined for employment, and rejecting all such candidates as, from mental incapacity or moral depravity, were disqualified from entering on so momentous a trust, might consign to their governments abroad the task of still further improving, if necessary, or otherwise of immediately employing the successful candidates for their service. The grounds of this latter opinion were, first, the view which he took, differing widely from that of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird), of the original purpose of the institution of Haileybury College; and secondly, his recent observation of its practical results. The Hon. Proprietor, in the beginning of his address, had described, and even gratefully acknowledged the institution of the College of Haileybury, as a boon to the candidates for the civil service of India: but he had deprecated and prayed for the repeal of a certain compulsory clause, which he described as converting that boon into a penalty, and rendering the benevolent design of the Company an object of terror and alarm. Now he (Colonel Baillie) could not consider this institution as a boon, either to the youth of England or to their parents; he viewed it, on the contrary, as a boon to the millions of Indian subjects who are under the dominion of the Company, and as the pledge of their security and happiness. (*Hear, hear, hear!*) The real boon to our youth, is the civil service of the Company: a station far surpassing in importance, whatever could be offered to them at home. (*Hear!*) This boon was formerly the gift of patronage, indiscriminating, and often misapplied; it was now, by the institution of Haileybury, restricted to the deserving alone. (*Hear!*) A new era had thus been created in the government of our Indian empire, to the manifest advantage of the Company, and of its millions of subjects abroad. Far, however, be it from him to affirm, contrary to his own experience and knowledge, that there were not many learned and able civil and military servants of the Company in India, before the institution of either of the colleges: so there were also in England, and in every other nation of the

world, before the foundation of public seminaries of learning. (*No, no.*) The learning must always exist, in a certain degree, before the general want of it is felt; before measures for its extension can be adopted. (*Hear!*) But this was no argument against the College originally instituted at Fort William, nor against the subsequent institution at Haileybury, which were meant and calculated to extend by facilitating the acquirement of useful knowledge, and to ensure the prospective supply of able and learned servants for the administration of the Company's affairs. The College of Haileybury, he repeated, was to be considered as a boon, not to the youth of England, nor to their parents—but to the subjects of the Company in India, and as a test of those qualities and acquirements for which the civil service of the Company is the great prize or reward: a prize well worthy of the hazard, or penalty (as the Hon. Mover had termed it), which attended, and ought necessarily to attend every candidate—aye, and every parent of a candidate, who was desirous of obtaining such a prize. But the Hon. Mover (Mr. Kinnaird) had argued, that this test, for every salutary purpose, could be obtained by a public examination. His own (Col. Baillie's) opinion, was the opposite of the Hon. Mover's, and it was founded on a variety of considerations, which he should not trespass on the time of the Court by detailing; more especially as they had been so ably enforced on a former occasion of this debate, by a learned and eloquent Friend of his (Mr. R. Grant), whom he now saw in his place. That Hon. Proprietor had expressed his decided opinion of the superiority of the system of examination which was practised at the College of Haileybury, over that of every other college in England; and his (Col. Baillie's) experience induced him to concur in that opinion with his learned and eloquent Friend. (*Hear!*) But, if the proposed test were as perfect as he (Col. Baillie) considered it to be ineffective, with a reference to mental acquirements, of what avail could it be thought, with regard to the equally, if not still more important object, of ascertaining the moral character and correct habits of the youth who were destined for such high situations, for duties and trusts so momentous as those of the civil service in India: an object, attainable alone by a course of observation and experience on the part of competent and impartial judges? Was the certificate of a parent, or guardian, or of the single individual head of any ordinary seminary in England, not subjected, like that of Haileybury, to the constant superintendence and controul of the Executive Body of the Company, to be received as a sufficient security, not only for those

literary acquirements, but also for those fixed principles of rectitude, those established habits of moral discipline and conduct, which form the only rational pledge for the good government of our empire, the welfare, security, and happiness of our vast population in India?

And now of the penalty or risk, as described by the Hon. Mover, which accompanies the efficiency of the test required by the institution of Haileybury, or, to speak in more appropriate terms, as he (Col. Baillie) conceived, of the fair and moderate condition, on which the valuable prize of an appointment to the civil service of India was to be obtained by the candidates for that service. This test, so much deprecated by the Hon. Gentleman—what was it? Why, truly, the mighty sacrifice of two years, or four short terms of attendance on lectures, with decent and irreproachable conduct, for a period of eighteen months at the college. (*Hear!*) Was this the grievous penalty of which the Hon. Mover complained? Was this the curse to the youth of England, and to their parents, which accompanied the blessings of good government to so many millions of our loyal subjects in the East? (*Hear, hear!*) Was this the source of that universal terror and alarm, which the Hon. Mover had described in such powerful and eloquent language, for the purpose of exciting our sympathy with oppressed parents and guardians, compelled to purchase for their children such low and inadequate advantages, on such high and unreasonable terms? (*Hear, hear!*) For his own part, he must be pardoned when he affirmed, as he could not refrain from affirming, that this penalty was utterly imaginary, and altogether unworthy of such a name. A common tradesman in England suffered more before he hoped for employment. The lawyer, the physician, the divine, keeps terms in Inns and universities, and is more liable to failure or expulsion than is any of the youth at our College. And wisely, he must be permitted to maintain, had this penalty of expulsion, in certain cases, been ordained: for whom, he would ask, did it affect? the studious? the virtuous? the talented? No: the idle, the immoral, the incapable; and should these latter, again he would ask, be sent out to govern or administer our mighty empire in India? Should our sympathy for such, or for their parents, induce us to impose them on our subjects as persons qualified to govern? For his own part, he was as ready as any man in that Court to sympathize with the errors of youth, and with the disappointed expectations of parents; but he had a higher duty to perform, in providing for the happiness of millions, the good government of our empire in India, than any feelings of such sympathy could counter-

act, or even palliate the guilt of neglecting. That duty was, in his judgment, best to be performed, that happiness alone to be secured, by preventing the employment in the civil service of the Company of any one not proved to be qualified for the high and important trusts which must necessarily be committed to him in India.

But expulsion, says the Hon. Mover, is the utter ruin of the unfortunate youth, and a source of lasting distress to the parents:—and this statement, to a certain extent, might be true, though it was certainly too highly coloured. Academic honours, and qualification for the learned professions, were the result of talent, application, and good conduct at the other public seminaries of England, as the civil service of the Company was the reward of industry and good conduct at Haileybury. The former were refused to the idle, the incapable, and the refractory, at all the colleges in the kingdom, as was the latter to the same classes in our college: but this was the only punishment, if punishment it could justly be termed, or rather the necessary consequence of voluntary and wilful failure, on the part of the candidate for our service. All other employments and occupations were open to him equally as before; the several learned professions, the army, the navy of England—nay, the army of India, also the Company's military service, with the exception only of its single scientific branch, were open to the rejected candidates at Haileybury, and had often been resorted to with success. Where, then, was the total ruin of the youth, as occasioned by expulsion from the College? and, if so, to whom but themselves, or to their parents, was this just result to be ascribed? A great deal had been said in the debate, of the contagion of idleness and vice supposed to prevail in the College, of the inherent defects in its constitution and discipline, and more especially of the tendency of some of its statutes to vitiate, instead of improving the principles and morals of youth. Those defects might be imaginary or real; that they existed in some degree, he (Col. Baillie) had never doubted nor denied. What human institution was perfect? Were not similar or greater defects to be found in every college in England? (*Hear, hear!*) Might not those which were peculiar to this, if there were any, might not every objectionable statute be removed by the Executive Body? (*Hear!*) They had already done much to improve both the system and discipline of the College; and the beneficial effects of their labours were becoming every day more apparent, in the reports of subordination and good conduct, as well as of literary proficiency, which were regularly transmitted to the Court. That much remained to be done, he was fully pre-

pared to admit; and he trusted that the present discussion, instead of retarding or doing evil, as was feared by some Hon. Proprietors who had spoken, would, on the contrary, accelerate and promote the work of improvement in the College, to the greatest practicable extent. That portion of the Executive Body (the Committee of College) to whose especial province it belonged, would doubtless give their early attention to remedy all the defects, and repeal the objectionable statutes, particularly that of selection, regarding which so much had been justly said in condemnation, and of which be (Col. Baillie) most cordially wished the repeal. (*Hear, hear!*) Under all the circumstances of the case—admitting, on the one hand, some defects, but viewing on the other those advantages which were acknowledged by all to have been derived from the institution of the College at Haileybury, he could never conscientiously assent to a proposition like that before the Court, which had an obvious tendency to destroy it. That the College had done much good, he was certain; that it was capable of doing more, be believed; and that we should do much evil by destroying it, or by rendering the use of it optional, as proposed, he could not refrain from expressing the entire conviction of his mind. (*Hear, hear!*) Before he sat down, perhaps the gallant General (Thornton), who had just risen, would indulge him with one word more. A paper had just been put into his (Col. Baillie's) hands by an Hon. Friend near him, which contained some important information, having reference to an argument that had been used on a former day by an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Gahagan), respecting two cases of expulsion from Haileybury, the objects of which had been described as "living reflections on the College," in the military service of His Majesty. Now, the two gentlemen in question, who have since their removal from Haileybury become distinguished officers in the army, have had also the candour to acknowledge that their expulsion from the College was not only necessary, but just; and had had a salutary influence on their conduct in their subsequent progress through life.

Mr. Gahagan did not know in what terms the paper from which the Hon. Director had derived his information was expressed, but certainly it did not give a correct representation of the language that he (Mr. Gahagan) had employed on a former day. (*Hear!*) He did not say that the gallant individuals in question, "were living reflections on the College at Haileybury;" (*hear!*) he said that they were striking proofs of the absurdity of some of its regulations. One word more: he must beg leave to deny another part of the statement which had just been made to

the Court; namely, that both those officers now considered that their expulsion was just or proper. He (Mr. Gahagan) knew one of them—indeed, he should be warranted in saying that he knew both; and the last time he saw the officer with whom he was best acquainted, he told him (Mr. Gahagan) that he thought he had been extremely ill-used at the college. (*Hear, hear!*)

General Thornton would, in a very few words, state his reasons for agreeing to the motion of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaid); and he thought the arguments which had been made use of by the Hon. Director who had last addressed the Court, concurred very much with those which he should have the honour of briefly stating. The last Hon. Director had said, that it seemed to him as if it were on all hands admitted that there were some imperfections in this College. Why, was not this a very strong argument in favour of the Court's going before Parliament on the subject? They had now been going on, with the same conviction before them, for a number of years past. What had been done? Surely the Directors had not been asleep all this time; (*A laugh*) and yet, if they had exerted themselves at all, it had been without effect. Now, to his (General Thornton's) apprehension, this shewed very clearly the necessity of petitioning Parliament about the business. It did seem, again, a very hard thing that any gentleman who happened not to have been educated at the college at Haileybury, but who could undergo an examination that would shew him to be fully competent to undertake an appointment in the civil service of India, should not, on account of his not having been entered of this College, be eligible to that service. There could be little doubt but that, to open this principle of eligibility a little more, would tend to correct all the abuses that were complained of in the College. For what would be the obvious consequence of such an alteration? Not that the students who might at present be there would leave the college; but that if gentlemen, after the other plan which had been proposed, could not really, as it had been argued, go through a public examination without being duly qualified, that would be a reason why young men at the College of Haileybury should take care to be themselves duly qualified. (*Hear, hear!*) The Hon. Director who spoke last had said, that the power of expulsion which these Professors might exercise had this good consequence, that it kept away the idle and the profligate. Now, if that were really the case, he (General Thornton) should be exceedingly favourable to its preservation; but he was very much afraid, on the contrary, that the consequence of the present system of mismanagement

and bad regulations in this College was, that many a young man of ability and merit, was drawn into some scrape. (*Hear !*) These misfortunes were generally attributable to the same cause. He hardly ever knew of a mutiny in the army that did not originate in mismanagement: perhaps every mutiny that occurred was properly to be ascribed to mismanagement somewhere. The same Hon. Gentleman had said, that similar consequences ensued upon expulsion from a college in either of the universities, that followed upon expulsion from the institution at Haileybury. But this was hardly the case; the fact was not exactly as it had been stated, for in the universities it frequently happened that if some wild young man got himself expelled from one college, he was not necessarily excluded from the chance of being admitted into another, in which case he would still remain a member of the university; but at Haileybury a sentence of expulsion shut out the unfortunate young man from all return to the College. On these grounds he should give his vote for the motion of the Hon. Proprietor.

The *Deputy Chairman*.—Exhausted as this subject must be felt to be, after a debate of three days, he should not, in the few observations he had to address to the Court, take up much of their time. It had been said, that upon this matter the Court would do well to go before a committee of the House of Commons. Without adverting to those reasons which an Hon. Director had suggested against such a course, he would now merely put it to the Court whether a committee, appointed as they had a right to infer that it would be, appeared the proper tribunal to take cognizance of such a matter. (*Hear, hear !*) The question had been rather improperly stated by the Hon. and Gallant General who spoke last, for his arguments had principally referred to what had been stated upon the subject in the year 1817, under circumstances which furnished, it would be recollected, a very different case from that now before the Court. On the present occasion, a variety of objections had been urged by an Hon. Proprietor, the chief of which seemed to be the statute of selection, and that the controul of the Professors had been taken out of the hands of the Directors. Now, in reply, he (*Mr. Astell*) would only remind him, that it was in the power of the Court of Directors, with the approbation of the Board of Commissioners, to repeal any statute which might be considered objectionable; to make new ones where they might appear requisite; and, in all respects, to remedy whatever was defective in the present code of statutes and regulations. The system pursued at the College was not perfect, any more than that of any other institution; and no gentleman ever contended that it

was. He regretted the existence of imperfections in the College; but while he was bound to acknowledge those deficiencies, he was not disposed to agree to a proposition, the tendency of which he firmly believed (whilst he gave the Hon. Proprietor who introduced the question full credit for entertaining better motives), would be to undermine the very foundation of the institution—(*Hear !*) The cause of the frequent discussions on this subject in that Court was, the great disappointment that was felt, both by parents and students, upon the occasion of an expulsion from the College. It was natural, as every one would allow, that a failure in the progress of the students to so valuable an employment should produce great mortification, and he should always sympathize in the regret which was produced in the breasts of parents by such an unhappy event. But that Court must act upon higher motives than those which would teach them to yield unreservedly to the feelings of individuals; they must lay aside those personal considerations for the more imperative calls of duty, and inquire what system of administering their Colleges, whether at Haileybury or Fort William, would be most advantageous to their service. Much as they might be disposed to lament the situation of a disappointed family, they ought not to allow their feelings to get the better of their judgment. He owned he could not get rid of the apprehension that, if this Court once called in the interference of Parliament, they would find that that interposition would not be limited to the correction of the single case presented to their consideration, but would be extended to an inquiry that would comprehend, perhaps, the whole principle of the existence of the College. The Legislature were not bound to carry into effect the suggestions of the Court of Proprietors; and though they might repeal what was described as obnoxious by the Company, yet it by no means followed that Parliament would coincide with the Court in their view of the measure which ought to be adopted as a substitute. Therefore he thought that, upon that objection alone, he had stated sufficient to induce the Court to negative the motion. (*Hear !*) It was observed, that as the possession of talents and abilities was not likely to be confined to the students of the East-India College, the Court ought not to restrict the eligibility to fill their offices in India to the persons educated at that place. He was happy in knowing that genius and talents were to be found in almost every place of instruction. He would add, that he was persuaded that education could be received as beneficially under the auspices of a parent in his own home, as in a public seminary. Great talents and extensive information, he admitted, were to be

found in many places of instruction, as well those of a public as those of a domestic nature. But the great consideration which arose in his mind, after these admissions, was, that a test would still be wanting, which would supply the means of answering those indispensable inquiries, "what are the intellectual qualifications?" but, above all, "what is the moral character of the candidate?" Let the Court bear in mind, that it was the moral conduct of a person in civil, and equally in military employment, that regulated his advancement. (*Hear!*) He allowed that an adequate knowledge of classical literature, that a full acquaintance with those branches of education which were deemed necessary in this country, might be acquired by a student in his father's house: but for a knowledge of the Oriental tongues (an acquisition that was indispensable in a candidate for office in their civil service), the student must go to an institution where these languages were taught. This was a part of the subject which had not been sufficiently insisted on; and the same observation applied to the necessity of a test being established, for ascertaining the moral character of the student. (*Hear!*) Whilst he repeated, that the cause of the frequency of the discussions of the system of this College, was the disappointments to which parents were subject, by the punishment of expulsion being made the consequence of the misconduct of their sons; and whilst he gave credit to the Hon. Mover of this question, for being actuated by a strong desire to remove the occasion of these disappointments—he must, however, differ from him in thinking that such would not be the effect of his motion, if successful. Indeed he was persuaded that, under the altered system, as modified, by the success of this motion, the number of disappointments would be tenfold increased. In the event of the plan now proposed being carried into effect, one of two things must undoubtedly take place. If the examination should be conducted with the serious intention of rigidly inquiring into the proficiency of the student, and not be a mere formality, unproductive in its application, then the consequence would be, that there would be nearly ten failures for the one which happened at present, and many, of course, who were educated with a view to the Company's service, would be found unfit to be sent to India, to the bitter disappointment of their friends. On the other hand, if the examination should turn out to be a mere matter of form, and not really applied as the means of strictly investigating the claims of the candidate, it was obvious that the end to be obtained by examination would be defeated: the Company would no longer find their civil offices in the hands of men prepared for

the worthy discharge of their duties by education—that education, which, by universal consent, was declared to be essential to the creditable administration of their affairs, the benefits of which they were at that moment abundantly reaping. (*Hear!*) It was, then, with every disposition to treat the feelings of parents and young men with great indulgence, that he would endeavour to impress on the Court of Proprietors the inexpediency of agreeing to this motion; but rather intreat them to oppose it, especially at this time, when they heard so many admissions of the benefits conferred by this College on their servants; when they heard from their Hon. Chairman the uncontradicted statement, that its prosperity was never so firmly established, that it was in a state of the happiest tranquillity and order, that its regulations for preserving discipline were never more cheerfully and universally complied with; and, lastly, when they received a formal assurance that the Court of Directors were actuated by a disposition to supply any deficiency, and add any improvement which their inquiries might discover to be necessary. (*Hear!*) Why, then, he begged to ask, should they take out of the hands of the Directors, their Executive Body, where the duty naturally resided, the task of revising the administration of the College? Why would they not, in the homely language which had been already applied to the subject, why not "leave well alone," and abandon the chimerical expectation, that if they succeeded in getting Parliament to repeal this clause, they could prevail likewise on the Legislature to adopt the further proposition that they should submit? He, for one, did not indulge in any such expectation, and therefore firmly and conscientiously gave his opposition to the motion.

Sir G. A. Robinson.—"Mr. Chairman: After the very full and minute manner in which the subject has been debated, I shall not attempt to delay you by many observations; but you will excuse me if I draw your particular attention to two points, which appear to be material to the fair consideration of this question.

"An objection has been taken to the discipline of the College, founded on the statement that the time employed by the Professors in giving lectures is too limited; and from what has been stated by the Hon. Director near me (Mr. Bebb), there may be some of the Proprietors who will go away under the impression that the Professors at Haileybury are employed each but four hours in the week in the instruction of the students."

Mr. Bebb.—"Some, I said, only are employed four hours: some also I know are employed five, nine, and some even ten hours a week."

Sir G. A. Robinson.—"I am perfectly

aware of what the Hon. Director stated ; but I am fearful that the erroneous impression which I have described may be communicated by his mode of expressing himself. I shall therefore refer to the authentic statement of the number of hours employed by the different Professors in each week."

The Hon. Director read from a book which he held in his hand these particulars : " I find the Professors are employed on the following scale : the Principal, Dr. Batten, is employed four hours ; the Dean, Rev. C. Le Bas, four ; Professor Malthus, five ; Sir J. Mackintosh, five ; Professor Stewart, nine ; Professor Lewton, nine ; Professor Walter, nine ; Assistant Professor Keene, ten ; Assistant Professor Anderson, ten ; Professor Haughton, ten.

" Thus we see how the Professors are employed ; and in my opinion their time is pretty well occupied. To those who are anxious that the after part of the day should be devoted in some measure to the instruction of the students, it is proper to state, that it is not the custom in collegiate establishments to give evening lectures. At Haileybury, for instance, the young men are supposed to be beyond the age which is fit for the application of scholastic discipline, and the information which I have obtained upon this subject leads me to think, that it would be extremely injudicious to employ their time in evening lectures, in addition to those delivered in the course of the day ; because the reading young men employ themselves generally in the evening at their books, and those who would arrive at honours must so devote themselves in order to obtain success ; now if you make it incumbent on them to attend their Professors in the evening, you may be sure that they will devote but little time to reading in their own rooms. (*Hear !*) Having disposed of this part of the subject, I now proceed to consider the motion itself. I confess that my chief objection to this proposition is, as has been frequently, and in much better terms, stated by others, that you cannot go before Parliament and ask it to repeal a particular clause and substitute another enactment, with a certainty, that if even you obtain what you require, the Parliament will stop where you would wish to prescribe a limit. I think the motion of the Hon. Proprietor, therefore, carries with it a great deal of danger in that part of it. (*Hear !*) Referring to other parts of the Hon. Proprietor's plan, I contend that the mode of examination which he contemplates as the most suitable for us to establish, for those candidates who should indiscriminately present themselves, would be most unsatisfactory, not only to the Company and the public, but likewise to

the parents of the students themselves. Among all the objections that have been raised at different times against this institution, I have never heard it suggested that the utmost fairness and impartiality is not observed in the examinations at Haileybury. Will the same result follow from a public and *viva voce* examination, conducted by and before strangers, to the acquirements of the persons to be examined ? Sir, I say no ; it will be rather a test of nerve than of acquirements. Besides, let us never forget that as many, if not more instances of disappointment are likely to take place under that new mode of proceeding, than arise out of the present system ; I think, therefore, that there is no substantial ground for entertaining the proposition. (*Hear !*) Though it may not be strictly in order to advert to the statutes of the College, yet so much has been said in reference to one of those regulations, that I shall, I hope, be excused if I add a few words upon the same subject. The gist of the evil ascribed by the Hon. Proprietors who have spoken about the present system of administering the affairs of the College seems to be, the painful disappointment which parents feel in case of the expulsion of their sons. Perhaps I enter as largely as any gentleman can do into the feelings of a father placed in that unfortunate condition. I have a son who has just finished the requisite course of attendance at Haileybury, and I do assure you that, during the period of his residence there, I have spent many an anxious hour, and never laid my head on the pillow without being disquieted by the apprehension that in an unhappy moment he might lapse into some misconduct, or be betrayed into some scheme of insubordination by which he would forfeit his appointment. (*Hear, hear !*) It is, Sir, under these circumstances that I am free to state my opinion, that the statutes relating to the power of expulsion ought to undergo an amelioration. (*Hear, hear !*) Sir, it is my deliberate opinion, that the punishment of expulsion should be reserved for acts of moral turpitude. (*Hear !*) At the same time, I am satisfied that the means of punishment, short of the extreme measure of expulsion, should be vested entirely in the Professors, in order to preserve subordination amongst its members. I confess that any alteration that is to take place, ought to be made with a view rather to increase than diminish the powers placed in the hands of those authorities. I differ in opinion from many of my Hon. Friends, and think that there should exist a greater extent of arbitrary power and discretion in the heads of this College than is generally exercised by the directors of most other institutions of the kind ; and differing from the Hon. Proprietor (Mr.

Brown), who objects to the Professors' acting in the capacity of accusers and judges, I profess myself but little disposed to uphold what he seems to consider as the rights of boys. I would, for instance, not only confirm to the Professors the power of rustication, but I would encourage them to exercise it in cases of breaches of subordination, and if necessary, in all cases of systematic idleness and undue attention to their studies. If the Professors were more in the habit of sending young men from the College temporarily, whose habits were marked by insubordination and idleness, his parents could take him home, and, placed for a time in the bosom of his family, being the object of their assiduous care, he would surely be in a situation where he would be most likely to come to a sense of his misconduct—where he would be taught the value of that destiny which he was foolishly putting to hazard, and perceive how much he was trenching on the comforts and happiness of those whom he holds most dear. After this experiment, let the young man return to the College: and if his conduct shall not appear to have undergone any improvement, let the Professors rusticate him again; and let them repeat the punishment as often as they shall see occasion for it; if then, at the end of the time prescribed by Act of Parliament for his admission to the service, it shall appear that he is not qualified for his appointment, by having kept the necessary number of terms, and by having conformed himself to the regulations of the College, the consequences would be, that he himself would be the known instrument of his own degradation and loss of appointment, and the odium attending an act of painful severity would be removed from the Professors. I do not mean to offer this as the sole arrangement that I should wish, upon deliberation, to see adopted; but I am of opinion that this and other alterations might be made by the Directors, with the concurrence of the Board of Control, to the evident improvement of the institution. (Hear!) In the course of these discussions, what is called the statute of selection has been repeatedly referred to. I am sure there is not a gentleman in this room, who holds in more perfect detestation than I do this odious statute of selection. I remember very well the period when it was proposed, and it is with a feeling of satisfaction I now state, that I then did all in my power to prevent it from passing. Those gentlemen, whether members of the body of Directors or the Proprietors, who would still stand up for this statute, appear to me not to have well considered its effects: I will, with the leave of the Court, read the words of the first section of the statute; they are as follows: 'in cases of improper behaviour, where, from

a number of students being present, whether at lectures, hall, chapel, or elsewhere, the offenders cannot be detected; a selection shall be made of those most likely to be concerned.'—Of those most likely to be concerned! (Shocking! from several Proprietors.) Now it goes on in these terms: 'of those most likely to be concerned, who, on their inability to clear themselves, and—only observe what follows,—and declining to give up the delinquent, shall be subject to punishment according to the nature of the offence.'—Declining to give up the delinquent! there is the odious part of the statute. I say it is most disgraceful and most mischievous in its principle, because it renders a boy instrumental in the punishment of his associate, in whatever common act of imprudence may have been the subject of inquiry. I say, Sir, that no college can stand the test of experience which entertains a law founded on so odious a principle. (Hear!) I have to offer now a few words on the subject of the disturbances which produced the expulsions so frequently alluded to. I regret that event on account of the young men themselves, and on account of their connexions, because I think that an appeal to that extreme punishment which irrevocably closes the prospects of the students, might have been prevented, by the seasonable application of the measure of rustication. I say now, upon the authority of information as unexceptionable as any that has been relied on in the course of this discussion, that notwithstanding all the odious character assigned to this row, there was not a young man engaged in it who would not have readily held up his hand and prevented the slightest insult from being offered to any one of the Professors: for there is amongst the boys that regard for the Professors which would restrain them, even in their wildest moments of excess, from any personal disrespect towards those gentlemen. Now, Sir, how much better would it have been, if the milder punishment of rustication had been resorted to, instead of a punishment which produces such dreadful and irrevocable effects. (Hear!) I cannot concur in the proposition of the Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Kinnaird); but I am convinced of the necessity of many alterations being made in the system of discipline pursued at the College. If these changes were effected, I am persuaded that the College would by degrees be rendered a most useful institution." (Hear!)

The Hon. D. Kinnaird rose to reply.—After a discussion of such unusual length, he hoped it would not be considered disrespectful to those gentlemen who opposed his motion if he passed by several objections which had been urged against it. And he confessed, that he did not feel it

any part of his duty to answer those objections; because, as soon as he directed the attention of the Court to the real question in this case, they would see, that almost uniformly the reasoning that had been resorted to bore no allusion to the arguments he had made use of, and had little if any reference to the specific proposition which he had moved. Indeed, he should rather have said, that out of the speeches of the different gentlemen who were adverse to the motion, he could have collected arguments in greater number, and of greater force, in favour of his views, than were furnished by those who addressed the Court on the same side with himself: and, if any illustration could more powerfully than another convince the Court of the impossibility of the College going on in the present system—of the impossibility of those wishes which had been expressed for the termination of all further discussions on the subject being realized—if any decided proof were wanted of the certainty that the subject would continue to be agitated, that illustration and that proof would be found in the speech of the Hon. Baronet who had just sat down. For although he (Mr. Kinnaid) had most diligently abstained from offering any opinion as to the policy of preserving the College itself, or as to the details of its economy. and still less as to the conduct of the Professors, the Hon. Baronet, unmindful of this example, and turning away from the real question before him, wandered into a discussion on the internal regulations of the College, and with a severity which was most honourable to his feelings, and most justly applied to the occasion, condemned the statute of selection, as being most odious—nay, went so far as to characterize the recent expulsions as most improper, and even impugned the discretion of the Professors which had led to that fatal measure. (*Hear !*) Now, what was the proposition submitted by him to the consideration of the Court? Was it not, that the Professors should not be competent to do that which the Hon. Baronet so bitterly lamented: namely, consign to ruin a young man for an act of indiscretion, to which such a punishment was wholly disproportionate? This was the import of the motion now before them. The Professors were now upon their trial, and the Hon. Baronet would, for one, convict them of an improper exercise of discretion. As long as that dreadful penalty, expulsion, with its ruinous consequences, existed, so long, he trusted, would there he found in that Court men to express their opinions of its cruelty and impolicy. The Court would see that it was not of the statutes of the College that he complained, but of the law of the land. It naturally followed that the discipline of the College must

suffer, when the united opinions of all established, that the regulations, which were intended to maintain that discipline, had been so far abused as to be made the instruments of great and unnecessary oppression. He entirely concurred with the Hon. Baronet in opinion that the punishment of expulsion should be reserved exclusively for acts of moral turpitude; but the Court would see, that if they adopted the proposition now submitted to them, they might still continue the power of expelling in the hands of the Professors, to be exercised according to the present usage, or under new modifications, as they might think fit. Speaking upon a general view, he need not remind the Court, that expulsion was never intended as a punishment of itself. A young man at school might be told, "you cannot be here, it is improper that you should remain in this school," and, if expelled, it was not meant that the measure of expulsion itself should be considered as a punishment drawn upon him by his misconduct; no, public opinion inflicted the punishment. The public would ask the grounds on which the expulsion was resorted to; and, upon a knowledge of the measure, would determine whether it should be the source of disgrace or not. Thus, the intent of an expulsion, as to the measure itself, was simply to remove a person from the school, whom, for whatever cause (it might be a good or bad one), the directors of the establishment deemed to be an unfit associate for the rest of the students. Hence, then, it was a mistake to suppose that the mere circumstance of expulsion attached disgrace to a young man; but, least of all was it meant as a punishment for ever. He was surprised to hear it maintained that expulsion should disqualify a man from entering into the service at all; because it surely did not follow that a young man who was expelled was a dishonourable person. An opinion had been expressed by an Hon. Proprietor near him, which called for some explanation on his part: he had never said that the institution was granted by the Directors as a boon, in the unqualified sense in which it was understood; he had said this: that it being, in the first instance, laid down as a principle, that the young men who sought appointments in their civil service should be possessed of a certain extent of acquirements, the Company did open an institution where these necessary qualifications might be obtained; and, in that respect, the granting of such a facility might be considered as a boon. But he did also contend, that by making it obligatory in the candidates for appointments to spend a certain interval of time there, subject to all the hazards which the peculiar discipline of the College opened upon them, they did, in fact, convert this boon into a pe-

nalty; because all the merit of an uniform virtuous life would be set aside by one single bad action. Several Hon. Directors and Proprietors, and especially an Hon. Gentleman, on the other side (Mr. Grant), had endeavoured to inspire the Court with an apprehension for almost the safety of their existence, in case they once called upon Parliament for its interposition. Now, he begged to know from those gentlemen, what was there so vicious in the principle on which their charter was granted, which led them to fear that any inquiry by Parliament must be followed by a deprivation of their rights. He, for one, disclaimed holding the share which he enjoyed of the interest of the Company as matter of sufferance. He did not sit there by the toleration of any power, but in virtue of an acknowledged right, the safety of which he saw no reason to suppose would be disturbed. But an Hon. Proprietor had followed up this announcement of alarm, by asking, "If Parliament does meet your wishes so far as to repeal this (in your opinion) obnoxious clause, are you prepared to say that it will accord with you in adopting the next step, and enact that which you propose to substitute?" But, in point of fact, there was no second proposition of the sort, there was nothing to be substituted; there was nothing asked of Parliament further than the simple repeal of one impolitic clause. At present, the College Council had the power, with the concurrence of the Board of Control, of making regulations for the government of the College. The only thing that they had not the power of doing, was to admit a young man to an examination who was not educated at Haileybury College. That power being added to the rest that they enjoyed, left them still at liberty to make what regulations they pleased for the College. For this purpose, he proposed that they should go before Parliament, after having first discussed it in public, and taken the opinion of the public upon it. When gentlemen talked about the hazards of the interference of Parliament, did they remember that, it was competent to any member of either house to agitate the subject if he pleased? He begged the Court to remember the circumstances under which this clause was enacted; all that they originally did was to call upon Parliament to create some useful restraint, in order to obviate the too great facility there then was of sending young men out to India. They went before the Legislature with a self-denying ordinance in their hands, and asked them to impose it: he, for one, would not hesitate to say, that the Company derived great advantage from the measure, but it had now worked its intended effect. The necessity of an extended education to their civil servants was

now so notorious, that no one would think of sending out a young man imperfectly prepared for the duties he undertook. All, then, they would have to ask Parliament, was no longer to continue a restrictive clause, which law and public opinion would, when once it was got rid of, never agitate again; whether or no it was better to send their civil servants to India a little earlier or a little later, according to their degree of qualifications, was a different question from saying that they would allow no other mode of education in the Company's service, than that which was established at Haileybury. Were there no means of ascertaining a young man's competency, unless he went through a certain number of terms at Haileybury? They had heard, indeed, that his acquirements, but not his morals, could be ascertained. How did they take tutors for their children? upon general character; and would they not have the same opportunity of ascertaining the qualifications of those who were fit for their civil service in India, if the compulsory education at Haileybury were thrown open? All they had a right to ask of these young men of nineteen years of age, was he upright in his conduct, and well-grounded in his attainments; the presumption was, that the young man was upright who came before them untainted, and his attainments could be quite as well ascertained by a proper test, as it could be by the probationary residence at Haileybury. It was idle to talk of the jealousy that would be excited by the opposing examinations, for when they were conducted *visà voce* and publicly, when all were subject to the same difficulties, there could be no undue advantage; indeed, they could have no better way of examining than by comparing one with the other; there could be no difficulty in obtaining a fair examination. Let the Professors of Haileybury College be the examiners, let the examination be public, with a fair admission to the tutors of the pupils who were educated elsewhere, he would pledge his life upon it that the Professors, acting upon their own responsibility, and under the control of public opinion, would do what was right, and obviate all fair cause of complaint. The chances were great, that under a new system the College at Haileybury would flourish. The Professors could have no interest but one, and that was to make their system of education at Haileybury the best, and to challenge fair comparison, when this new stimulus was given to their exertions. The Hon. and Learned Proprietor (Mr. Grant), when he talked of his twenty-six tests, as a convincing proof of the improved state of education at Haileybury, overlooked the very material fact, that he was comparing young men who did not go out to India until they were nineteen years of

age, with those who had preceded them at seventeen years of age, a most essential difference, which was in itself sufficiently explanatory of the greater proficiency of the one in comparison with the other. Did he deny the excellence of Haileybury College? No; it was his interest to shew that the College was good, and ought to be better: in his conscience, he thought it had great facilities for education, and would soon, upon the plan which he proposed, rise in general estimation; he wanted to have for it the lasting proof of public opinion, after being put to a fair and unequivocal test. Did those who opposed him mean to say that the College was as well conducted as it could be? Certainly not; for their observation must convince them that every day brought forth a remarkable improvement in the public system of education. This was not the case in the same degree some years ago; there were very few persons to be found capable of teaching the Oriental languages, and they established an effective system for imparting that instruction: but a great change had since taken place. Students might acquire a competent knowledge of the eastern languages, without going to Haileybury. Oriental teachers were rising in various part of the country; they were to be found in Edinburgh, and various other places, in spite of their exclusive system. There was no use, then, in encouraging the old monopoly, when they had the opportunity and the power of selecting, from the daily increasing number. There was a most excellent argument used by an Hon. Proprietor (Mr. Grant), that the Company were unable, at present, to send out the supply of writers required for the civil service in India. When a sudden supply was called for, they had them not at Haileybury; so that there was no alternative, but that either the service must wait, or unfit persons must be prematurely sent out. (*Hear!*) The Professors, he had no doubt, would prefer to encounter competition; he certainly should, if he were one of them. As to the evening lectures which were alluded to, he took it for granted that the Professors were right; if his proposition were adopted they would stand on high ground, for then they could triumphantly appeal to the result, and say, "see how we flourish, what can you have more?" If public opinion were once brought to bear in the manner he wished upon this institution, then the Professors would have a direct and manifest interest in the passing of their pupils, and their parents would feel an affectionate gratitude towards them; all would have an equal interest in the successful issue of the trial. They must, in fact, relax their present system, and let in the improvements which had crept into other schools. All education was, in fact, mechanical; that great improvement by

which one hoy was made to teach another was mechanical, and astonishing in its practical effect. It was gratifying to him to find, that those who opposed his motion, all concurred in one opinion against the College statutes. He would not say which rule was bad or which was good, let public opinion decide that. A gentleman had talked of an insurance office to be established, if the new plan were adopted, by which parents, on the payment of a premium, could insure the success of their children; he knew not how far such a fanciful theory would be realized, but he thought it would be difficult to insure over the dangerous shoals of their present system. (*A laugh.*) He did not mean to deny that the Court of Directors, with the concurrence of the Board of Controul, had the power of making great improvements in the way of regulation; but they had not the authority to rescind the compulsory attendance for four terms at Haileybury, which was rendered imperative by the Legislature. The Professors ought to have the power of sending away a refractory boy, and telling his parents they must try a year's superintendence of him somewhere else, and then bring him back, and see what could be made of him. (*Hear!*) The Professors would like the exercise of such a power, for it would take an unpleasant responsibility from their shoulders, and enable them the better to maintain discipline, without finally affecting the ultimate prospects of the individual. In taking the part which he had done, he was not actuated by any unfriendly feeling towards the College, but quite the reverse. In his view, they would have the Professors daily on their trial by the improved system, in the way most agreeable to the principles and feelings of all honest men—the certainty of obtaining and deserving public approval. He would substitute this safer, more powerful, searching, mild, lenient controul, instead of the bad, useless, painful, and inefficient one which gave rise to these discussions. He hoped that this discussion would be the last, and, in the name of the Professors, he particularly asked for the change. With regard to the danger of going before Parliament, he looked upon it as purely chimerical, as almost childish; he had no reason to admire, with particular attachment, the House of Commons as at present constituted; but to insinuate that they had something to fear, some ground of apprehension and alarm, from taking such a remedial application as this into Parliament, was most absurd; such fears were idle, and unworthy of them. He felt a great responsibility when he earnestly pressed them to take the course which he recommended, for he had a good deal at stake, and knew, that if the Legislature did not sanction their application, he should

have then brought down upon himself a great deal of blame. He was prepared to meet this responsibility, and to rely, in this instance, that the wisdom of the Legislature would correct what was found wrong. He begged all through to be understood as speaking merely against the inherent evils of their present system. The Hon. Proprietor in the spectacles (Mr. Z. Macaulay) had said, he heard no charge made against the conduct of the College. He (Mr. Kinnaird) had certainly made none, for his argument was founded upon the existence of an inherent evil, which no management could remove, and which could only be corrected by an appeal to the Legislature. Were these expulsions, from year to year, no fault? were these admitted discussions and reports amongst the Court of Directors, and the non-application of a remedy, no proofs of evil? The Directors knew they were, they could not contradict him; they also knew that the Legislature, at their suggestion, passed this compulsory clause, and passed it through inadvertency, never thinking at the moment of the injury it was calculated to inflict. He would ask them, who could pause for a moment with this experience before their eyes? Would they have it stated, that in the year 1824 they were so bigotted to the name of "four terms," that they could not carry on a system of education without it. Why, the young men at Portsmouth were sometimes put a year in advance, after passing a certain examination with *clat*. If one boy could do in one term that which cost another two, why was he to be kept to idle through the additional time? It was obvious, that in all general tests they must establish a comparatively low criterion, and say, that none shall go out without having a certain qualification. Could they place a young man of quick conception in a worse position, than by binding him down to skim over light duties, and deny him the advance to which his greater intellect entitled him? He recollected many instances of wildness, associated with the greatest facility of acquirements; the latter came with the utmost rapidity, then followed, in abundance, the spare time, and with it the desire of distinction in all kinds of scrapes. (*A laugh.*) Again and again he must urge, that nothing could remove the inherent evil of which he complained but an application to Parliament. All these results were foreseen by Lord Grenville, at the time he made his celebrated speech in the discussion for the renewal of their charter. That Noble Lord then gave his able and eloquent reasons why, if he had a son destined for their service, he should prefer educating him elsewhere than at Haileybury. Lord Grenville altogether disapproved of the compulsory period (two years) of education; it was productive of no good, and it obviously retarded

the service: but they had been told, this monopoly of education created a durable fellowship, that when fresh supplies went out to India, they saw and were hailed by their old colleagues. Really, when gentlemen boasted of this ready access to society, they seemed to forget that, in India, hospitality was so notorious as to be a universal virtue. One would think, from the value set upon this intercourse of society, that these young men were going forth to a desert, instead of to a community where they were received with open arms, and immediately indulged with every luxury. The Honourable and Learned Proprietor (Mr. Grant) had said, that the real question for discussion was, had the College answered, in any fair degree, the intention for which it was instituted? He (Mr. Kinnaird) must deny that to be the question. The College had done great good; there was some education now, there had been none before. What he asked was, had it answered the high anticipations which ought to be formed of a great institution? Was it not capable of being made more efficient? Then the Hon. and Learned Gentleman asked, was it probable the proposed change would effect an improvement? All he meant to say was, that it would certainly do one thing, it would remove an inherent evil. (*Hear!*) The Professors would then, when they sent a boy home, be putting themselves and their system upon trial; and they would naturally feel the greatest anxiety to explain and justify (as he had no doubt they would) their act. The first inference always drawn against a school, from which boys in great numbers are expelled, is, that the system is bad, not the boys. (*Hear!*) The private letters of young men who had been educated at Haileybury had been produced in the course of this discussion; he objected to such evidence, for all knew the almost filial attachment and fond partiality which young men carried with them for the places of their education. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had appealed to the verification of his prediction of the advantages which he had anticipated seven years ago from this College; it was a very safe prediction, when the Hon. and Learned Gentleman knew that they had made no arrangements for the adequate education of their civil servants before. Then he went on to say, that he had ascertained, that the prize students at Haileybury were afterwards the most eminent among their civil servants in India. Why to be sure they must: the best must be always the best; when they tolerated only one system of education, the best there must be the best any where else. But after all their provident care, it appeared that some sad fellows found their way out to India. (*A laugh.*) Now, he might as well impute their misconduct to the College, as ascribe the improvement

of the others to the same source. The fact was, and he could not too often repeat it, that the change observable in India arose from the difference of age in sending out young men, which was now nineteen instead of being seventeen years of age. Some Gentlemen said, "let well alone." This was not treating him fairly, for no man had denied that there were evils inherent in the system. Mr. Malthus, who had been so often quoted, had plainly admitted that there were evils inherent in the institution, and he had stated them in his pamphlet. He (Mr. Kinnaird) had not attacked the Professors, but the system which was imposed upon them. The Hon. Director (Sir G. Robinson) wished to mitigate the College discipline, and had complained that the prospects of twelve young men had been ruined merely for the commission of childish pranks. He differed with him there; he could not call the act of young men blowing open their doors with gunpowder a childish prank. There was certainly no moral turpitude in the offence, but he thought that after such conduct the Professors could not allow the parties to remain in the College. Still the Legislature was wrong in allowing any recuperative opportunity elsewhere to such young men, and that was the use he made of the circumstance in his argument. Parliament, he had no doubt, would meet their application fairly, and remedy the evil. Why should they be so much afraid of the House of Commons? They had forgot them, altogether, for the space of thirty years, after making a famous scapegoat of their affairs, in the heat of political contention, and only took them up when the question of the renewal of the charter made legislative interference necessary. He was quite sure, that if they went at present before the House of Commons, the matter would be adjusted quietly, by some half a dozen gentlemen who felt an interest in the result; and that, so far from the subject inviting general attention, the moment it was mentioned the great body of the Members of the Honourable House would go quietly away to their own private avocations. (*A laugh.*) He concluded by earnestly pressing the question upon their mature and deliberate consideration. It was not for destroying, but for repairing and perpetuating their College. (*Hear, hear!*)

On the question being put from the Chair, a ballot was demanded, which the Chairman directed to be taken on Wednesday the 31st March.

East-India House, March 24.

A Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held, at the Company's House in Leadenhall Street, pursuant to the terms of the Charter.

The *Chairman* (W. Wigram, Esq.) having laid before the Proprietors sundry papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last General Court, proceeded to move the question of adjournment.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

The Hon. D. Kinnaird said, he would take the liberty which that Quarterly Court afforded, to ask what progress was made in the selection of the papers which the Court of Proprietors, by their vote, had directed to be printed, on the subject of the administration of the Marquess of Hastings? He was aware that those papers must be very voluminous, and he suggested that they should be printed altogether. But previously to their being completed, he thought it would be extremely convenient if an opportunity were given to the Proprietors of knowing what, in the first instance, it was proposed to print, so that any suggestion made by them, with respect to any additional document which it might seem necessary to produce, should be attended to. He supposed that the papers selected would comprise a general view of the military, political, and commercial situation of India under the administration of the Noble Marquess. Those, he thought, were the divisions under which the papers would naturally be arranged. There was, however, he understood, a paper before the Court of Directors, a sort of *exposé* on the part of the Noble Marquess himself, and he wished to know whether it would be printed amongst the other papers? He was likewise aware that some other papers had been laid before the Court of Directors, and he was anxious to know whether they also were to be printed?

The *Chairman* had to state, in answer to the Hon. Proprietor, that progress had been made in the selection of the papers alluded to, and a certain number of them had been sent to the printer. It was the intention of the Court of Directors not to deliver any of those papers until the whole series were printed. The paper alluded to by the Hon. Proprietor, as coming from the Marquess of Hastings, would be printed. (*Hear!*) The Hon. Proprietor had also referred, though not by name, to some papers, which he (the Chairman) supposed to be those which had been sent to the Court by an Hon. Baronet. Those papers would be printed. (*Hear!*) The military papers which had already been before the Proprietors, relative to the Nepal, Mahratta, and Pindarree wars, with political documents connected with those transactions, would also be printed. The military selection was very nearly completed, and the other selections would be got ready as speedily as possible. Prior to the papers being delivered to the Pro-

proprieters, be was sure the Court of Directors would afford an opportunity to the Hon. Mover and his friends, to submit for their consideration the propriety of printing any other papers, which, in their view of the subject, might be deemed necessary.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird*.—"Can the Hon. Chairman give any idea of the time when the papers will be ready?"

The *Chairman* said, he could not give the Hon. Proprietor any certainty on that point, for the political selection had not yet been determined on: some of those papers were not before the Court of Directors, but in the possession of the Secret Committee, and application for leave to produce them had been made to the Board of Commissioners. Until the Secret Committee knew whether they would be allowed to lay those papers before the Court of Directors, he could not say when the selection would be ready; but he could assure the Hon. Proprietor that no time would be lost on the occasion.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* said he was quite sure the Hon. Chairman must see the great importance of the observations he had made. The possibility of keeping back from the Proprietors certain papers which were before the Secret Committee, was a matter that deserved very serious attention; yet it appeared that it was competent for the Board of Controol to do this. The possibility of such a circumstance rendered it very desirable that it should be ascertained, before the papers were ready for delivery, whether the Board of Controol acceded to or refused the request. It was necessary that the Proprietors should receive full information on this point; because, in coming to a just estimate of the services of the Marquess of Hastings, many of these very documents might be of the first-rate importance. If they were withheld, the Noble Marquess might be placed in a situation in which justice could not be done to him. He therefore hoped that a statement would be made, as early as possible, as to the success of the application.

The *Chairman* wished it to be clearly understood, that he had not stated that those papers would be refused; all he meant to say was, that until the Secret Committee received an answer to the request made to the Board of Commissioners, he could not state when the papers would be ready.

Mr. Traut took the liberty of observing, that as financial papers were mentioned, and as, amongst those papers, there would probably be found an account of the revenues of Bengal and of the ceded territories on the west of the Jumna, during the administration of the Marquess of Wellesley, and during the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, it was, he thought, of importance, that that account should be laid before the Court.

The *Chairman* said, he could not state whether such an account as that alluded to by the Hon. Member existed; but he trusted that such a selection of papers would be made as would be perfectly sufficient for the purpose of elucidating the administration of the Marquess of Hastings.

INDIA BONDS.

The *Chairman* again put the question of adjournment, when

General *Thornton* rose, and stated that he wished to propose a motion which appeared to him to be of some consequence.

The *Chairman*.—"The gallant General may ask a question, but he cannot make a motion. The question before the Court is—that the Court do now adjourn."

General *Thornton* observed, that the question of adjournment was put quite suddenly, and before he was aware of it. He trusted that no form of that kind would be suffered to interfere with his motion, which he pledged himself would not detain the Court long. It was a motion with respect to India bonds, and couched in terms perfectly respectful to the Court of Directors. The interest paid on India bonds, and the premium they bore, was too high; and it was of very great importance to the public that the rate of interest should be lowered. The motion he would take the liberty of reading was:

"Resolved, That it be recommended to the Court of Directors to take into immediate consideration the propriety of giving the necessary notice for the purpose of a reduction of the present annual interest of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. paid on India bonds—a measure which, it appears to this Court, would not only be beneficial to the Proprietors, but likewise advantageous to the public; the present premium per centum paid for India bonds being about 80s., rendering it manifest that the existing interest is unnecessarily high, and therefore injurious to the Proprietors, whilst the public is deprived of that accommodation which India bonds, at a moderate premium, are so well calculated to afford."

The *Chairman* submitted to the gallant General, whether it was proper to bring forward a question of such importance, by way of motion, at the Quarterly General Court, without notice? This was a subject of a financial nature; and the gallant General must himself feel, that of course the rate of interest on India bonds must form a part of those pecuniary considerations to which the attention of the Court of Directors was particularly called. He was quite satisfied the Court would agree with him, that this subject, amongst others, was one of that peculiar species, the consideration of which ought to be left to the Executive Body. (*Hear.*)

General *Thornton* said, he merely wish-

ed to call the attention of the Directors to the subject. He should be perfectly satisfied with their decision, whatever it might be.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, the gallant General's object had been quite answered, for he *had* called the attention of the Court of Directors to the subject. If, however, he wished, contrary to their judgment, to place his sentiments on record, he had better give a formal notice for some future period. If the gallant General pressed the question now, he must perceive that the Directors would out-vote the Proprietors at once. (*A laugh!*) It was a question of importance, and certainly the gallant General had a right to bring it forward; but he thought the Court of Directors could give very sound reasons for not altering the rate of interest at this moment.

General *Thornton* said he would not press the question on the Court, but he wished it to be put from the Chair.

The *Chairman*.—"The question is 'that this Court do now adjourn.' "

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird*.—The gallant General may move, that all the words after the word "that" be omitted, for the purpose of proposing in their place his own motion, by way of amendment.

The *Chairman* was surprised that the gallant General, who had been so long a member of the Legislature, could imagine that he could have taken any other course, save that of moving an adjournment, when there was no question before the Court for discussion.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* apprehended the regular course for the gallant General to take would be, to move that all the words after the word "that" be left out, for the purpose of inserting his motion by way of amendment.

The *Deputy Chairman* (Wm. Astell, Esq.) differed from the Hon. Proprietor on the point of form. He did not mean to say any thing as to the injudiciousness of bringing forward a motion on so delicate a subject as the interest of India bonds without previous notice, but would merely confine himself to the question of form. It did appear to him that no question could interfere with the question of adjournment; if that proposition were negatived, then, indeed, the gallant General might bring forward what motion he pleased. But prior to the entertainment of the present motion of the gallant General, the Court must, he apprehended, negative the question of adjournment; until that was done, the gallant General could not proceed without violating the established practice of this Court, and, as he believed, of other deliberative assemblies.

General *Thornton* said he believed that, in point of order, the Hon. Deputy Chairman was perfectly right; but he had known instances in the House of Com-

mons, where the question of adjournment had been put, and afterwards withdrawn from motives of courtesy, when a gentleman expressed a wish to move something that was not calculated to create a debate. If, however, the motion of adjournment were brought forward to defeat any proposition, it was of course, persisted in. He had known many instances where, after the question of adjournment had been put, a member had got up, and had been heard by the House. The adjournment in this case was, he repeated, moved as hastily as possible. It even seemed to him to be irregular, and he had hoped that the Hon. Chairman would have withdrawn his motion to let his (General Thornton's) be brought forward. He only wished to have his motion put that it might be recorded.

The *Chairman* said he was very sorry that he could not concede this point. The gallant General has argued, that the motion of adjournment was hastily put. Now he (the Chairman) had stated, in the usual form, that this was a Quarterly General Court, and, no other business offering, he moved an adjournment: this was the regular course, and he could not proceed in any other way. He knew, that in the House of Commons, a motion was sometimes made to put an end to a debate by moving "that this House do now adjourn;" and that, for the purpose of permitting the ordinary business to go on, an adjournment of the specific debate was agreed to; but this was not analogous to the present case.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* again argued, that, on a motion for adjournment, or any thing else, it was competent for him to move, that all the words after the word "that" be omitted, in order to make room for the insertion of any amendment he pleased. If any new light could be thrown on so plain a proposition, he could assure the Hon. Chairman that he was very anxious to be enlightened. If it were moved to adjourn this Court to this day fortnight, or this day three weeks, might he not move a contraction or an extension of the period? The first motion which was made, after the regular business had been gone through which the Court was met to transact, was, as a matter of course, that the Court do now adjourn; and he contended it was on that motion that business could most regularly be brought forward, because it was a motion which shewed that there was no farther business then pending. In such a case, if he got up and said he had some business which he wished to submit to the Court, he had a right to do so; and the proper way of effecting that object would be, by moving to omit all the words after the word "that," and introducing in their place his proposition as an amendment.

The *Chairman* said, the course he had pursued was perfectly regular. He had stated, in the first place, that this was a Quarterly General Court. The gallant General ought then to have declared that he wished to submit a motion to the Court. Instead of that, he got up after the adjournment was moved, and proceeded to address the Court. The gallant General was informed that he might ask a question, but that it was too late to make a motion, and then he placed the matter on the ground of courtesy. His (the *Chairman's*) opinion was, that if the Court wished to go on with the gallant General's motion, they must negative the proposition for adjournment which was now before them.

General *Thornton* then gave notice, that he would, at the next Quarterly General Court, if no earlier opportunity occurred, propose his motion, which he handed in to the Clerk.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

The Hon. *D. Kinnaird* said, a question was to be decided by ballot in the course of a few days (he meant that relative to Haileybury College), which, although he knew it would surprise the Hon. *Chairman* and many of his colleagues, he expected to be carried by a large majority. (*A laugh.*) In that case, he apprehended it would not be necessary for the Proprietors to go through any other forms beyond those which had already been resorted to. The Directors would then, he supposed, proceed at once to carry into effect the wishes of the Pro-

prietors, by causing a petition to be immediately drawn up and presented to Parliament on the subject. He asked for information, as he wished to know whether the Court of Directors would immediately proceed to have such a petition drawn up?

The *Chairman*.—"If, unfortunately, the question should be carried, which, however, I do not anticipate, I have only to state, that the Court of Directors will consider it their duty to have a petition drawn up and properly presented to Parliament."—Adjourned.

March 31.—A ballot was taken on Mr. Kinnaird's motion, relating to Haileybury College; at six o'clock the glasses were closed and delivered to the scrutineers, when the numbers were declared,

For the motion	272
Against it	400

Majority against the motion ...128

Erratum.—In the Debate of March 3, reported in our last number, instead of the closing paragraph, p. 453, announcing an adjournment of the question, the following should be inserted, viz.

The motion of the *Chairman* for the production of all papers relative to the Marquess of Hastings' administration was carried.—It was subsequently, also, on the *Chairman's* motion, agreed that those papers should be printed, and the Court then adjourned, *sine die*.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 30. Mr. W. O. Salmon, Senior Judge of Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for division of Calcutta.

Political Department.

Nov. 14. Mr. David Scott, Agent to Governor General on North-Eastern Frontier of Bengal, and Civil Commissioner in Rungpore.

Territorial Department.

Sept. 18. Mr. T. Wyatt, Head Assistant in Office of Secretary to Board of Revenue in Lower Provinces.

Mr. J. Hunter, Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta.

Mr. C. R. Cartwright, Assistant to Sub-Agent and Collector of Hidgelee.

Oct. 3. Mr. G. F. Brown, Assistant in office of Secretary to Board of Revenue in Lower Provinces.

16. Mr. H. Batson, 3d Member of Board of Revenue in Western Provinces.

30. The Hon. J. R. Elphinstone, Sen. Member of Board of Revenue in Central Provinces.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 10, 1823.—30th N.I. Ens. F. V. McGrath to be Lieut., vice Curgenvin, deceased, with rank from 11 Sept. 1823.

Med. Depart. Dep. Superint. Surg. J. Browne to be Superintend. Surg., and Surg. J. Johnston to be Dep. Superintend. Surg., from 25 July 1823, in succession to Keys, dec.

Capt. I. Maling, 32d N.I., to officiate as Town and Fort Adj. of *Fort William*, during absence of Capt. Wilkinson.

Messrs. F. Grote and G. H. Swinley admitted Cadets of Artill., and promoted to 2d-Lieuts.

Messrs. T. Shulldham, H. Kirke, and F. Gresley admitted Cadets of Inf., and promoted to Ensigns.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, Sept. 20, 1823.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to post officers to regts. and bats., consequent to the promotions and arrangements for new regiments, as follows:

Native Infantry.

1st Regt. 1st Bat. Lieuts. W. Hickey (Adj. Cal. N. Militia), C. J. Oldfield (Chumparun Light Inf.) and W. Y. Torckler; Ensigns R. Macdonald, H. Smith, and A. Bogle.—*2d Bat.* Capt. S. Speck; Lieut. I. Cooper; Ensigns B. Boswell and P. Goldney.

2d Regt. 1st Bat. Maj. F. A. Weston; Capt. T. J. Baldwin; Lieuts. (B. C.) A. F. P. MacLeod, W. Mackintosh, W. Murray, and R. E. Battle; Ensigns W. Stewart and M. W. Gilmore.—*2d Bat.* Capt. J. Donaldson; Lieuts. F. Warwick and B. Bygrave (Pioneers); Ensigns J. Peacocke, and N. S. Nesbitt.

3d Regt. 1st Bat. Capt. J. Taylor; Lieuts. E. Wakefield and T. H. Newhouse; Ensigns W. D. Stewart, D. C. Keiller and H. W. J. Wilkinson.—*2d Bat.* Capt. W. P. Cooke; Lieuts. J. Murray, J. H. Clarkson, and A. K. Agnew; Ensigns W. Macgeorge (furlough), and O. B. Thomas.

4th Regt. 1st Bat. Lieuts. J. K. McCausland (1st Nusseree Bn.), H. Huddleston, and W. G. Cooper; Ensigns M. Smith and H. H. Gordon.—*2d Bat.* Lieuts. J. Platt and C. Chester; Ensigns A. Arabin (Pioneers) and W. H. R. Boland.

5th Regt. 1st Bat. Lieut.-Col. W. P. Price; Maj. W. G. Patrickson; Capt. D. G. Scott; Lieut. E. E. Ludlow; Ensigns T. Gear and J. Stephen.—*2d Bat.* Maj. G. Cooper; Capt. W. Price; Lieuts. F. B. Corfield, F. B. Todd, and J. Maclean; Ensigns A. C. Dennistoun and J. H. Craigie.

6th Regt. 1st Bat. Lieut.-Col. C. Peole; Maj. S. P. Bishop; Capt. F. M. Chambers; Lieuts. J. Brooke, C. Gale, and J. Butler; Ensigns J. Hannay (furlough) and J. R. Bigge.—*2d Bat.* Capt. R. Blisset; Lieuts. M. Richardson (furlough), and E. J. Betts; Ensigns A. L. Barwell (furlough) and F. W. Anson.

7th Regt. 1st Bat. Maj. G. Cunningham; Capt. A. Macdonald; Lieuts. B. W. Ebbart, W. Foley, (furlough), J. Burney, and J. Welchman; Ensigns C. Compelline and J. Cragie.—*2d Bat.* Maj. P. T. Comyn; Capt. E. Gwatkin; Lieuts. B. W. Beatson, and J. P. Wade; Ensigns E. St. J. Sturt and F. W. Hardwick.

8th Regt. 1st Bat. Lieuts. J. E. Landers and F. C. Reeves; Ensigns H. Charlton, and E. Du P. Townshend.—*2d Bat.* Lieuts. P. Gerard, R. Birch, and G.

Wilson; Ensigns A. S. Singer and G. E. Van Heythuysen.

9th Regt. 1st Bat. Lieut.-Col. G. M. Popham; Lieuts. C. Farmer, G. R. Talbot, and O. Lomer; Ensigns H. Todd and C. J. F. Burnett.—*2d Bat.* Capt. W. Guise; Lieuts. W. H. Phipps, and C. H. Naylor; Ensigns S. Williams and J. Dyson.

10th Regt. 1st Bat. Lieut.-Col. H. Bowen; Maj. T. Newton; Capt. P. Dudgeon, H. E. Peach, and E. Fell; Lieuts. A. B. Armstrong, C. G. Macan, and J. Burney; Ensigns A. MacDonald (furlough), H. M. Graves, and C. S. Barberie.—*2d Bat.* Lieuts. M. Dormer (furlough), C. V. Wylde, R. Chetwode, and W. Struthers; Ensigns J. Buncombe and H. N. Worsley.

11th Regt. 1st Bat. Lieuts. T. Cooke, J. Evans, and R. J. H. Birch (furlough); Ensigns J. C. Plowden (furlough), W. Hunter, and R. Riddell.—*2d Bat.* Lieut. R. McNair and Ens. H. Stone.

12th Regt. 1st Bat. Lieuts. W. L. Ludlow and J. L. Farrer (furlough); Ensigns W. Innes and J. S. Hodgson.—*2d Bat.* Lieuts. T. Goldney and J. Corfield; Ensigns R. H. Miles, E. Corner, and T. H. Scott.

13th Regt. Lieut.-Col.-Com. J. L. Richardson.—*1st Bat.* Capt. A. Roberts and C. Savage; Lieuts. C. J. Huthwaite and J. B. D. Gahan; Ensigns W. M. Triton and J. H. Handcomb.—*2d Bat.* Capt. R. Seymour; Lieuts. G. M. S. Robe and A. Watt; Ensigns G. Burford and W. Glen.

14th Regt. 1st Bat. Capt. R. Hornby and D. D. Anderson; Lieuts. R. W. Halhed, W. Butherford, and G. N. Irvine; Ensigns J. A. Fairhead and H. Fitz Simons.—*2d Bat.* Maj. J. Simpson; Capt. A. Stewart; Lieuts. A. Hodges, H. C. Boileau, and W. Wise; Ensigns J. Chesney and J. Bracken.

15th Regt. 1st Bat. Lieuts. E. N. Townseng and J. G. Gordon; Ensigns W. H. Leacock and R. Menzies.—*2d Bat.* Lieuts. C. Manning, J. W. Rowe, and A. L. Durie; Ensigns W. R. Corfield and C. R. Eyre.

16th Regt. 1st Bat. Capt. J. H. Lester; Lieuts. G. Irvine, and A. E. McMurdo; Ensigns J. Campbell and W. Mitchell.—*2d Bat.* Maj. P. Starling; Lieuts. E. F. Spencer, A. Lewis, and J. W. Colquhoun (2d Nusseree Bn.); Ensigns F. Hewitt, and T. W. Bokton.

17th Regt. Lieut.-Col.-Com. J. B. B. net, C. B.—1st Bat. Maj. E. F. Wadsworth; Capt. W. Mathew; Lieuts. H. H. A. naud, R. Angelo, and J. Gibb; Ensigns G. T. Marshall and W. Brownlow.—*2d Bat.* Lieut.-Col. T. Pearson; Capt. S. Mercer; Lieuts. J. Sheil and J. G. ham; Ensigns H. More and T. Seaton.

18th Regt. 1st Bat. Lieut.-Col. R. Vol. XVII. 4 B

Pitman; Capts. H. L. White (dg. dy. 1st Bn. 20th) and C. Goodby; Lieuts. W. Beveridge, W. C. Carleton, and B. Scott (leave to Cape); Ensigns A. E. Campbell and A. Jackson.—*2d Bat.* Maj. P. Le Fevre; Capt. J. Herring; Lieuts. T. L. Kennedy (Chumpaurun Lt. Inf.) and H. B. Smith; Ensigns F. Thomas and F. C. Milner.

19th Regt. *1st Bat.* Lieuts. T. C. Wilton and J. Blencowe; Ensigns W. Clifford and W. J. B. Knyvett.—*2d Bat.* Lieuts. J. Roxburgh (furlough), and W. Palmer; Ensigns H. F. Broderip and W. E. Hay.

20th Regt. *1st Bat.* Maj. T. Murray; Capt. H. Burney; Lieuts. S. F. Haunah and S. Long; Ensigns C. B. Hall and R. Chitty.—*2d Bat.* Lieut.-Col. R. Hampton; Major W. Nott; Lieuts. A. A. Williamson, R. R. Margrave, and J. H. Vanrenen (2d Nusseree Bn.); Ensigns G. D. Johnstone and S. R. Bagshawe.

21st Regt. *1st Bat.* Maj. C. Peach; Capt. B. B. Wilkins; Lieuts. J. Gibbs and R. Stewart; Ensigns T. Dalvell and K. B. Hamilton.—*2d Bat.* Capt. D. Williamson; Lieuts. (B.C.) J. O. Clarkson, J. Cumberlege, and F. W. Birch; Ensigns W. Tritton and M. T. West.

22d Regt. *1st Bat.* Lieuts. J. Bartleman, and J. Woodburn; Ensign H. Fowle.—*2d Bat.* Lieuts. R. Campbell and H. Mackintosh; Ensigns A. Webster, H. Lyell, and J. Burnett.

23d Regt. *1st Bat.* Lieut.-Col. C. W. R. Povoleri; Maj. G. Birch; Capts. J. N. Jackson and W. Stirling; Lieuts. C. Bracken, C. Guthrie, and J. Russell; Ensigns K. Campbell and F. Bennett.—*2d Bat.* Capt. A. Horsburgh; Lieuts. (Bt. Capt.) T. Wardlaw, H. E. Pigot, D. Williams, J. C. Tudor, and H. Baseley; Ensigns W. T. Savary and R. W. Frazer (Gorrukpoore Lt. Inf.)

24th Regt. *1st Bat.* Capt. F. W. Frith; Lieuts. N. J. Cumberlege, and C. H. S. Freeman; Ensigns A. T. Lloyd and T. J. Locke.—*2d Bat.* Capt. J. Craigie; Lieuts. C. Troup, and A. Charlton; Ensigns J. Macdonald, G. Byron, and G. C. Armstrong.

25th Regt. *1st Bat.* Lieut.-Col. T. Garner; Capts. J. Todd, and R. Blackall; Lieuts. J. F. Douglas, J. Saunders, and J. Wyllie (Adj. Rampoorah Bat.); Ensigns R. Codrington and C. H. Boisragon.—*2d Bat.* Capt. J. R. Knight; Lieut. D. Balderston; Ens. F. Trimmer and J. W. Michell.

26th Regt. *1st Bat.* Capt. T. Frobisher; Lieut. R. Somerville (leave to Sea); Ensigns C. Griffin and D. Ross (with Scindia's Contingent).—*2d Bat.* Lieuts. H. Lock (Nizams service), J. Pollard (furlough), and T. P. Ellis; Ensigns F. Moore and S. Stapleton.

27th Regt. *1st Bat.* Capt. H. A. Mont-

gomerie; Lieuts. C. Campbell and W. F. Beaton; Ensigns F. Hunter and L. C. Brown.—*2d Bat.* Lieuts. A. A. L. Corri and O. W. Span (furlough); Ensigns R. L. Burnett, H. A. Boscawen, and B. Stewart (furlough).

28th Regt. *1st Bat.* Lieuts. Hon. W. Stapleton, E. Squibb, and A. J. Fraser; Ensigns W. Freeth and D. Bamfield.—*2d Bat.* Capt. G. Young; Lieuts. D. L. Richardson (Hill Rangers), and A. Clarke (furlough); Ensigns W. Peel and R. Nelson.

29th Regt. *1st Bat.* Maj. J. Swinton; Capt. J. Vyse; Lieuts. H. V. Cary, A. T. Davies, and W. G. J. Robe; Ens. G. M. Sherer and W. S. Menteath.—*2d Bat.* Capts. J. Frushard, and W. Martin; Lieuts. E. A. Cumberlege, W. McD. Hooper, and W. A. Smith; Ensigns G. A. Mee and J. Lumsdaire.

30th Regt. *1st Bat.* Lieut.-Col. J. W. Fast; Maj. J. Pester; Capts. H. Norton and C. Moore; Lieuts. J. R. Talbot, P. Grant, and C. H. Cobbe; Ensigns F. V. McGrath, G. Cox, and J. Tierney.—*2d Bat.* Capt. E. Fitzgerald; Lieuts. W. Whitaker and T. E. A. Napleton; Ensigns E. J. Watson and F. Winter.

31st Regt. Col. (Maj.-Gen.) E. S. Broughton.—*1st Bat.* Maj. J. S. Harriot; Capts. B. Roope, E. B. Higgins, G. P. Wymer, and W. Gregory; Lieuts. (Bt. Capt.) R. Becher, (B.C.) R. Stewart, (B.C.) J. C. Witherspoon, (B.C.) B. Maltby, J. Tomlinson, J. R. Stock, R. A. McNaghten, W. Forbes, W. Glasgow, J. C. Sage, and R. C. Jenkins; Ensigns G. Cumine, W. R. Mitford, and H. Beatty.—*2d Bat.* Maj. C. Martin; Capts. J. A. Hodgsoo, A. Dick, and J. Watkins; Lieuts. (Brev. Capt.) T. Hepworth, (Bt. Capt.) F. Crossley, (Bt. Capt.) B. Ashe, H. G. Nash, E. Marshall, F. J. Bellew, G. E. Britten, R. R. Hughes, G. H. Cox, J. H. Smith, and J. O. Oldham; Ensigns W. M. Ramsay, J. B. Robinson, and P. P. Turner.

32d Regt. Col. J. W. Adams, C.B.—*1st Bat.* Maj. G. Sargent; Capts. N. Buck, I. Maling, P. Brewer, and T. Reynolds; Lieuts. (Bt. Capt.) C. Andrews, (Bt. Capt.) J. Davies, (Bt. Capt.) W. Jover, (Bt. Capt.) F. Mackenzie, J. R. Aire, P. C. Anderson, W. Bignell, F. Candy, N. Lewis, A. Wilson, and K. F. Mackenzie; Ensigns A. Knyvett, F. Knyvett, and C. B. Kennett.—*2d Bat.* Maj. S. H. Tod; Capts. A. Lockett, J. Anderson, J. Harris, and T. Robinson; Lieuts. (Bt. Capt.) G. Jenkins, (Bt. Capt.) R. B. Ferguson, (Bt. Capt.) J. B. Smith, J. H. Mackinlay, E. E. Isaac, R. McC. Pollock, R. Wroughton, Hon. W. Hamilton, W. Hoggan, R. Houghton, and E. Carte; Ensigns W. C. Ormsby and W. Biddulph.

33d Regt. Lieut.-Col.-Com. G. Carpenter.—*1st Bat.* Maj. R. C. Garnham;

Cpts. J. A. Shadwell, W. Skene, P. M. Hay, and W. James; Lieuts. (Bt. Capt.) P. Grant, (Bt. Capt.) R. Forster, (B. C.) J. Grant, (B. C.) W. Bacon, R. W. Wilson, F. T. Boyd, R. Taylor, G. D. Roebuck, G. Fleming, A. B. S. Kent, and H. Troup; Ensigns J. Knyvett, J. Hindson, and W. Souter.—*2d Bat.* Maj. J. Delamain; Cpts. F. Walker, T. Wollocombe, J. Pearson, and G. W. A. Lloyd; Lieuts. (B. C.) A. Hervey, (B. C.) G. J. B. Johnston, (B. C.) T. Goding, H. A. Newton, R. Delamain, H. Paul, M. G. White, R. D. White, C. Fowle, and J. T. Lowe; Ensigns J. Whiteford, and D'Arcy Preston.

34th Regt. Lieut.-Col.-Com. H. Imlach.—*1st Bat.* Lieut.-Col. W. Collyer; Maj. H. Huthwaite; Cpts. J. H. Cave, T. Barron, W. A. Yates, and H. T. Smith; Lieuts. (B. C.) W. Grant, (B. C.) J. Smith, (B. C.) A. McMahon, (B. C.) R. S. Philipps, H. Lawrence, C. Marshall, R. P. Fulcher, A. G. Ward, G. H. White, G. H. Dalby, and S. Twemlow; Ensigns W. F. A. Seymour, and E. Jackson.—*2d Bat.* Maj. A. Stonelam; Cpts. J. Gabb, F. Young, G. B. Bell, and G. Young; Lieuts. (B. C.) H. Wilson, (B. C.) N. Penny, (B. C.) J. Thompson, C. Thoresby, T. Moodie, L. Vansandau, J. B. Fenton, G. Iliff, J. Frederick, T. Smith, and A. M. L. Maclean; Ensigns F. Macrae and J. Ross.

Sept. 26.—Ens. Woodward to do duty with 2d bat. 20th regt.

Lieut. C. B. McKenly removed from 2d to 1st bat. 30th regt. and Lieut. J. E. Watson from 1st to 2d bat. ditto.

Assist. Surg. C. Mackinnon, jun. to do duty with right wing of 1st bat. 6th regt. at Futtyghur.

Sept. 27.—Lieut. Col. McLeod, C. B., Commanding Field Artillery, directed to proceed on duty to Presidency.

Assist. Surg. R. N. Bornard to do duty with 1st L. C.

Sept. 29.—Lieut. Chester, 2d bat. 4th regt., to do duty with detachment of 20th regt. at Singapore.

Sub-Cond. Lockington appointed to Delhi Magazine.

Assist. Surgs. W. Bell and H. Maysmor, doing duty with H. M.'s 13th foot, directed to proceed, former to Cawnpore, and latter to Benares, and to place themselves under orders of Superintend. Surgeons.

Sept. 30.—Lieut. Thoresby to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 34th regt.

Lieut. Jones to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 29th regt., vice Thoresby.

Lieut. Jas. Oliver to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 1st regt. during absence of Lieut. Delamain.

Brev. Capt. Dickson to act as Adj. to Gorrockpore L. I. during Lieut. Douglas's absence.

Ens. J. C. C. Gray (lately prom.) to do duty with 1st bat. 29th regt. at Benares.

Lieut. Roxburgh to do duty with 2d L. C. at Keitah, until arrival of 6th regt. at that station.

Lieut. C. A. Wrotteslee, H. M.'s 16th Lancers, to be an extra Aide-de-camp to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Oct. 1.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments, those to the situation of Interp. and Quart. Mast. being subject to the condition prescribed in G. O. of 17th Feb. last.

2d Regt. N. I. Brev. Capt. R. Chalmers to be Adj. of 1st bat., vice Reynolds, prom.; Lieut. G. L. Vanzetti to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 1st bat., vice Baldwin, prom.

3d Regt. Lieut. J. W. Ingram to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 2d bat., vice Newton, removed to 33d regt.

5th Regt. Brev. Capt. W. C. Denby to be Adj. of 1st bat., vice Scott, prom.; Lieut. J. Crandace to be Adj. of 2d bat., vice Smith, removed to 34th regt.

6th Regt. Brev. Capt. R. Pringle to be Adj. of 1st bat., vice Chambers, prom.

8th Regt. Lieut. C. Field to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 1st bat., vice Bignell, removed to 32d regt.

10th Regt. Lieut. F. E. Manning to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 1st bat., vice Scott, removed to 18th regt.; Lieut. R. Thorpe to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 2d bat., vice Bacon, removed to 33d regt.

18th Regt. Lieut. J. R. Troup to be Adj. of 1st bat., vice Godby, prom.; Lieut. C. R. Bellow to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 1st bat., vice F. J. Bellow, removed to 31st regt.

19th Regt. Lieut. P. Craigie to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 2d bat., vice Lawrence, removed to 34th regt.

21st Regt. Brev. Capt. J. Steel to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 2d bat., vice Williamson, prom.

25th Regt. Lieut. H. Jervis White to be Adj. of 2d bat., vice Woodburn, removed to 22d regt.

30th Regt. Lieut. J. Gouldhawke to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. of 2d bat., vice Fitzgerald, prom.

31st Regt. To be Adjs., Lieut. J. R. Stock to 1st, and Lieut. J. H. Smith to 2d bat.—To be Interps. and Quart. Masts., Brev. Capt. Rt. Stewart to 1st, and Lieut. F. J. Bellow to 2d bat.

32d Regt. To be Adjs., Brev. Capt. F. Mackenzie to 1st, and Lieut. J. H. Mackinlay to 2d bat.—To be Interps. and Quart. Masts., Brev. Capt. J. Davies to 2d, and Lieut. W. Bignell to 1st bat.

33d Regt. To be Adjs., Lieut. R. W. Wilson to 1st, and Lieut. R. Delamain to 2d bat.—To be Interps. and Quart. Masts., Brev. Capt. G. J. B. Johnstone

to 2d, and Brev. Capt. J. Grant to 1st bat.

34th Regt. To be Adjs., Brev. Capt. J. Smith to 1st, and Brev. Capt. R. S. Phillips to 2d bat.—To be Interps. and Quart. Masts., Brev. Capt. A. M'Mahon to 1st, and Lieut. L. Vansandau to 2d bat.

2d Nusseree Bat. Lieut. H. Lawrence, 34th regt., to be Adj., vice Speck, prom.

Burdwan Prov. Bat. Lieut. J. S. Mestyn, 2d regt., to be Adj., vice Manson, appointed to Surveying Depart.

Oct. 2.—Lieut. Farquharson to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 3d regt. N.I., vice Newton, struck off.

Capt. Snodgrass to join 1st bat. 4th regt. to which he belongs.

Capt. Houlton to join 2d bat. 5th regt. to which he belongs.

Capt. Riley and Lieut. Lane to do duty with detachment of Europ. regt. at Dinapore.

Ens. M'Murdo, recently appointed to Europ. regt., to join same detachment.

Oct. 3.—Surg. W. L. Grant appointed to 31st regt. and 2d bat., which he will join at Berhampore.

Surg. Limond removed from 2d to 1st bat. 15th regt.

Surg. Moscrop appointed to 33d regt. and 1st bat. at Dinapore.

Assist. Surg. Drever removed from 1st to 2d bat. 15th regt.

Assist. Surg. Alex. Davidson to do duty with 1st bat. 1st regt.; Assist. Surg. Forsyth directed to proceed to Mundlaiser.

Assist. Surg. W. S. Charters, removed from 1st bat. 25th, and posted to 1st bat. 1st regt.

Assist. Surg. A. K. Lindesay appointed to 1st bat. 25th regt.

Assist. Surg. D. Pullar posted to 2d bat. 5th regt.

Assist. Surg. G. Smith to do duty with detachment at Lohargong.

Assist. Surg. Jeffreys to proceed to Meerut in medical charge of recruits for that station, after which he will join Artillery at Kurnaul, to which he stands posted.

Assist. Surg. A. Wyatt appointed Assist. Garrison Surg. at Chunar.

Assist. Surg. John Turner posted to 1st bat. 31st regt.

Lieut. and Adj. Bird to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 8th regt., vice Bignell, removed to 32d regt.

Lieut. M'Sberry to act as Adj. to left wing of 1st bat. 15th regt. upon departure of Lieut. Isaac.

Lieut. Monke to act as Adj. to 2d regt. Local Cavalry during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Maclean.

Artl. Regt. Capt. G. Blake appointed to 4th comp. 4th bat.; 1st-Lieut. C. Dallas appointed to 1st comp. 3d bat.; 2d-Lieut. H. B. Dalzell removed from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 1st comp. 2d bat.; 2d-Lieut. T. Ackers removed from 1st comp.

2d bat. to 3d comp. 2d bat.; Lieut. R. C. Dickson removed from 3d comp. 2d bat. to 3d comp. 3d bat.

Assist. Surg. B. W. MacLeod removed from 2d bat. 20th regt. to 3d bat. Artillery.

Ens. J. Thomson appointed Field Engineer to Malwa Force, vice Lieut. Walter.

Officers Posted. Lieut.-Col.-Com. J. N. Smith to 5th regt. N.I. Lieut.-Col.-Com. T. M. Weguelin to 10th do. Lieut. Col. C. S. Fagan to Europ. regt. Lieut. Col. J. Durant to 2d bat. 1st N.I. Lieut. Col. J. Vaughan to 1st bat. 4th do. Lieut. Col. L. Wiggins to 1st bat. 13th do. Lieut. Col. W. B. Walker to 1st bat. 22d do. Lieut. Col. J. W. Taylor to 2d bat. 31st do. Lieut. Col. G. Sargent to 1st bat. 32d do. Lieut. Col. J. S. Harriot to 2d bat. 32d do. Lieut. Col. J. L. Stuart to 2d bat. 34th do. Maj. J. Nesbitt and Capt. J. Eckford to 2d, and Lieut. W. D. Stewart to 1st bat. 3d do. Lieut. A. Macdonald to 1st bat. 10th do. Lieut. A. Goldie to 1st, and Lieut. J. Macdonald to 2d bat. 24th do. Capt. G. A. Vetch and Lieut. R. L. Burnet to 2d bat. 27th do. Maj. C. Bowyer to 1st, and Maj. J. Pester, Capt. H. P. Dewaal, and Lieut. E. J. Watson to 2d bat. 30th do. Maj. B. Roope, Capt. R. Becher, and Lieut. G. Cumine to 1st, and Capt. T. Hepworth and Lieut. W. M. Ramsay to 2d bat. 31st do. Maj. N. Bucke, Capt. C. Andrews, and Lieut. A. Knyvett to 1st bat. 32d do. Lieut. (B.C.) P. Grant to 2d, and Lieut. J. Knyvett to 1st bat. 33d do.

Oct. 6.—Lieut. Kent to act as Adj. to left wing of 1st bat. 6th regt., vice Candy, removed to 32d regt.

Ens. Bartleman to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 19th regt., vice Lawrence, removed to 34th regt.

Assist. Surg. Johnstone, 2d Nusseree Bat., to remain with Gardner's Horse until 10th Nov.

Oct. 7.—Ens. Campbell, 1st bat. 16th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 33d regt. until arrival of his bat. at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. A. Pringle posted to 2d bat. 25th regt., vice Burnet, appointed to Civil Station at Agra.

Lieut. R. White to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 33d regt.

Fort William, Oct. 17.—The under-mentioned Cornet, Ensigns, and Assist. Surgs. to rank from date expressed opposite to their names respectively.

Cavalry. Cornet John Christie, 4th Jan. 1823.

Infantry. Ensigns T. Dickson, 13th April 1823; J. V. Forbes, 18th do.; W. Anderson, 21st do.; Edw. Darvall, 1st May 1823; W. Little, 10th do.; T. Box, 10th do.; C. E. Reinagle, 16th do.; S. A. Lyons, 17th do.; F. Sysanby (deceased) 19th do.; C. Boulton, 23d do.; W. Riddell, 28th do.; A. Barclay, 6th

June 1823; H. Vetch, 15th do.; G. Halled, 20th do.; G. Urquhart, 29th do.; C. Baselcy, 10th July 1823; A. Barclay, 10th do.; W. L. Hall, 11th July 1823; A. Tweedale, do.; J. S. Gifford, do.; C. Graham, do.; E. C. Macpherson, do.; C. Jordon, do.; G. B. Michell, do.; J. G. Sharpe, do.; R. Woodward, do.; J. M. Farnworth, do.; C. G. Ross, do.; W. Saurin, do.; J. H. Hampton, do.; J. H. Wakefield, do.; J. W. V. Stephen, do.; W. B. Gould, do.; J. C. C. Gray, do.; G. E. Westmacott, do.; W. D. Kennedy, do.

Medical Department. Assist. Surgs. A. Wyatt, 6th Dec. 1822; G. Paxton, 5th Jan. 1823; J. Colvin (not admitted) 17th do.; J. Halkerston, 21st do.; J. P. Reynolds, 18th Feb. 1823; W. Stevenson (not admitted) 18th do.; D. Thomson, 19th do.; W. Bell, 19th do.; J. Adair Lawrie, 12th March 1823; H. Harris, 14th do.; C. Abcl, M.D., 15th do.

Mr. E. Watt, Cadet of Cavalry, to have rank of Coronet, from 3d Jan. 1823.

6th *Regt. N.I.* Ens. J. Hannay to be Lieut. from 11th Sept. 1823, vice Conway, deceased.

Medical Department. Assist. Surg. W. S. Stiven to be Surg., vice Johnston, promoted, with rank from 19th Aug. 1823, vice Gibson, deceased; Surg. G. Lambie to rank from 25th July 1823, vice Johnston, promoted; Surg. Stiven to retain charge of Medical duties of Civil Station of Cuttack; Mr. R. Shaw admitted an Assist. Surg.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Blair, K.C.B., transferred to Senior List, vice Hussey, deceased.

Infantry. Lieut. Col. Udney Yule, C.B., to be Lieut. Col.-Commandant of a regt., vice Blair; Maj. H. Hodgson to be Lieut. Col., vice Yule.

12th *Regt. N.I.* Capt. Chas. Ryan to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. I. Campbell to be Capt. of a Comp., and Ens. W. Innes to be Lieut., in succession to Hodgson, promoted.

Regt. of Artil. 2d-Lieut. R. Horsford to be 1st-Lieut., from 27th Sept. 1823, in succession to Carr, deceased.

Medical Establishment. Assist. Surgs. H. H. Wilson, R. D. Knight, J. Ranken, M.D., A. Napier, E. Macdonald, B. Hardtman, J. Lamb, P. Halket, G. Govan, M.D., E. Phillips, J. Eckford, R. Paterson, M.D., and E. Muston, to be Surgeons, from 27th Sept. 1823, to complete the establishment.

Oct. 18.—Assist. Surg. H. Harris to perform Medical duties of Civil Station of Backergunge, vice Assist. Surg. Harrison, appointed to Rajeshahye.

Brev. Capt. Snodgrass, 4th N.I., to officiate for Capt. Oliver, as Deputy Pay-Master at Benares.

Assist. Surg. W. Graham, M.D., to

perform Medical Duties of Civil Station of Chittagong, vice McRae, deceased.

Assist. Surg. H. Cavell, 2d Assist. Garrison Surg. of Fort William, to be 1st Assist., vice Graham; and Assist. Surg. J. Innes, to be 2d Assist. Garrison Surg., vice Cavell.

Lieut. Crole, H. M. 11th L. Drags., and Cornet Archbold, 8th regt. L.C., to be Aides-de-Camp on establishment of Governor General's Staff.

Assist. Surg. Whitney Taylor appointed to Civil Station of Furruckabad, vice Surg. Johnston promoted.

Oct. 24.—Mr. F. B. Boileau admitted Cadet of Artillery, and promoted to 2d Lieut.

Messrs. R. M. Hunter, H. Alpe, W. W. Blyth, and H. O. Frederick admitted Cadets of Inf., and promoted to Ensigns.

Messrs. J. W. Grant, and R. McIsaac admitted Assist. Surgs.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty: Lieut. Col. G. Pennington, of Artillery; Capt. E. Hall, ditto; Capt. J. Cragie, 24th N.I.; Lieut. J. Macan, 26th ditto; Lieut. O. Phillips, 28th ditto.

Capt. J. Craigie, 24th N.I., to assume duties of Secretary to Military Board.—Temporary appointments in that department of Capts. T. Maddock, Rich, and Nicholson, to cease from 24th Oct.

Capt. W. B. Salmon, 18th N.I., to have temporary command of Escort of Resident at Lucknow, during absence of Capt. R. Home, on sick leave.

Major V. Blacker, C.B., Madras Cav., lately nominated to Office of Surveyor General of India, directed to receive charge of department from Capt. Hodgson.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, Oct. 8.—Lieut. Candy to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 32d regt. from 1st inst.

Lieut. R. Campbell posted to 1st, and Lieut. J. Bartleman to 2d bat. 22d N.I.

Oct. 9.—Ens. C. J. F. Barnett removed from 1st to 2d bat. 9th regt.

Ens. J. Craigie removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Ens. Hardwick from 2d to 1st bat. 7th regt.

Ens. Tierney, 1st bat. 30th, to do duty with 2d bat. 33d regt. at Cawnpore until his bat. arrives at Banda.

Oct. 10.—Lieut. E. J. Smith, Engineers, directed to relieve Lieut. Irvine from duties of Garrison Engineer at Allahabad, when latter will assume charge of Office of Barrack Mast. to 7th or Cawnpore Division.

Maj. Becher to be President, and Capt. McKie to be Member of Arsenal Committee, in room of Majors Higgins and Newton.

Lieuts. A. C. Scott, T. Lysaght, and F. Beaty, lately removed to Europ. Regt., directed to join detachment at Dinapore.

Lieut. G. Irvine, 1st bat. 16th regt., Lieut. J. Maclean, 2d bat. 5th regt., and Ens. Bennett, 1st bat. 23d regt., directed to do duty with detachment of 2d bat. 2d regt., proceeding to Shabjehanpore.—Ensigns Corfield, 2d bat. 15th regt., and Keiller, 1st bat. 3d regt., to remain and do duty with 1st bat. 14th regt. at Pertabgurb, until relieved.

Oct. 13.—Lieut. B. Boswell, 1st N.I., posted to 2d bat.

Lieut. C. B. Hall posted to 1st, and Lieut. G. D. Johnstone to 2d bat. 20th regt.

Maj. W. C. Baddeley posted to 2d, and Maj. G. D. Heathcote, Capt. W. Hough, and Lieut. A. T. Lloyd to 1st bat. 24th regt.

Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) Bordieu to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 22d regt., during absence of Lieut. Home.

Assist. Surg. Forsyth, directed to proceed to Banda and take medical charge of station.

Assist. Surg. Knight directed to continue in medical charge of 2d Nusseree bat., until relieved by Assist. Surg. Johnstone.

Capt. W. Wilson's separate duty of Recruiting Officer to cease on 1st proximo.

Lieut. G. C. Smyth, 3d L. C., appointed Interp. and Quart.Mast. of regt., vice Bennett, deceased.

Surg. W. L. Grant posted to 2d bat. Artillery, vice Baillie permitted to accept situation of Surg. to King of Oude.

Fort William, Oct. 24.—Mr. Jos. Tindal admitted Cadet of Engineers, and promoted to Ensign.

M. T. D. Colyear admitted Cadet of Cavalry, and promoted to Cornet.

Messrs. H. Hunter, E. Meade, and E. J. Dickey admitted Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to Ensigns.

Surg. G. Skipton to be Garrison Surgeon at Allahabad, in room of Surg. Mansell, removed.

3d Regt. L.C. Cornet J. W. E. Biscoe to be Lieut., from 1st Oct. 1823, vice Bennett, deceased.

Mr. W. F. Grant admitted Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

Capt. F. Sackville, 28th N.I., returned to duty.

Oct. 31.—22d Regt. N.I. Ens. Alex. Webster to be Lieut. from 9th Oct. 1813, vice Middleton, deceased.

Capt. Thos. Watson, Europ. Regt., to be Brigade Major, to supply vacancy caused by promotion of Capt. Weston.

The appointment of Lieut. A. Irvine, of Engineers, to be a District Barrack Master, cancelled at his solicitation.

Ens. M. West, 21st N.I., permitted to resign service of Hon. Comp.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Martin to proceed on Government Yacht to Masulipatam, and place himself under orders of Sir

C. T. Metcalfe, Bart., Resident at Hyderabad.

Head Quarters, Cawnpore, Oct. 16.—Europ. Regt., Brev. Capt. J. Harrison to be Quart.Mast., vice Hogg, promoted.

1st Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. Oliver to be Adj. of 1st bat., vice Delamain, removed to 3rd regt.

5th Regt. Lieut. N. Steward to be Interp. and Quart.Mast. of 2d bat., vice Grant, removed to 33d regt.

7th Regt. Brev. Capt. Thornton to be Adj. of 1st bat., vice Mackinlay, removed to 32d regt.

8th Regt. Lieut. Beckett to be Interp. and Quart.Mast. of 2d bat., vice Vansandau, removed to 34th regt.

9th Regt. Lieut. G. Farquharson to be Interp. and Quart.Mast. of 1st bat., vice Johnston, removed to 33d regt.

15th Regt. Lieut. W. Payne to be Interp. and Quart.Mast. of 2d bat., vice Boyd, removed to 33d regt.

29th Regt. Brev. Capt. J. S. Marshall to be Interp. and Quart.Mast. of 1st bat., vice Martin, promoted.—Brev. Capt. H. C. Cox to be Adj. of 1st bat., vice Thoresby, removed to 34th regt.

Barcilly Prov. Bat. Lieut. C. Griffiths, 18th regt. N.I., to be Adj., vice Blackall, promoted.

Lieut. W. H. Leacock, 15th N.I., posted to 1st bat. of regt.

Lieut. and Act. Adj. Jones, to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 19th regt.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) Rutledge to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast., and Lieut. Garrett to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 19th regt.

Lieut. Candy to act as Adj. to right wing of 1st bat. 32d regt.

Lieut. T. Webster removed from 1st to 2d bat. 30th N.I.

Lieut. R. K. Erskine removed from 1st to 2d bat. 16th N.I., and Lieut. G. Barker from latter to former bat.

Lieut. G. Gordon removed to 1st bat., and Lieut. C. Farmer to 2d bat. 9th regt.

Lieut. McNair, 2d bat. 11th regt., and Ens. Milner, 2d bat. 18th regt., to do duty with 1st bat. 26th regt. at Nagpore.

Capt. Stacy, 2d bat. 16th regt., to continue doing duty with 1st bat. 29th regt., at Benares.

Lieut. Haslam to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 20th regt.

Surg. H. Hough appointed to Medical charge of Artillery at Cawnpore.

Oct. 17.—Lieut. E. Carte, 2d bat. 32d regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 27th regt. at Allahabad, until 1st Dec

Capt. Wilkins, 1st bat. 21st regt., to do duty with 2d bat. of regt.

Lieuts. Platt, 4th regt., and Reeves, 8th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 5th regt. until their services can be dispensed with.

Ens. Sturt removed from 2d to 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Brace to act as Adj. to wing of 1st bat. 24th regt. detached from Muttra to Allygurh.

Lieut. M'Kenily to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d bat. 30th regt.

Assist.Surg. W. E. Carte directed to proceed to Dinapore and place himself under orders of Superintend. Surg.

The appointment of Lieut. Smith to act as Garrison Engineer at Allahabad suspended.

Ens. W. S. Menteah removed from 29th to 9th regt., and posted to 1st bat.

Ens. Wm. Brownlow removed from 17th to 13th regt., and posted to 1st bat.

Ens. A. Jackson removed from 18th to 15th regt., and posted to 1st bat.

Ens. J. Tierney removed from 30th to 20th regt., and posted to 1st bat. at Prince of Wales's Island.

Ens. T. H. Scott removed from 12th to 19th regt., and posted to 1st bat.

Ens. R. Riddell removed from 11th to 16th regt., and appointed to 2d bat.

Oct. 20.—Dep. Superintend. Surg. J. Johnstone posted to Cawnpore division of army.

Superintend. Surg. J. Browne posted to Berhampore.

Assist.Surg. C. Mackinnon, jun., directed to remain at Futtyghur, and perform medical duties at that post.

Lieut. F. V. McGrath, 30th N.I., posted to 1st bat. of regt.

Cornets and Ensigns permanently posted to Corps. Cornet J. Christie to 3d regt. L.C., Nusserabad; Cornet E. Watt, 6th ditto, Keitah; Ens. G. Salter, 1st regt. N.I., and 2d bat., Neemuch; Ens. R. Woodward, 1st regt. and 1st bat., Sultanpore; Ens. G. Hahed, 2d regt. and 1st bat., Moradabad; Ens. C. G. Ross, 3d regt. and 2d bat., Agra; Ens. W. L. Hall, 4th regt. and 1st bat., Jubbulpore; Ens. W. Little, 6th regt. and 1st bat., Nagpore; Ens. J. C. C. Gray, 6th regt. and 2d bat., Goorgaon; Ens. C. Jordon, 7th regt. and 2d bat., Seetapore; Ens. G. B. Michell, 8th regt. and 1st bat., Bareilly; Ens. J. G. Sharpe, 9th regt. and 2d bat., Lucknow; Ens. J. V. Forbes, 11th regt. and 1st bat., Mhow; Ens. J. H. Wakefield, 11th regt. and 2d bat. Barrackpore; Ens. A. Barclay, 12th regt. and 1st bat., Meerut; Ens. J. S. Gifford, 12th regt. and 2d bat., Gurravarrah; Ens. W. Saurin, 15th regt. and 2d bat., Juanpore; Ens. S. A. Lyons, 17th regt. and 1st bat., Loodaanah; Ens. T. Box, 18th regt. and 2d bat., Nagpore; Ens. G. E. Westmacott, 18th regt. and 1st bat., Nusserabad; Ens. W. D. Kennedy, 19th regt. and 2d bat., Midnapore; Ens. C. E. Reinagle, 20th regt. and 2d bat., Barrackpore; Ens. J. W. V. Stephen, 21st regt. and 2d bat., Saugor; Ens. T.

Dixon, 22d regt. and 1st bat., Kurnaul; Ens. J. M. Farnworth, 22d regt. and 2d bat., Benares; Ens. W. B. Gould, 22d regt. and 1st bat., Kurnaul; Ens. C. Boulton, 24th regt. and 1st bat., Muttra; Ens. E. C. Macpberson, 24th regt. and 2d bat., Saugor; Ens. J. H. Hampton, 25th regt. and 1st bat., Nusserabad; Ens. C. Graham, 26th regt. and 1st bat. Nagpore; Ens. H. Vetch, 27th regt. and 2d bat., Allahabad; Ens. C. Baseley, 28th regt. and 1st bat., Mhow; Ens. E. Darvall, 29th regt. and 1st bat., Benares; Ens. A. Tweedale, 29th regt. and 2d bat., Nusserabad; Ens. W. Anderson, 30th regt. and 2d bat., Bhopalpoore; Ens. W. Riddell, 30th regt. and 1st bat., Bandah; Ens. G. Urquhart, 33d regt. and 2d bat., Cawnpore; Ensign Alexander Barclay to the 34th regt. N.I. and 1st bat., Benares.

Capt. T. C. Watson directed to continue in charge of 2d bat. 31st regt. until its arrival at Berhampore.

Lieut. C. Marshall to do duty with 2d bat. 31st regt. until its arrival at Benares.

Lieut. Campbell to act as Adj. to detached wing of 1st bat. 14th regt. during its separation from head-quarters.

Lieut. Wake, Rungpore Light Inf., to do duty with 1st bat. 23d regt.

Lieut. T. E. Soady, to officiate as Adj. to 1st bat. 6th regt.

Oct. 21.—6th Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. Martin to be Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d bat., vice Conway, deceased.

20th Regt. Lieut. S. Corbett to be Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d bat., vice Hoare, deceased.

23d Regt. Lieut. D. Williams to be Adj. to 2d bat., vice Stirling, promoted.

28th Regt. Brev.Capt. Simonds to be Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 1st bat., vice Davies, removed to 32d regt.—Lieut. J. Scott to be Adj. to 1st bat., vice Mackenzie, removed to ditto.

Orissa Prov. Bat. Lieut. B. J. Fleming, 5th N.I., to be Adj.

Lieut. G. Burney to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d bat. 19th regt.

Lieut. and Act.Adj. Thoresby to officiate as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d bat. 34th regt.

The undermentioned officers directed to continue doing duty with 1st bat. 25th regt. until their services can be dispensed with—Capt. H. T. Smith, 1st bat. 34th regt.; Lieut. W. Whitaker, 2d bat. 1st regt.; Lieut. K. F. Mackenzie, 1st bat. 32d regt.; Lieut. B. Boswell, 2d bat. 1st regt.; Ens. J. H. Sankey, Europ. Regt.; and Ens. J. Chesney, 2d bat. 14th regt.

Lieut. T. Smith, 34th regt., doing duty with 2d bat. 15th regt., to act as Adj. to left wing of latter corps.

Lieut. May to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 14th regt.

Lieut. Alston to act as Adj. to five

comps. of 2d bat. 20th regt. during their absence from headquarters.

Lieut. W. Forbes to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 31st regt. until arrival of Brev. Capt. Stewart.

Lieut. Speers to act as Adj. to left wing of 1st bat. 2d regt. during its separation from headquarters.

Lieut. James Woodburn to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 8th regt.

Lieut. Prole to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 18th regt.

Capt. J. Steel, 21st N.I., to act as Major of Brigade to troops on Agra and Muttra frontier during absence of Brig. Maj. Frye.

Fort William, Oct. 31. — Assist. Surg. R. Shaw to officiate as 2d Assist. Garrison Surg. during absence of Assist. Surg. Innes.

Mr. A. M. Skinner admitted Cadet of Infantry, and promoted to Ensign.

The undermentioned officers have returned to duty, viz. Lieut. Col. A. Watson, 7th Light Cav., and Brev. Capt. E. B. Pryce, 20th regt. N.I.

Capt. J. A. Hodgson, 31st N.I., appointed to new office constituted under designation of Revenue Surveyor General, for control and direction of various village surveys now in progress, or which may hereafter be instituted for revenue or judicial purposes.

Nov. 7. — Mr. J. S. Browne admitted a Cadet of Inf., and promoted to Ensign.

The undermentioned officers have returned to duty: Lieut. Col. G. MacMorris, 21st N.I.; Capt. J. Garner, 15th N.I.; and Lieut. E. Marshall, 31st N.I.

The promotion of Mr. J. Lamb in G.O. of 17th ult., to rank of Surg. cancelled at that gentleman's request, and Mr. L. permitted to continue in charge of medical duties of civil station of Malda in his original rank of Assist. Surg.

Capt. A. Stewart, 14th N.I., to command 1st Nerbudda Nnjeeb Corps during absence of Capt. Dudgeon.

Surg. John Savage to officiate as Civil Surgeon to station of Moradabad during absence of Surg. Smith.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, Oct. 22. — Lieut. Col. McInnes directed to await at Barrackpore the arrival of 1st bat. 31st regt.

Ens. G. Cox to proceed to Cawnpore and do duty with 2d bat. 33d regt. until arrival of 1st bat. 30th regt., to which he is posted, at Banda.

Lieut. Hutchings to do duty with 2d bat. 15th regt. until its arrival at Nagpore, when he will proceed to join 1st bat. 13th regt. in Cuttack.

Sub. Cond. Gilbert directed to proceed to Singapore in room of Sub. Cond. Nixon

relieved from duty, and posted to Arsenal of Fort William.

Capt. F. M. Chambers, 6th N.I., to be second in command of Rungpore Light Inf., vice Armstrong, appointed 2d Assist. Mil. Aud. General.

Ensign Freeth removed from 1st to 2d bat. 28th regt.

Assist. Surg. W. E. Carte posted to 2d bat. 31st regt.

Assist. Surg. Henderson to do duty with 2d bat. 31st until its arrival at Dimpore, when he will return to Cawnpore and join 2d bat. 33d regt.

Assist. Surg. Halkerston to proceed from Presidency to Meerut, and place himself under orders of Superintend. Surg.

Oct. 23. — Capt. E. Walker removed from 2d to 1st bat. 33d regt., and Capt. W. Skene from latter to former bat.

Ens. T. Dalzell, 1st bat. 21st regt., to proceed to Mynpooree, and do duty with 1st bat. 32d regt.

Lieut. G. R. Talbot removed from 1st to 2d bat. 9th regt., and Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Graham from latter to former bat.

Oct. 24. — Brev. Capt. Steel to continue to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 32d regt. until arrival of officer appointed to that situation.

Lieut. R. Steuart to do duty with 1st bat. 12th regt. until arrival at Etawah of 1st bat. 21st, to which he is appointed.

Lieut. Oliphant to act as Adj. to detached wing of 2d bat. 2d regt. during time it may continue separate from headquarters.

Lieut. Jones to act as Adj. during absence of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Lawrence.

Lieut. and Adj. Whinfield to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 15th regt.

Brev. Capt. E. Lawrence, 2d bat. 2d regt. permitted to resign Adjutant of Corps.

Capt. H. Wrottesley, 2d bat. 25th regt., permitted to continue doing duty with 1st bat. 23d regt.

Oct. 25. — Assist. Surg. G. Smith to continue with Major Parker's detachment during absence of Assist. Surg. Jeffreys from sickness.

Lieut. W. H. Phibbs removed from 2d to 1st bat. 9th regt., and Lieut. N. Campbell from latter to former bat.

Lieut. E. Wakefield, 1st bat. 3d regt.; Lieut. W. H. Phibbs, 1st bat. 9th regt.; and Ens. G. Byson, 2d bat. 24th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 1st regt. until their services can be dispensed with.

Lieut. W. A. Ludlow, 1st bat. 12th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 25th regt.

Oct. 27. — *Artillery Regt.* Capt. C. C. Chesney, removed from 6th comp. 2d bat. to 12th comp. 4th bat.

Capt. C. Everest removed from 12th comp. 4th bat. to 6th comp. 2d bat.

Assist. Surg. Inglis, 2d bat. 16th regt., to have medical charge of companies of 20th regt. at Barrackpore during absence of Surg. Thomas.

Assist. Surg. Maysmor to accompany wing of 20th regt. detached to Chittagong.

Brev. Capt. and Adj. Pringle, 1st bat. 6th regt., to do duty with troops proceeding on service to Chittagong district.

Lieut. T. Cooke removed from 1st to 2d bat. 11th regt., and Lieut. A. Durie from latter to former bat.

Lieut. D. Thompson to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 28th regt.

2d Regt. N.I. Lieut. J. Jervis to be Adj. to 2d bat., vice Lawrence, resigned.

24th Regt. Lieut. N. J. Cumberlege to be Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat., vice M'Mahon, removed to 34th regt.

Dinapore Loc. Bat. Lieut. G. Chapman, 18th N.I., to be Adj., vice Flemining, removed to Orissa bat.

Oct. 28. Lieut. Sanders, of Artillery, to proceed from Agra to Bareilly and assume command of artillery at latter station.

Cond. Thomas O'Brien removed from Cawnpore, and posted to magazine at Agra.

Fort William, Nov. 14. — Assist. Surg. J. M. Todd to perform medical duties of Civil Station of Purneah, vice Assist. Surg. A. Napier, promoted.

The undermentioned officers have returned to duty: Capt. T. Dundas, 24th regt., and Capt. G. Hawes, 26th regt.

8th Regt. N.I. Ens. H. Charlton to be Lieut. from 2d Nov. 1823, vice Oliphant, deceased.

Assist. Surg. John Smith to perform medical duties of Civil Station of Sarun, vice E. Muston, promoted: Mr. Smith will continue, however, at Sylhet till relieved.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 3. — Lieut. C. Troup, lately removed from 1st bat. 11th to 2d bat. 24th regt., to continue doing duty at Mhow with former bat. until 1st January.

Capt. Houlton, 2d bat. 5th regt., to continue doing duty with detachment of Europ. Regt. at Dinapore until 1st Jan.

Lieut. T. Roberts appointed Adj. to 2d bat. 26th N.I., vice Phillips, removed to 34th regt.

Nov. 5. — Lieut. H. Templer to act as Adj. to left wing of 2d bat. 4th regt. during its separation from head-quarters.

Nov. 6. — Lieut. and Adj. Polwhele to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 21st regt.

Assist. Surg. C. Mackinnon, Jun., posted to 1st bat. 32d regt., and to join on being relieved from medical duties at Futtelghur by Assist. Surg. Taylor.

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Cornet Lawrence to act as Adj. to right wing of 2d L.C. during its separation from head-quarters.

Major N. Bucke, 1st bat. 32d regt., to continue in command of 1st bat. 30th regt. until its arrival at Banda.

Lieut. A. T. Davies, 1st bat. 29th regt., to continue to do duty with 2d bat. 22d regt. until its arrival at Benares.

Lieut. T. Cooke, 2d bat. 11th regt., to continue doing duty with 1st bat. 26th regt. until arrival of his own corps at Nagpore.

Brev. Capt. Interp. and Quart. Mast. Benson to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 5th regt. during absence on sick leave of Brev. Capt. and Adj. Denby.

Nov. 7. — Ens. Hay to do duty with 1st bat. 13th regt. at Midnapore, until arrival of 2d bat. 19th at that station.

Assist. Surgs. Laurie and Bell to proceed to Cawnpore, and to place themselves under orders of Superintend. Surgeon at that station.

Cornet Christie permitted to do duty with 5th regt. Light Cavalry until 1st March next.

6th Regt. L.C. Lieut. H. Garstin to be Interp. and Quart. Mast.

Ens. E. Meade, lately admitted, appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 12th regt. at Meerut.

Lieut. J. Macan removed from 1st to 2d bat. 26th regt., and Lieut. A. Grant from latter to former bat.

Lieut. Cautley to act as Adj. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. Artillery until arrival of Lieut. D'Oyly.

Nov. 11. — Lieut. Spencer, 2d bat. 16th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 32d regt. at Muttra.

Nov. 12. — Mr. Twining, Surg. to Commander-in-Chief, to afford medical assistance to officers of General Staff employed at head-quarters, to detachments of troops forming his Excellency's escort, and generally to public establishments in camp entitled to medical aid.

Lieut. W. R. L. Faithfull removed from 2d to 1st bat. 22d regt., and Lieut. Alex. Webster posted to former bat.

Brig. Maj. Watson posted to Presidency Division of the army.

Assist. Surg. J. Hutchinson, doing duty with 1st bat. 4th regt., posted to that corps, vice Woodburn.

Surg. E. Macdonald posted to 24th regt., and to continue with 2d bat.

Surg. J. Eckford posted to 12th regt., vice Carnegie, removed to 7th regt.: Surg. E. will continue with 1st bat.

Capt. J. Garner removed from 1st to 2d bat. 15th regt., and Capt. A. Shuldham from latter to former bat.

Fort William, Nov. 21. — Capt. R. B. Fulton, regt. of Artil., Superintendent of Co-sipore Half Wrought Yard, ap

pointed Assist. to Agent for gun carriages, &c. &c. at Cossipore.

Nov. 27. — The Governor General in Council is pleased, with reference to principle laid down in G.O. of 24th April 1822, to make the following promotions in the Commissariat Department, in succession to Capt. Lumsden, advanced to office of Deputy Commissary General; viz.

Brev. Capt. D. Bruce, from 2d to 1st class of Assists. Com. Gen.

Capt. C. W. Brooke, Sub-Assist., to be an Assist. Com. Gen. in 2d class.

Brev. Capt. J. D. Parsons, Supernum., brought on effective strength of department as a Sub-Assist. Com. Gen.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased to create the intermediate rank of Deputy Assist. Commissary General, and to promote to that rank the eight Senior Sub-Assistants, viz.

To be *Dep. Assistant Com. General*, 1st Class: Capt. J. Taylor, 3d regt. N.I.; Brev. Capt. A. Hervey, 33d ditto; Lieut. W. W. Rees, 25th ditto; Lieut. J. G. Burns, 6th ditto.—2d Class: Brev. Capt. E. C. Sneyd, 3d regt. N.I.; Capt. J. H. Littler, 10th ditto; Capt. W. A. Yates, 34th ditto; Brev. Capt. S. P. C. Humphreys, 18th ditto.

The number of Sub-Assistants to remain at ten.

The Rev. Walter Hovenden appointed Secretary of Military Orphan Institution, vice the Rev. J. Parson, who retires.

Lieut. Col. Alex. Macleod, C.B., to be Commandant of Artillery from date of dispatch of ship on which Major Gen. Hardwicke may embark for Europe.—Separate command of Artillery in Field, with Brigade Majorship annexed thereto, abolished from same date.

21st Regt. N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Watson to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. W. Tritton to be Lieut., from 1st Nov. 1823, in succession to Casement, deceased.

Mr. J. Colvin admitted Assist. Surg.

Capt. W. Price, an Examiner, appointed to situation of Professor of Hindoostanee in College of Fort William, vice Lieut. Col. Taylor, who vacates appointment consequent on his promotion.

Lieut. J. W. J. Ouseley, 14th regt. N.I., to be an Examiner in the College, vice Price.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 13. — Lieut. and Act. Adj. Croudace to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 5th regt. on departure of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Grant, removed to 33d regt.

Capt. I. Gordon's employment on recruiting service to be considered as having terminated on 4th inst., and will proceed to join his corps at Ludhiana.

Lieut. J. D. Douglas, 27th regt., appointed Adj. to 8d regt. Local Horse,

vice Parker, permitted to resign appointment.

Surg. J. H. Mackenzie removed from 29th to 34th regt.

Surg. W. Mansell posted to 29th regt. and 1st bat. at Benares.

Brev. Capt. and Adj. J. Campbell removed to 1st bat., and Brev. Capt. and Adj. B. Woolley to 2d bat. 30th regt.

Brev. Capt. and Adj. F. Mackenzie removed to 2d bat., and Lieut. and Adj. Mackinlay to 1st bat. 32d regt.

Nov. 14. — Lieut. F. J. Simpson, 2d bat. 28th regt., to do duty with Rungpore L. I.

Surg. A. Hall, 6th regt. L.C., to do duty with 2d L.C. on its arrival at Mhow until Surg. Tweedie shall join. Assist. Surg. Duff, attached to 2d L.C., will join left wing of 6th L.C. on his arrival at Mhow.

Lieut. E. Marshall removed to 1st, and Lieut. J. Tomlinson to 2d bat. 31st regt.

Lieut. A. C. Ward to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 34th regt.

Lieut. M. G. White, 2d bat. 33d regt., to do duty with 1st bat. 23d regt. until 15th Feb. next.

Ens. H. Todd, 1st bat. 9th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 11th regt.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe. — Oct. 10. Capt. S. Land, 30th N.I., for health. — 17. Capt. J. Dunn, 11th N.I. — 24. Capt. J. Hay, 16th N.I., on private affairs. — 31. Capt. W. McKie, 30th N.I., ditto. — Brev. Capt. G. Jenkins, 32d N.I., for health. — Nov. 7. Brev. Capt. C. A. Munro, 7th N.I., on private affairs. — Brev. Capt. J. Smith, 34th regt., ditto. — Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Mackenzie, 32d N.I., ditto, via Bombay. — 14. Lieut. Col. Com. Udny Yule, C.B., 2d N.I., on private affairs. — 27. Lieut. Col. M. Fitzgerald, 3d L.C., for health. — Lieut. J. W. E. Briscoe, 3d N.I., ditto. — Lieut. W. D. Stewart, 3d N.I., ditto. — Lieut. D. L. Richardson, 18th N.I., ditto. — Capt. Arch. Oliver, 4th N.I., on private affairs.

To Madras. — Nov. 14. Lieut. M. G. White, 33d N.I., on private affairs.

To Cape of Good Hope. — Oct. 10. Capt. H. W. Wilkinson, 9th N.I., Town and Fort Adj. of Fort William, for 12 months, for health. — 24. Surg. Thos. Smith, ditto, ditto. — 31. Capt. Edw. Day, 26th N.I., ditto, ditto. — Lieut. Col. A. Cummings, 2d L.C., for health.

Cancelled. — Oct. 31. Capt. G. W. A. Lloyd, 33d N.I., to Europe.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, Sept. 30, 1823. — Lieut. C. A. Wrottesley, 16th

Lancers, to be an extra Aide-de-Camp to his Exc. the Com.-in-Chief in India.

Oct. 2.—Lieuts. R. Whittle and N. Chadwick, 59th Foot (Subalterns of 15 years' standing), to have rank of Capt. by Brevet in the East-Indies.

Oct. 7.—Supernum. Assist. Surg. Campbell, attached to 59th regt., directed to proceed to Ghazepore and do duty with 87th regt.

Oct. 14.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

41st Foot.—Capt. J. L. Hill to be Major without purchase, vice MacCoy, deceased; Lieut. B. N. Bluett to be Capt. of a Company without purchase, vice Hill, promoted; and Ens. J. G. Bedingsfeld to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Bluett, promoted.

44th Foot. Lieut. J. Paton, from 57th regt., to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Nixon, deceased.

46th Foot. Ens. G. Varin, from 59th regt., to be Ensign, vice Drew, promoted.

67th Foot. Ens. John C. Drew, from 46th regt., to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Paton, removed to 44th regt.

Oct. 15.—The appointment of Lieut. E. Kenny, 89th Foot, to be Adj., to bear date 26th June 1823.

Oct. 20.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

41st Foot. Lieut. G. L. Boulbec, from 69th regt., to be Lieut., vice Sarjeant, who exchanges, 13th Sept. 1823.

69th Foot. Lieut. J. J. Sargcant, from 41st Foot, to be Lieut., vice Boulbec, who exchanges, 13th Sept. 1823.

Lieut. C. Wetherall, 11th Light Dragoons, appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major General Sir T. Pritzler, K.C.B.

Nov. 4.—Lieut. Crole, 11th Light Drags., to be an Aide-de-Camp on Staff of Governor General.

Until his Majesty's pleasure is known:

38th Foot. Lieut. J. Mathews to be Capt. of a comp., without purchase, vice Read, deceased, 23d Oct. 1823, and Ensign Grimés to be Lieut., vice Mathews, promoted, ditto.

20th Foot. Capt. R. Swinton, from 17th Foot, to be Capt. of a comp., vice G. Rotton, who exchanges.

Nov. 12.—The undermentioned officers (subalterns of 15 years' standing) to have rank of Capt. by Brevet in the East-Indies:—

Lieut. G. T. Finucane, 14th Foot, from 22d Sept. 1823.

Lieut. E. L'Estrange, 14th Foot, from 10th Nov. 1823.

Lieut. J. H. Light, 30th Foot, from 27th Oct. 1823.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Sept. 30. Capt. Fenton, 87th Foot, on private affairs.—Oct. 4.

Lieut. Hartford, 59th Foot, do.—20. Cornet St. John, 13th Drags., for health.—Cornet Collins, 16th Lancers, ditto.—Nov. 3. Lieut. and Adj. Woolard, 44th regt., ditto.—Ens. Jones, 52d regt., ditto.—Capt. Sheehy, 89th regt., ditto.—4. Lieut. Mathias, Royal Regt., ditto.—12 Ens. Hutchinson, 48th regt., on private affairs. To Bombay.—Nov. 3. Lieut. G. W. Thompson, 30th regt., on private affairs, for four months.

To China.—Lieut. Urmston, 38th Foot, for six months, on private affairs.

COURT MARTIAL

ON LIEUT.-COL. J. S. HARRIOT, 32D REGT. N.I.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Mahomedabad, 15th Nov. 1823.

At a European General Court Martial assembled at Secrole, Benares, on Monday the 29th of September, 1823, of which Major General Thomas Brown, Commandant of Buxar, is President, Major (now Lieut.-Colonel) J. S. Harriot, 32d Regiment Native Infantry was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1st. "For oppression and cruelty to the invalids placed under his command, particularly in the following instances, viz. in having on or about the month of December, 1822, used cruel and illegal methods of punishment to European and native soldiers, by chaining them to a log, or holding out threats to do so; in having, on or about the month of April, 1823, persisted in compelling Gunga Deen Dhubie, sepoy 1st company 2d battalion native invalids (though incapacitated by the loss of the use of his right hand), to perform military duty in the full dress of a regular soldier, and having by a harassing and vexatious system, driven the said Gunga Deen Dhubie, after a service of eighteen years, to take his discharge from the Invalid Establishment; also, in having on or about the same period, harassed and annoyed some of the pioneer corps and old men from the gun lascars, by compelling them to attend drill with musquets, arms which they never had been accustomed to.

2d. "For disobedience of orders, in having on or about the month of April 1823, interfered with the half mounting of the invalids, and endeavoured to effect a change, by directing that various articles of dress should be made up according to particular patterns shown on parade.

3d. "For having on or about the middle of December last, compelled helpless and maimed European invalids to do duty, although they presented certificates, signed by the Garrison Surgeon, of their incapacity and inability to do so; also, for forcing the individuals of the Pensions Company to do military duty, although

labouring under paralytic affections, blindness and other causes rendering them physically unfit for such employment.

4th. "For encouraging inebriation among the men, by granting them, on or about the months of December and January last, orders on the commissariat sircar for large quantities of liquor, without discrimination, and by giving them passes to cross the Jergoo, to procure deleterious spirits in unlimited quantities.

5th. "For, on or about the months of December 1822, and January 1823, punishing men for intoxication after having given them encouragement and opportunity to get drunk; also for punishing men illegally, and refusing to allow their conduct to be investigated by a court martial.

6th. "For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having repeated ly, between the 2d of November 1822, and 1st May 1823, used opprobrious and abusive language to the European soldiers under his command, comparing them to pariah dogs, styling them skulkers, shamers, who ought to be doing duty in the field, malingerers, and not worthy of the name of soldiers; also occasionally shaking a stick in their faces, and violently threatening them, thereby exciting a degree of irritation in their minds, highly prejudicial to the service; all of which charges or any part of them being in breach of the articles of war."

"(Signed) THOS. ROBERTSON,
Lieut. Colonel, Commanding."
Chunar, 28th August, 1823.

"Additional Charges.

"For gross contempt of my station as commanding officer of the garrison of Chunar, and for conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman in the following instances:

1st. "For falsely asserting, in a letter dated 15th September 1823, and addressed to Captain Baldock, M.B., Benares, that I had encouraged men under his command, 'not only to make every possible unfounded complaint, and to state every imaginary grievance without the power of a reply on his part, but to dispute his authority afterwards as their commanding officer.'

2d. "For accusing me in the above-mentioned letter, of abuse of authority, and imputing dishonourable motives to me, his superior officer, by stating as follows:—'where an officer in command of this garrison and station thus uses the temporary power committed to his charge, the ends of substantial justice can never be answered, and in thus sending for men by scores at a time, in order, by private examination at his own house, to encourage these men to come forward, not on their own account, certainly, but

merely to establish, if possible, something like a case, to support those groundless allegations with which he has voluntarily come forward without the slightest consideration.'

3d. "For having, in the same letter, falsely and maliciously insinuated and stated as follows:—'for Lieut.-Colonel Robertson has no right to adopt such arbitrary and, in military annals, unheard-of measures, as that of privately inviting every possible complaint against me, on the part of acknowledged malingerers, drunkards, and idlers, whom it is his duty, as much as my own, to restrain, using his present temporary and personal authority to the former purpose alone, while he has issued an order to Captains Weston and Jeffreys (if I understand them right) not to allow me to make a reference to any one official document or book contained in my late office.'—All and every part of which conduct being disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of the articles of war.

(Signed) "THOS. ROBERTSON,
"Lieut.-Colonel commanding."
Chunar, the 17th Sept. 1823.

Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed the whole of the evidence before it, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion.

"That he is not guilty of the 1st charge.

"That he is not guilty of the 2d charge.

"That he is guilty, in a lesser degree, of the 3d charge, inasmuch as Gunner Gall was compelled by him to do duty; which he, from his infirmities, was unequal to.

"That he is not guilty of the 4th charge.

"That he is not guilty of the 5th charge.

"That he is not guilty of the 6th charge.

"With respect to the Additional Charge:

"That he is guilty of the 1st charge.

"That he is guilty of the 2d charge.

"That he is guilty of the 3d charge.

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty in part of the 3d original charge, and of the three (3) additional charges, but not to the extent contemplated by the 20th article of the 12th Section; or the Company's articles of War, does sentence him (the late Major, now) Lieut.-Colonel John Staples Harriot, 32d regiment Native Infantry, to be suspended from rank and pay for six (6) calendar months, and to be reprimanded in such manner by the Commander-in-Chief, as his Excellency shall deem proper."

Confirmed,

(Signed) EDW. PAGET, General,
Commander-in-Chief in India.

In confirming the foregoing sentence, the Commander-in-Chief finds it necessary to make the following remarks.

The XXth article of the XIIth section of the act of the 21st of George the second for the punishment of mutiny and desertion, &c. enacts, that whatsoever "commissioned officer shall be convicted before a General Court Martial, of behaving in a scandalous infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, shall be discharged from the service."

By the finding and sentence of the Court upon the additional charges the Commander-in-Chief is led to infer, that although Lieut.-Colonel Harriot is adjudged guilty of a high breach of subordination, he nevertheless is not considered to have behaved in a scandalous infamous manner, such as is unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and consequently, that the falsehood and malice imputed in these charges (which are the most unofficerlike and most ungentlemanlike of crimes), fall to the ground. With this understanding of the Court's intention, in introducing the words "but not to the extent contemplated by the 20th Article," the Commander-in-Chief has not hesitated to confirm the sentence.

He would be very glad to stop here; but the circumstances of this case render it necessary to state, that the loose and disorderly habits of the invalids, and especially the European, stationed at Chunar, were so shamefully notorious, as to induce the late Commander-in-chief to select Lieut.-Colonel Harriot as a fit officer to correct and reform these abuses.

A more difficult and irksome duty could not have been imposed upon an officer, and it is with pain that the Commander-in-Chief is compelled to add, that if Lieut. Colonel Harriot had received from the Commandant of the garrison, that countenance and support in his labours which he had a right to expect at his hands, he has little doubt that success would have crowned his efforts.

Of the six original charges preferred by Lieut. Colonel Robertson against Lieut. Colonel Harriot, the prisoner is most properly acquitted of five, and with respect to the remaining charge, the Court has found, "that he is guilty in a lesser degree of the charge, inasmuch as gunner Gall was compelled by him to do duty, which he from his infirmities was unequal to." For this, and for the offences contained in the additional 3d charge, Lieut. Colonel Harriot is sentenced to six months' suspension, and to be reprimanded in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief shall deem proper.

The Commander-in-Chief is satisfied that if Lieut. Colonel Harriot knowingly and wilfully compelled a man to perform a duty, which he from infirmities was unequal to, the recollection of such a fact will occasion to him a much more se-

vere pang than any censure of his could inflict.

With respect to the letter to Brigade Major Baldock, on which the three additional charges are founded, the Commander-in-Chief thinks it necessary, in the most unqualified terms, to express his marked disapprobation and condemnation of the intemperate language in which that letter was couched; but in consideration of Lieut. Colonel Harriot's contrition at having penned it, of his having requested to withdraw it, and to apologize to Lieut. Colonel Robertson for its contents, and in further consideration of the grievous difficulties with which he had to contend in the execution of his arduous duties in the garrison of Chunar, his Excellency is pleased to remit that part of the sentence which awards the suspension of six months from rank and pay.

Lieut. Colonel Harriot is to be immediately released from arrest, and will proceed to join the 2d battalion 32d regiment, to which he stands appointed.

JAS. NICOL,

Adj't. Gen. of the Army.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals in the River.

Oct. 29. *Palмира*, Lamb, from London.—30. *Ganges*, Cumberledge, from London.—Nov. 5. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Liverpool, and *Kingston*, Bowen, from London.—6. *Albion*, Swainson, from Liverpool.—10. *Royal George*, Reynolds, from London.—19. *Nearchus*, Baker, from South America and Manilla.—Dec. 17. *Boyne*, Lawson, from England.

Departures from Calcutta.

Nov. 8. *Stentor*, Harris, for London.—11. *Elizabeth*, Swan, for Liverpool, via Cape.—12. *Madras*, Clark, for London, via Madras; and *Isabella Robertson*, Murphy, for South America.—20. *Lord Suffolk*, Brown, and *Cadmus*, Talbert, for London.—30. *Grenada*, Anderson, for Mauritius and London.—Dec. 7. *Pilot*, Gardner, for London.—12. *Lady Flora*, M'Donnel, for London, via Padang.—22. *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Gribble, and *Thomas Grenville*, Manning, for Madras and London.

The *Ernaud*, Jones; *Research*, Crawford; *Flora*, Bails; *Sophia*, Chaw; and *Planet*, Bonnet, sailed for Chittagong on the 23d Oct., with troops.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Loss of the Mary and Rangoon Packet.—By the arrival of the *Anne*, Capt. Gibson, from Rangoon, we learn the loss of the *Mary*, Capt. Crisp, and the brig *Rangoon Packet*, Capt. Thompson: the former was bound from this port to Rangoon, and the latter from Rangoon here. The brig struck, at about noon, on the 1st ul-

time; she had been at anchor in five fathoms, working along the coast with the tides; when in weighing she cast the wrong way, and in the act of wearing her she struck on the John-and-Margaret shoal, and when the ebb-tide, just making, set in strong, thumped so violently that her stern frame was soon completely knocked out; and her commander and officers left her, in the boat, when she had filled to the upper deck, and proceeded to Rangoon. The Mary got near the shoal on the 17th ultimo, and was keeping out into deeper water as a measure of prudence during the night, when instead of deepening she shoaled her water rapidly, and in a very short time afterwards struck on the sand; the flood tide had swept her in between the shoal and land, and in standing out, she struck on it: she held together for a long time, notwithstanding the hardness of the sand and the heavy swell; but at length finding that she was filling fast, and that all hopes of saving her were at an end, her commander constructed a raft for the people, and putting some of them into the boats and others upon the raft, they, in this manner, left the vessel. They were subsequently obliged, however, to take all the people into the boats, and cut the raft adrift, as it was towing them to sea. After this they succeeded in getting into Dalle river, and thence to Rangoon.—[*Cal. Journ.*, Oct. 28.

Ship Putty Romaun.—The Arab ship Putty Romaun (formerly the Auspicious of Calcutta), inward-bound from Muscat and the Malabar coast, on the 20th Oct., grounded upon Hog River sand, where she has bilged (being very old), and is considered as irrecoverably lost: great part of her cargo has been saved.

Ship Atlas.—The Atlas, Clifton, had all her cargo landed at Calcutta on the 5th Dec., and Mr. John Breen, ship-builder, had made a contract to raise the ship as she lay in Hog Creek, and if floated to Calcutta in twenty-five days was to receive 9,000 rupees.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 12. At Nathpore, the lady of Capt. J. Gerrard, Agent for Timber, of a son.

Sept. 7. At Berhampore, Mrs. Harriet Phelps, relict of Lieut. C. H. Phelps, late Adj. of Moorshedabad Prov. Bat., of a daughter.

12. At Mhow, in Malwah, the lady of Lieut. Henry Gustin, 6th L. C., of a son and heir.

22. Mrs. Gomiss, wife of Mr. J. M. Gomiss, of a daughter.

25. At Midnapore, Mrs. E. Miranda, of a daughter.

25. At Meerut, the wife of Mr. J. W. Eastwood, of a son and heir.

27. On board the H. C. S. Minerva, at sea, the lady of Maj. Craigie, of a son.

Oct. 1. At Kidderpore, Mrs. Shearman, of a son.

5. Mrs. John Thomas Bayley, of a daughter.

7. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. James Nicol, Adj. Gen. of the Army, of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, Mrs. Parsons, of a son.

8. At Cuttack, the lady of Capt. Faithful, of a son.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of the Rev. H. L. Williams, of a son.

— The lady of P. S. Hewett, Esq., of a son.

9. Mrs. J. J. Fleury, of a son.

— Mrs. C. I. Godfrey, of a daughter.

10. At Chowringhee, the lady of Mr. C. Owen, of Modindarry, Jessore, of a son and heir.

11. The lady of James Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Buxar, the lady of T. E. Baker, Esq., of a son.

13. Mrs. J. Vander Beek, of a son and heir.

15. At Elysium Row, the lady of R. T. W. Betts, Esq., of a daughter.

17. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. J. H. White, 1st Cav., of a son.

— At Saugor, the lady of Lieut. Col. Perkins, of a son.

18. At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. W. Kennedy, First Assist. Mil. Aud. Gen., of a daughter.

19. The lady of J. W. Higgins, Pilot Service, of a daughter.

— At Banda, the lady of Dr. Forsyth, 4th N. I., of a son.

20. The lady of Lieut. J. S. Hele, of Artillery, of a daughter.

21. At Dauluspore, Tirhoot, the lady of John Brown, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Keitali, the lady of Lieut. Col. Nation, of a daughter.

— At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Alfred Richards, Com. 2d bat. 23d N. I., of a daughter.

22. At Bhassulpore, the lady of Major T. G. Alder, of a son.

— At Bareilly, the lady of Robert Leonard, Esq., 15th regt. N. I., of a daughter.

23. The lady of F. Paschoud, Esq., of a daughter.

24. At Bally Gunge, the lady of Capt. T. Macan, 16th lancers, of a daughter.

25. Mrs. L. F. Jacob, of a still-born son.

— At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. Exshaw, 20th N. I., of a daughter.

— The lady C. K. Robinson, Esq., of a son.

26. Mrs. Joseph Leal, of a son.

27. At Hazzaree Baug, the lady of Capt. H. L. Playfair, of a daughter.

28. The lady of John Bagshaw, Esq., of a son.

29. In Fort William, the lady of J. Sullivan, Esq., Assist. Surg., of a son.

— At Chittagong, the lady of Capt. W. Hodgson, 13th N.I., of a daughter.

— At Cawnpore, the lady of Capt. W. W. Davis, 6th N.I., of a son and heir.

30. At Monghyr, the lady of Capt. W. B. Salmon, of a son.

— Mrs. Phillips, wife of Mr. Wm. Philipps, Assist. Harbour Master, of a son.

— The lady of Col. Edwards, H.M. 14th Foot, of a daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of Capt. Ed. Browne, 30th N.I., of a daughter.

31. The lady of Mr. Spencer, Surgeon, of a daughter.

Nov. 1. Mrs. Wm. Duhan, of a son.

2. The lady of C. A. C. Cavorke, Esq., of a son.

— At the house of Mr. Rickett's, Collinga, the widow of the late Mr. Thomas Vaughan, of a daughter.

3. At Allypore, Mrs. Parrock, of a son.

4. At Dacca, the lady of Lieut. W. H. Terraneau, District Barrack Master 18th Division, of a son.

— At Moradabad, the lady of A. N. Forde, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

5. At Ghazee-pore, the lady of John Sherlock, Esq., Paymast. H.M. 87th regt., of a daughter.

— At Berhampore, the lady of Capt. H. Pennington, Europ. Invalids, of a still-born daughter.

— The lady of John Lewis, Esq., of a still-born daughter.

6. Mrs. J. P. Bellew, of a son.

— The lady of Lieut. Ouseley, 14th N.I., of a daughter.

7. At Dum-Dum, the lady of J. Bcll, Esq., of a son.

10. At Moradabad, the lady of N. J. Halhed, Esq., of a son.

11. The lady of the late Capt. James Green, of the late ship *Liverpool*, of a daughter.

12. Mrs. N. Baillie, of a daughter.

— The lady of M. McKenzie, Esq., of Sindoorie, Jessore, of a daughter.

13. The lady of G. P. Bagram, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of C. Carey, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

16. At Agra, the wife of the Rev. J. Irving, B.A., of a daughter.

— At Chandernagore, the lady of J. G. Verploegh, Esq., of a son.

17. At Alipore, the lady of Henry Newmarch, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Kishnagur, Nuddea, the lady of J. Row, Esq., Assist. Surg., of a son.

22. At Balasore, the lady of John Becher, Esq., of a son.

23. At the New Buildings, Cooly Bazar, Mrs. Couductor Macdonald, of a daughter.

24. At Kamptee, the lady of Lieut. Ripley, Europ. Regt., of a daughter.

26. At Sythet, the lady of Charles Tucker, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

— The lady of the Rev. Dr. Bryce, of a daughter.

27. At Meerut, the lady of Lieut. Bingley, Horse Artillery Brigade, of a daughter.

28. The lady of the Rev. W. Yates, of a son.

29. At Chowringhee, the lady of G. Swinton, Esq., of a son.

— The lady of G. Vignon, Esq., of a son.

30. At Hurrisaul, the wife of J. A. Coimbra, Esq., Indigo Planter of Mustafapore, of a daughter.

— The lady of Wm. Ainslie, Esq., of a daughter.

Dec. 9. In the Circular Road, the lady of Henry Cooke, Esq., jun., of a daughter.

Lately. At the Cape, the lady of W. T. Blair, Esq., H.C. Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 14. At Chanda, near Nagpore, Capt. G. R. Crawford, Superintendent of Affairs, to Charlotte Ann, second daughter of the late Wm. Dring, Esq., Calcutta; and on the same day and place, Lieut. J. S. Pitts, Bengal Europ. Regt., to Cornelia Harvey, third daughter of the late Wm. Dring, Esq., Calcutta.

22. At Patna, Mr. John L'Blanc to Mrs. Mary Rose David, widow of the late Mr. Anthony David.

26. At Serampore, at the house of his Exc. the Governor Kreftling, Capt. Walter Snow, of His Majesty's service, to Sophia Fredericka, eldest daughter of the late N. Robelholm, Esq., of the Danish Civil Service.

Oct. 11. At Asseerghur, Lieut. Z. H. Turton, 1st bat. 11th N.I., to Miss Ann Crump.

13. At the Cathedral, Mr. John Matthews to Miss Mary Ann Roberts.

— At the Cathedral, Mr. Thomas Bartlett to Miss Eliza Edmonds.

15. At Chiusurah, Lieut. Wright, 12th N.I., to Mrs. Gordon, relict of the late Capt. Gordon, and daughter of the Hon. Mr. Overbeck, Governor of Chinsurah.

— At St. John's Cathedral, Isaac Jordan Goodlad, Esq., of Commercolly, to Harriet, relict of the late Lieut. Wogan, H.M. 66th Foot.

— At St. John's Cathedral, C. P. Sealy, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of the late John Bartlett, Esq.

16. At Cawnpore, Mr. C. Mackintosh, to Miss D. C. Honeyburne.

18. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. Thos. Clarke, H.C. Marine, to Miss Louisa Morgan.

19. At Chandernagore, Mr. M. Nicholas, to Miss Rose Adolfe.

20. At St. John's Cathedral, Eneas Mackintosh, Esq., to Henrietta Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Charles Child, Esq.

22. At Ghazepore, Lieut. Alex. Carnegie, 11th N.I., to Miss Isabella Don.

31. At St. John's Cathedral, James Fraser, Esq., of Damodeah, to Miss Anne Gould, of Kidderpore.

Nov. 1. At Commillah, Lieut. T. Fisher, Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., to Emily Maria, daughter of Wm. Terreneau, Esq., of Sylhet.

3. Mr. Wm. Barradage to Miss Maria D'Silva.

5. At the Cathedral, Mr. Henry Critchly, H.C. Marine, to Mrs. Marian M'Carthy.

— At the Cathedral, Mr. Wm. Scott to Miss Eliza Jones.

6. Mr. John Peter to Miss Larrinia Robinett.

— At the Cathedral, Capt. G. Tomkyns, 7th N.I., to Jessie, second daughter of Capt. Alex. Nash, of Gravel Hill House, Chaland, St. Peter's, Buckinghamshire.

— At the Cathedral, H. Cavell, Esq., 1st Garrison Assist. Surg., to Miss Jane Poole.

7. H. C. Gordon, Esq., Lieut. in H.M. navy, to Miss Christina Lucas.

8. At Barrackpore, Lieut. Vincent Shortland to Miss Mary Charlotte Estello Defouchy.

— At Chinsurah, at the Portuguese Church, Mr. I. D. Bean, of the H.C. Marine, to Miss Magdalena Elias, the only daughter of Mr. Nasier Elias.

— Mr. John Pereira to Miss Mary Ann Gonsalves.

17. At the Cathedral, Capt. Walker, H.C. Bombay Artillery, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of Banff.

20. At St. John's Cathedral, Eneas Mackintosh, Esq., to Henrietta Louisa, youngest daughter of Chas. Child, Esq.

22. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. R. Hollow to Miss Sarah Bulkeley, daughter of the late Dr. Henry Bulkeley.

27. At the Cathedral, the Rev. W. H. Mill, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Principal of Bishop's College, near Calcutta, to Maria, eldest daughter of the Hon. J. R. Elphinstone, Sen. Member of the Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces.

Dec. 6. At St. John's Cathedral, W. Swainson, Esq., Commander of the ship Albion, to Miss Eliza Moore.

Lately. At Berhampore, J. J. Snodgrass, Esq., Lieut. and Adj. of H.M. 38th regt., to Maria M'Donald, eldest

daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B.

DEATHS.

Sept. 8. At Berhampore, Mrs. Urmston, wife of Lieut. Urmston, 38th Foot, aged 24 years.

11. On the river, Brev. Capt. J. E. Conway, 6th N.I.

28. At Dinapore, Mr. John Leopold, of the Warrant Medical Staff.

— Wm. Jeffries; and on 2d Oct. Thurston Joseph, aged 4 months, the twin sons of Mr. Hooper, of the Town Hall.

29. At Nusseerabad, Lieut. Bennett, Quart. Mast. 3d Light Cavalry.

— At Cutwa, Jane, the infant daughter of William Lambert, Esq., aged five months.

30. In Garden Reach, Mr. Blake, late Chief Officer of the brig Caroline, belonging to Messrs. Breen and Co.

Oct. 3. At Dacca, Mary Ann, the lady of T. C. Harrison, Esq., Assist. Surg. of Burrisaul, in her 24th year.

4. Capt. B. S. Woodhead, formerly Commander of the ship Eliza, aged 29 years.

7. At Burrisaul, Assist. Surg. John MacRae, Extra Sub-Assist. Com. Gen.

8. At Cawnpore, Henry, the infant child of Capt. Parsons.

9. At Kurnal, Lieut. P. Middleton, 22d N.I.

13. At Berhampore, Mrs. Eliz. Pearce Taylor, wife of Lieut. Aldwell Taylor, H.M.'s 98th regt., aged 28 years.

— At Meerut, Louisa Henrietta, daughter of Capt. W. P. Cooke, Dep. Judge Adv. Gen., Meerut Division, aged one year.

14. At the house of R. Walpole, Esq., Allipore, at the age of 19, the lady of Henry Oakeley, Esq., of the Civil Service.

— At Culpee, Georgina Anne, the infant daughter of Lieut. W. Bignell, 1st bat. 32d N.I.

15. At Cawnpore, Francis Pauline, the infant daughter of Capt. J. H. Cave.

— Mrs. H. Alexander, aged 50 years.

— At Entally, Mr. William Pigou, aged 35 years.

16. At Sultanpore, Benares, Walter Herbert, fourth son of Major G. H. Gall, 8th L.C., aged 20 months.

17. The infant son of M. C. Radcliffe, Esq.

— At Saugor, the infant son of Lieut. Col. Perkins.

19. At Coligunge Factory, district of Jessore, Miss Frances Jane Carlow, aged 16 years.

— Master Myrat, youngest son of Arratoon Ayeick, Esq., of Rangoon, aged 11 years.

21. Mr. Samuel Sweeting, Branch Pilot, H.C. Marine, aged 39 years.

— Mr. Richard Scott, aged 23 years.

21. At Chowringhee, the infant son of the Hon. Mr. Fendall.

23. At Chandernagore, Carel Imbert, Esq., late Resident of the Netherland possessions at Calcapore.

— At Berhampore, Capt. W. Read, H.M.'s 28th foot.

24. At Chandernagore, of child birth, the lady of E. G. Dubus, Esq., aged 29.

25. Belicia Elizabeth Selby, the infant daughter of Lieut. John Selby Hele, of Artillery.

28. Christiana Ruff, youngest daughter of Mr. Francis Ruff, aged two years.

— At Bogwongolah, the wife of Mr. Thomas Rose, eldest daughter of Dr. E. Machado, of the city of Moorshedabad, aged 20 years.

29. At Cawnpore, George Neyland, Esq., Paymaster 16th or Queen's Regiment of Lancers.

Nov. 1. Emelia Ann, only daughter of C. M. Hollingbery, Esq., aged 8 years.

— At Banda, Isabella Elizabeth, third daughter of George Mainwaring, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged 11 months.

— After an illness of nine months, Mrs. G. Barnes, aged 23 years.

— At Mhow, Capt. George Casement, 21st N.I., and Major of brigade of Malwa Force.

2. At Hansi, Lieut. Henry Oliphant, 8th N.I.

3. At the house of her father, A. Snider, Esq., Mrs. Mary Ann Robins, aged 23 years.

— Mrs. Eva Brown, aged 22 years.

— At Bhaugulpore, of an abscess in the liver, Master Samuel Richards, aged 16 years.

5. The infant daughter of Mrs. J. P. Bellew.

— At Serampore, P. M. Otto Lauretz Bie, Esq., Second Member of His Danish Majesty's Royal Council at Serampore, and late a Judge and Magistrate of both European and Native Corps of that place.

6. Mr. Daniel Hogan, of the Gov. Gazette Establishment, aged 22 years.

7. At Dinapore, Lieut. Colonel Nixon, H.M. 44th Foot.

17. Mr. John Shavies, aged 37 years, a writer in the Secret Department.

— Mrs. Maria Fowles, aged 20 years, wife of Henry Fowles, Esq.

12. At the house of Mr. Thomas Bason, the Rev. Francis Benedict Murphy, of the Pious Order of St. Francis, aged 28 years.

— At the residence of his son-in-law, A. Lackersteen, Esq., John Pinto, Esq., a native of Gos, aged 67 years.

13. Charles, youngest son of the late Major Gen. Sir John Horsford, aged 19 years.

14. Mrs. Rosa Maria Wood, wife of Mr. Thomas Wood, of the Military Department of Government, aged 17 years.

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16. Mr. John Duff, eldest son of Archibald Duff, Esq., Attorney at Law, aged 21 years.

17. Mr. Alex. Forbes, aged 50 years.

19. William Richardson, Esq., ship builder, aged 50 years.

20. At the house of J. Turner, Esq., Chowringhee, the infant son of the late Tredway Clark, Esq., of the Civil Service, aged six months.

— Capt. W. Kinsey, aged 44 years.

22. Conductor James Drew, Ordnance Commissariat Department, aged 28.

23. At Chinsurah, J. D. Ulrich, Esq., late Resident of the Netherland possessions, aged 49 years.

— Mr. William Kelly, late Assist to R. C. Blunt, Esq., Indigo Planter of Nuddenh, in Calcutta, aged 47 years.

24. Mr. J. R. Moseley, aged 36 years.

27. Capt. Cathart Methven, 27th regt. N.I., aged 33 years.

Dec. 3. Miss Harriett Huet, youngest daughter of S. H. Huet, Esq., of the Persian Secretary's Office, aged 15 years.

Lately, At Mozambique; in his 19th year, Mathew Lackersteen, Esq., Supercargo of the late ship Matilda.

MADRAS.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 28, 1823.—Capt. R. Bower, 8th N.I., transferred to Invalid establishment at his own request.

Oct. 31.—Lieut. J. Gunning, 1st N.I., to be Adj. to 2d bat. of corps, vice Haultain.

Nov. 7.—Ens. W. H. Pears, of Engineers, to be Assist. Superintend. Engineer with Northern Division of Army.

10th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. J. F. K. Brett to be Lieut., vice Lonsdale, deceased; date of com. 30 Oct. 1823.

Nov. 11.—Cavalry. Sen. Maj. Wm. Dickson, C.B., from 6th Light Cavalry, to be Lieut. Col., vice Colebrooke, dec.; date of com. 20 Oct. 1823.

6th Regt. L. C. Sen. Capt. J. Smith to be Major, Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. H. Johnston to be Capt., and Sen. Cornet W. E. Litchfield to be Lieut., in succession to Dickson, promoted; date of com. 20 Oct. 1823.

8th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. F. Smith to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. F. B. Lucas to be Lieut., in succession to Bower invalided; date of coms. 29 Oct. 1823.

Mr. E. Finnerty admitted Assist. Surg., and appointed to do duty under Garrison Surg. at Bangalore.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) John Ward, 20th N.I., returned to duty.

Nov. 14.—Lieut. J. H. Steill, of Artil., to be Adj. of Artillery in Mysore.

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18th Regt. N.I. Sen. Ens. A. Harrison to be Lieut., vice Carroll, dec.; date of com. 7 Nov. 1823.

Eas. W. Wingfield, 23d N.I. (having signified acceptance of appointment to Cavalry on Bengal Estab.), struck off from strength of Army of Fort St. George.

Capt. A. Walker, 25th N.I., to be Assist. Adj. Gen. to Hyderabad Subsid. Force, vice Smith promoted.

Capt. E. J. Foote, 25th N.I., to be Assist. Adj. Gen. to Light Field Division of Hyderabad Subs. Force, vice Walker.

Capt. E. Osborn, 2d N.I., to be Major of Brigade to Southern Division of Army, vice Foote.

Nov. 18.—Assist. Surg. D. Archer, M.D., permitted to enter on general duties of Army.

Nov. 21.—12th Regt. N.I. Lieut. C. Sinclair to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 2d bat., vice Stewart; Lieut. C. H. Gibb to be Adj. to 1st bat., vice Sinclair; and Lieut. W. D. Barclay to be Adj. to 2d bat., vice Gibb.

Lieut. H. B. Doveton, 4th L.C., to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj. Gen. Sir John Doveton, K.C.B., commanding Northern Division of Army.

19th Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. W. Cleaveland to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. L. Rudd to be Lieut., vice Peylon, deceased; date of Com. 13 Nov. 1823.

Nov. 25.—Infantry. Sen. Maj. H. G. A. Taylor, 10th N.I., to be Lieut. Col., vice Mackintosh, dec.; date of com. 23 Nov. 1823.

10th Regt. N.I. Sen. Capt. Alex. Grant to be Major; Sen. Lieut. (Brev. Capt. Arch. Wilson to be Capt.; and Sen. Ens. R. W. Sparrow to be Lieut., in succession to Taylor, prom.; date of coms. 23 Nov. 1823.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 3, 1823.—Lieut. Col. (Brev. Col.) H. Fraser removed from 22d to 25th regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson removed from 11th to 22d regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. W. Munro removed from 8th to 23d regt. and 1st bat.

Lieut. Col. J. Munro removed from 25th to 8th regt. and 2d bat.

Lieut. Col. H. G. A. Taylor (late prom.) posted to 11th regt. and 2d bat.

Capt. J. Moore removed from 1st to 2d bat. 24th regt., and Capt. L. Cooper from 2d to 1st bat. same regt.

Lieut. E. T. Clarke removed from 1st to 2d bat. 19th regt., and Lieut. H. Wright from 2d to 1st bat. same regt.

Ens. T. F. Baber removed from 1st to 2d bat. 22d regt.

Ens. J. Dickson removed from doing duty with 2d bat. 6th regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 8th regt.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 18. Lieut. Col. J. L. Caldwell, C.B., Act. Chief Engineer, for health.—Lieut. Col. T. Steele, 19th N. I. ditto.

To Bombay.—Oct. 31. Lieut. H. W. Sparrow, 13th N.I., for six months.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Oct. 31. Ens. T. Sewell, 25th N.I., for health.—(Eventually to Europe.)

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 6. Boyne, Lawson, from London.—Dec. 23. Windsor Castle, Lee, from London.—25. Bombay, Parker, from Calcutta.—28. Princess Charlotte of Wales, Gribble, and Thomas Grenville, Manning, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Boyne, Lawson, for Calcutta.—Windsor Castle, Lee, for Calcutta.—Edward Newton (American ship), for Boston.—Princess Charlotte of Wales, Gribble, and Thomas Grenville, Manning, for London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 14. At Belgaum, the lady of Major F. W. Wilson, 2d bat. 2d regt., of a daughter.

16. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Deane, Royal Regt., of a son and heir.

— At Quilon, the lady of Lieut. Stuart, 2d bat. 1st regt. N. I., of a daughter.

19. In Black Town, Mrs. Mary Ann Palmer, of a son.

23. At Secunderabad, the lady of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) and Quart. Mast. Wright, 2d bat. 20th regt., of a daughter.

24. The lady of J. M. Heath, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

Nov. 1. The lady of John Arathoon, Esq., of a son.

— At Kaludgee, the lady of Capt. Cuxton, of a son.

4. The wife of Mr. Johnson Rowland, of a son.

5. Mrs. Parr, the wife of Wm. Parr, Esq., of a son.

— At Vepery, Mrs. Talbot, of a son.

6. Mrs. E. Hogg, wife of Mr. J. R. Hogg, Librarian, of a daughter.

11. At Quilon, the lady of Claud Currie, Esq., Surgeon, 4th regt., of a son.

15. At St. Thomas' Mount, the lady of Brev. Capt. Poulson, of a son.

16. At the Luz, Mrs. Edward D'Silva, of a daughter.

— At Bangalore, the lady of Daniel Elliott, Esq., of a daughter.

19. At Hyderabad Residency, Mrs. Edward Louis, of a daughter.

22. The lady of Capt. Hitchins, of a son.

24. At Pondicherry, the lady of Joseph le Faucheur, Esq., Superintendent of Police, of a daughter.

29. At Nellore, the lady of T. V. Stonehouse, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

Dec. 5. At Cannanore, the lady of Lieut. W. Thomas, H.M. 13th L.I., of a son.

6. The lady of F. T. Clementson, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

10. Mrs. Blacker, of a daughter.

12. At Brodie Castle, the lady of the Venerable Archdeacon Vaughan, of a son.

13. The lady of James Minchin, Esq., of a daughter.

— At Coimbatore, the lady of George Phillips, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

15. At Wallajahad, the lady of Major James Wahab, commanding 17th Light Infantry, of twins (boys) still-born.

— At New Town, Cuddalore, Mrs. De Vaz, of a daughter.

— The lady of J. D. White, Esq., of a son.

16. At Trichinopoly, the lady of the Rev. D. Resen, of a son.

22. The lady of Capt. Rundall, Dep. Mil. Aud. Gen., of a son.

24. At Saint Thomas's Mount, the wife of Mr. Laurence, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 2. At Jaulnah, Capt. Johnson Wilkinson, Madras Artillery, to Hanna Ann, third daughter of the Rev. Robert Fenwick, of Kylvoe and Lowick, Northumberland.

12. At St. John's Church, Masulipatam, Capt. Kyd, Madras Europ. Regt., to Mary Ann, daughter of the late G. Rose, Esq., of Crookham, near Newbury.

— At Tranquehar, at Zion's Church, P. K. H. Wodschow, Esq., Royal Civil Service, to Miss C. Mathilde, youngest daughter of the late Col. Stricker.

19. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. R. Taylor, to Miss Anne Williams.

24. At Masulipatam, Lieut. and Adj. George Brady, 17th N.I., to Sarah Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late W. S. D. Light, Esq., of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

— At Tellicherry, Capt. Binny, 2d bat. Pioneers, to Mrs. Daly, daughter of the late E. Mackay, Esq.

— At Bellary, Mr. John Harrison to Miss Landina Welhelmina Sharlieb.

Dec. 2. At Quilon, Lieut. J. F. Palmer, Interp. and Quart. Mast. 16th Light Infantry, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Bucke, Esq., of Worlington, in the county of Suffolk.

8. At the Black Town Chapel, Mr. John Henry Heal to Miss Sophia Hill.

9. At Arcot, Lieut. John Purton, of Engineers, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. Smyth, A.M.

18. At St. George's Church, G. S. Hooper, Esq., Civil Service, to Miss Clementina Burnside.

20. At St. George's Church, Dr. Henry Cowen, Surgeon H.M. 41st Foot, to Sarah, second daughter of Lieut. Col. Limond, Madras Artillery.

— At St. Mary's Church, Lieut. W. Cotton, 10th regt N.I., to Anne, eldest daughter of L. H. Stirling, Esq., J. P. and 2d Commissioner of the Court of Requests, Madras.

Lately. At Secunderahad, Benj. Williams, Esq., Assist. Surg., to Harriott, fourth daughter of Lieut. Col. Hazlewood.

DEATHS.

Spt. 22. On his passage to Calcutta, Capt. Jas. Rodger, 2d bat. 9th N.I.

30. Brev. Capt. D. C. Stewart, Quart. Mast. and Paymaster, 2d bat. 12th regt.

Oct. 10. At Madura, Mr. Joseph Jelly.

17. At New Town, Vepery, of the cholera, Clarissa, the infant daughter of Mr. A. Engels, aged two years.

19. On board H.M. ship *Lifey*, in the 49th year of his age. Col. John Colebrooke, C.B., of the Madras Cavalry, a most zealous and gallant officer, who distinguished himself on every field service in which the coast troops have been engaged for the last thirty years.

20. In child-bed, Mrs. Emma Cassin, the wife of Mr. P. C. Cassin.

24. At Mongalore, Elizabeth, wife of Wm. Sheffield, Esq., Civil Service, Judge and Criminal Judge at that station.

— At Vizianagrum, Charlotte, wife of Major T. H. Smith, commanding at that station, aged thirty years.

25. At Black Town, Peter John, the infant son of Mr. L. J. Palmer.

27. At Sea, Capt. M. Pike, of the ship *Reliance*.

— At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Elizabeth Mitchell, the wife of Mr. Wm. Mitchell, Writer in the Store.

Nov. 6. At Masulipatam, Lieut. C. A. Carroll, 2d bat. 19th regt. N.I.

— The Rev. Ignacio Coelho, of Cranganoor, aged 59 years, inhabitant of Madras.

8. At Calingapatam, Mr. Joseph Chas. Leslie, eldest son of Capt. Chas. Leslie, present Master Attendant at Calingapatam, aged 27 years.

12. At Masulipatam, of fever, Capt. Peyton, 2d bat. 19th regt.

15. Mr. Nicholas M. Farlaine, Sub-Assist. Surg., aged 65.

— At Hingolee, of a remittent fever, Dr. Robert Greig, of this establishment, and Staff Surgeon at Ellichpoor.

16. At St. Thomas's Mount, Lieut. Thomas Boyle, of the Artillery.

17. At Kaludgee, the infant son of Capt. Cuxton.

22. At Vellare, Lieut.Col. Alex. Macintosh.

— At Royapettah, Mrs. Anne Hudson.
— Anna, the wife of Mr. George Winter, tailor.

27. At Sadras, the Hon. F. C. Regel, Esq., Chief of the Netherlands possessions on the coast of Coromandel and Madras, aged 47 years.

— At Colar, on his way to Madras, with the view of embarking for Europe for the recovery of his health, Capt. B. W. Macdonald, 1st bat. 1st regt. N.I.

29. On his march from Ryepoor to Nagpoor, Lieut. Wm. Ord, 19th regt. Madras N.I., Adj. to 2d bat. Nagpoor Brigade.

30. At Trichinopoly, Mrs. Elizabeth Butler.

Dec. 1. At St. Thomé, Maria Webb, daughter of Capt. Webb, 69th regt., aged 13 months.

5. At Pondicherry, the lady of Capt. A. Turner, commanding Europ. Regt. Dépôt at Cuddalore, aged 35 years.

9. At Ellore, Ensign G. A. Barnard, 2d bat. 19th regt. N.I., of a bilious fever.

12. At Dindigul, Sophia, only daughter of Capt. J. Smith, in her 8th month.

13. At Nellore, Cornwall, the infant son of Edw. Smalley, Esq.

14. In Black Town, Mr. Etienne Renaux, aged 47 years.

17. At Royapettah, Mr. John Harkness, schoolmaster.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Nov. 6. Mr. Alexander Bell, Assist. to Sub-Collector of Sholapore.

Mr. Henry Young, 3d Assist. to Collector of Poona.

Mr. Walter Fullarton, Assist. to Principal Collector at Dharwar.

Mr. Henry Bebb Morris, Assist. to Collector in Candeish.

Mr. R. G. Chambers, 3d Assist. to Collector of Surat.

Mr. Charles Prescott, 3d Assist. to Collector of Kaira.

Mr. P. Ricketts, 3d Assist. to Collector in Northern Concan.

Commercial Department.

Nov. 6. Mr. J. H. Farquharson, Acting Deputy Warehousekeeper.

Judicial Department.

Nov. 6. Mr. P. W. LeGeyt, 2d Register at Poona.

Mr. Gregor Grant, Acting 2d Register to Court of Adawlut at Surat.

Mr. N. Kirkland, Assist. Register to Court of Adawlut at Broach.

Mr. Charles Sims, Assist. Register to

Sudder Adawlut and Sudder Foujdary Adawlut.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, Assist. Register to Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

Political Department.

Nov. 6. Lieut. Colonel E. G. Stannus, Resident in Persian Gulph.

R. C. Money, Esq., Assist. to ditto.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 31, 1823.—Messrs. H. A. Lawrence, R. Fullerton, and G. C. Stockley admitted Cadets of Inf., and promoted Ensigns.

Capt. W. Ogilvie, 12th N.I., and Capt. E. Hamilton, 11th ditto, appointed Deputy Judge Advocates General to army of Presidency; one to be stationed in Surat, and other in Poona Division.

Nov. 3.—Assist. Apoth. J. Huntley, 2d bat. Art., to be Sub-Assist. Surg., and appointed to H.C. Cruiser Vestal.

Nov. 4.—Capt. Browne to have command during Lieut. Col. Edwards' absence from district of Candeish.

Lieut. Nixon, Adj. 1st bat. 10th regt. to perform duties of Major of Brigade in Candeish.

Capt. H. Newton, Major of Brigade, to superintend erection and repairs of public buildings at Malligaum.

Nov. 5.—Sub-Assist. Surg. Dickson to perform Medical duties of Hon. Company's Cruiser Aurora.

Assist. Surg. Forbes appointed to Medical duties of H. C.'s Cruiser Mercury.

Nov. 10.—Lieut. Colonel E. G. Stannus to be Resident in Persian Gulph, vice Lieut. Macleod, deceased.

Assist. Surg. Riach to be Surg. to Residency of Bushire, in succession to Mr. Milward, deceased.

Lieut. N. Lechmere, of Art., to act as Fort Adj. at Surat until arrival of officer appointed to situation.

9th Regt. N.I. Ens. T. B. Forster to be Lieut., vice Kinsey, deceased; and Ens. K. H. H. Fawcett to be Lieut., vice Harvey, deceased; date of rank 6 Nov. 1823.

Nov. 14.—Maj. Edw. Ballasis to be Private Secretary to Hon. the Governor, in succession to Lieut. Col. Stannus, appointed Resident at Bushire.

Capt. R. E. Burrowes, H.M.'s 20th regt., to be Military Secretary and extra Aide-de-Camp, ditto ditto.

Lieut. R. R. Gillespie, H.M.'s 4th Drags., to be Aide-de-Camp, ditto ditto.

6th Regt. N.I. Lieut. W. H. Jackson to be Adjutant to 1st bat., vice Johnson proceeding to Europe; date of appointment 19 Nov. 1823.

Nov. 18.—Lieut. W. J. Browne, Interp. to 1st bat. 4th N.I., to perform duties of Interp. to 1st bat. 10th regt. during absence of Lieut. Hancock.

Lieut. E. M. Ennis, 2d bat. 11th regt., to superintend erection of public buildings at Broach during ensuing season.

Nov. 25.—Lieut. Molesworth, Assist. Com. Gen., to conduct Commissariat Duties at Presidency during Commissary General's absence, on annual tour of inspection.

Lieut. C. J. Westley, 10th N.I., to be Interp. in Hindoostanee, and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. of regt., vice Hancock proceeding to Europe.

Dec. 2.—11th Regt. N.I. Ens. Alex. Barnes to be Lieut., vice Attenburrow, deceased; date of rank 22 Nov. 1823.

Dec. 3.—Lieut. G. Duvernet, Aet. Adj. of 1st bat. 5th N.I., appointed Adj. to that bat. from 1st inst.

4th Regt. N.I. Ens. A. H. Bond to be Lieut., vice Graham, deceased; date of rank 27 Nov. 1823.

Lieut. D. Forbes, 2d bat. 1st regt. N.I., to act as Executive Engineer at Baroda, during absence of Lieut. Wadington.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 7. Major Litchfield, 2d regt. Cav., for health.—14. Major Jas. Morse, 1st bat. 7th regt., ditto.—Lieut. C. H. Johnson, 1st bat. 6th regt., ditto.—Lieut. and Quart. Mast. H. Hancock, 2d bat. 10th regt., for one year, on private affairs.—21. Lieut. H. Dunbabin, 2d bat. 11th N.I., for health.—25. Lieut. C. Hagart, Europ. Regt., ditto.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Nov. 21. Capt. Wm. Miller, regt. Art., for nine months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 6. *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Liverpool.—11. *Columbia*, Chapman, from Liverpool; *Countess of Loudon*, from Batavia; and *Milford*, Horwood, from China.—12. *Investigator*, Ross, from Calcutta, with the Hon Mr. Adam on board.—29. *King George the Fourth*, Beyts, from Calcutta.—Dec. 3. *Anna Robertson*, Clerk, from Bengal.—8. *Roberts*, Allport, from Calcutta.—*Glenelg*, Weddall, from Calcutta.

Departures.

Nov. 9. *Royal Charlotte*, Graham, for London.—Cruizer *Aurora*, Herne, for the Persian Gulf, having on board Lieut. Col. Stannus, the new Resident, R. C. Money, Esq., Assist. Resident, and Assist. Surg. J. P. Riach.—30. *Lord Castlereagh*, Durant, for London.—Dec. 3. *Dorothy*, Garnock, for Liverpool, and *Catherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapman, for London.

H.M. ship *Leven* is expected to sail from hence to Muscat early in the next week. After leaving Muscat, we hear that the *Leven* will proceed to survey the

Southern Coast of Arabia on this side the Red Sea; and that it is intended that she should join the *Barracouta* and *Albatross* at Mozambique. We learn that the expedition will commence the survey of the Coast of Madagascar with the next monsoon.—[*Bom. Gaz. Dec. 3.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 28. At Colabah, the lady of the Rev. James Mitchell, of a son.

Nov. 1. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. M. L. Galloway, of a daughter.

6. The lady of James Henry Crawford, Esq., of a daughter.

-- The lady of the Rev. G. Hall, of a son.

15. At Elliehpoor, the lady of Capt. Browne, H.M. 24th regt., of a daughter.

21. Mrs. Bennett, of a daughter.

23. At Surat, the lady of Capt. H. A. Hervey, 2d bat. 7th regt., of a daughter.

28. At Sans Souci, the lady of J. H. Farquharson, Esq., Civil Service, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 24. Mr. Joao Joze Fernandez to Miss Rita de Lima e Souza.

25. Mr. Braz Baretto to Miss Anna Maria Fernandes.

DEATHS.

Oct. 21. At Poonah, Adeline, the daughter of Lieut. and Adj. M'Carthy, H.M. 47th regt., aged 11 months.

31. At Tannah, James, eldest son of Major James Morse, 1st bat. 7th regt., aged two years.

Nov. 5. Lieut. James Harvey, 1st bat. 9th N.I.

— At the Presidency, of a Jungle fever, Lieut. T. B. Kinsey, 1st bat. 9th N.I., son of Lieut. General Kinsey, of the Madras establishment.

7. At Camp, on the Bunass, near Deesa, of fever, Ens. Philip Parkhouse, 2d bat. 2d regt. N.I.

13. Master Joseph Antonio Pereira, son of Mr. J. A. Pereira, aged 14 years.

15. At Poonah, the lady of Capt. M. L. Galloway, 5th N.I., aged 21.

18. At Poonah, after a few days illness, R. Ouseley, Esq., an Assist. Surg. on this establishment.

— At Poonah, Lucy Letitia, the infant daughter of Capt. M. L. Galloway, 5th N.I.

20. At Pholadpoor, at the age of 32, the Rev. Donald Mitchell, one of the Missionaries of the Scottish Missionary Society.

21. Lieut. J. Attenburrow, 2d bat. 11th regt., second son of J. Attenburrow, Esq., of Nottingham.

23. At Surat, Carolina Augusta, the infant daughter of Capt. H. A. Hervey, 2d bat. 7th regt. N.I.

26. At Malligaum, of fever, Lieut. Fred. Graham, 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I.

Dec. 5.—Mrs. D. Mason, aged about 80 years.

Lately. At Chowpatee, in her 19th year, the wife of Mr. J. B. Egan, of the Auditor General's Office.

— At Camp Kalowta, near Choke, on his way from Jaulna to Bomhay, Lieut. Wynne F. Lewis, Madras Artillery.

CEYLON.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 3. At Point de Galle, R. Brooke, Esq., to Miss Anna Cecilia Rabinel, youngest daughter of the late John David Rabinel, Esq., Judge in the H.C.'s Service, at Malacca.

PENANG.

DEATH.

Oct. 5. At his house in Leith Street, Francis Light, Esq., son of the late Francis Light, Esq., the first Superintendent of this island.

MALACCA.

DEATH.

Oct. 12. H. Van. Braght, Esq., many years a Resident Merchant at this settlement.

SUMATRA.

BIRTH.

Lately. At Bencoolen, the lady of the Hon. Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles, Lieut. Governor of Fort Marlborough, of a daughter.

MAURITIUS.

DEATH.

Aug. 19. At Port Louis, the Hon. George Smith, Chief Judge of the Mauritius.

SUPPLEMENT TO CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Territorial Department.

Oct. 31. Mr. H. J. Middleton, Collector of Etawah.

Mr. H. Swetenham, ditto of Sarwan.

Mr. R. H. Boddam, ditto of Saidabad.

Mr. R. Lowther, ditto of Bolundshahur.

Mr. J. French, ditto of Backergunge.

Mr. W. H. Yaply, Secretary to Board of Revenue in Western Provinces.

Mr. T. B. Biscoe, Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate of Philleshhet.

Mr. H. T. Owen, ditto ditto of Etawah.

Mr. W. Dundas, ditto ditto of Mozuffer Nuggur.

Mr. H. H. Thomas, Head Assist. in Northern Division of Dehlee Territory.

Mr. H. S. Oldfield, ditto ditto (new Division).

Mr. H. Graham, ditto ditto (Western Division).

Mr. R. Cathcart, Sub-Collector of Dehlee.

Mr. T. J. Turner, ditto of Sirpore.

Mr. W. Petrie, Collector of Purneah.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 24. Mrs. H. J. F. Berkeley, of a daughter.

Nov. 16. Mrs. J. W. Conway, of a daughter.

Dec. 3. At Jaunpore, Mrs. Northam, of a daughter.

4. At Patna, Mrs. Sarah Jewell, of a son.

7. At Patna, the lady of George Bailie, Esq., Surgeon to his Majesty the King of Oude, of a son.

8. At Monghyr, the lady of Lieut. Col. Francis, of a son.

10. At Hazareebaugh, the lady of Brev. Capt. R. S. Phillips, Adj. 2d bat. 34th regt. N.I., of a daughter.

15. At Chowringhee, the lady of John Hunter, Esq., of the Civil Service, of a daughter.

17. Mrs. J. Silverton, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

Dec. 3. At Patna, Major D. V. Kerin, of the Invalid Establishment.

5. At Cawnpore, Major Owen, of the Invalid Establishment.

14. Charles Rayner, Esq., Surgeon of the Ship *Woodford*.

Summary.

CALCUTTA.—This city has been agitated or amused, for about six weeks, with a succession of exaggerated rumours respecting an attack upon the British frontier by "his Majesty of the Golden Feet," alias the King of Ava. At length, however, it was ascertained that the war supposed to be raging between the two empires, was nothing more than an insolent attack on the part of the Burmahs upon the island of Shapuree, situated in one of the mouths of the Burampooter, and which indisputably belonged to the British Government. The following, we believe to be the most correct report of what has actually occurred.

"From the first of our sending the guard, &c. to Shapuree, the Biramese authorities talked loudly and insolently of expelling it unless withdrawn. Some

letters to this effect were exchanged between the Raja of Arracan and our Government. I fancy verbal threats and messages passed from the Uchurrung to the Daroga, and so to the magistrate: but as our Government was clear as to the right of the question, the answer invariably was to the same effect. At length, in September, a firman, or royal order (real or pretended), from the King of Ava, was read publicly at Arracan, in the presence of the Rajas of that place, of Chiyorda, of Maoon or Chiedub, and of Rynbin or Ramree, commanding them to detach a force sufficient for the capture of Shapuree from the English; which service was entrusted to the latter, it is said, through the Uchurrung (Nye), and Nakoonda, his deputy, with some other inferior chief, actually commanded the troops thus employed from Momgdoo. They suddenly landed about two A.M. the 24th September, with six hundred men, surrounded the stockade in the dark, and under cover commenced a heavy fire on all sides. The two sentries outside the gate, or kirkus, fell immediately. The guard having been previously warned by the Birmese for some days, are said to have been on the alert, and at their arms in a moment. The work was a small square wooden stockade nine feet high, a double row of timbers and loop-holed. The firing continued two hours, when the Birmese, never visible, brought forward some jinjals, or small guns, and loading them with sunn, or hemp, it is supposed to the muzzle, soon set fire to the straw barrack inside, which occupying nearly all the area of the work, the Jemadar saw the whole would soon be in flames, and bethought him of a timely retreat. The fire of the assailants increased, while his own ammunition was nearly expended. He consequently marched off to the creek, both sides firing, but never closing; arrived there, he found that two out of three fishing boats usually kept at that place, had disappeared, with the Manjee and two out of three Dandies belonging to them; the remaining six baled the water out of the third boat which was sunk, and stopt up a hole in her bottom with a cloth, and thus the garrison got off, the Birmahs ceasing the fire and pursuit when they were across the creek: three were killed on the spot, and four wounded, of whom two are since dead. One fell wounded into their hands, and they would not give him up for some time without orders from Ava; but he has just escaped from his guards, it is supposed, with the connivance of the Birman Chief at Mungdoo. How many of the Birmans fell in the affair is not of course known, but two were seen dead in one spot some time after the close by two of our Sepoys; and thus they have limited their conquest to

Shapuree, not even staying there by night, for fear of a rejoinder, I conclude, but coming to hunt and shoot there in the day time with much parade and ostentation.

"It is only a year since the King of Ava released nine out of ten poor Kedda people (elephant hunters of ours), whom they had seized on our territory while thus employed, pretending they had as good a right to levy taxes for catching elephants in the forest, as we have to levy them on their exports and imports from Chittagong, &c. They were kept in durance a year (with the death of one), and then released by accident. It was only January last they shot one of our Mugh subjects on board his own boat, for refusing to pay them dustooree on entering the wharf, the common boundary of equal property of both states. The invariable insolence of their address to our Government, or its officers, their overweening confidence and arrogance, their encroachments on all the petty states on our borders, till all are now swallowed up in that empire, ending with the Rajah of Assam, whose government they usurped, and rendered him a fugitive two years, all tend to prove the farce is acted systematically, and with malice prepense in this outrage. Whether this systematic arrogance and encroachment is to be quieted by diplomacy, or by stronger arguments, is for the Government to decide. We can only rely on their wisdom for the efficacy of their decisions, whatever they be.

"When Symes was at Ava, we believe, the King wondered our Government did not apply to him for assistance against Buonaparte. 'He would find 40,000 Birman who would sweep the French nation off the face of the earth, or something to this effect equally feasible and enlightened.'

However petty this affair may appear, as contrasted with the rumours that were afloat respecting it, it was impossible that the Indian Government should pass it over in silence. Consequently, such an expedition has been despatched to that quarter, as will command respect, while a proper spirit is shewn by our diplomats.

There are also military movements on our western frontier, but equally trifling. The Government of Oudipore appears to be in a somewhat distracted state, arising, as we should imagine, from the feudal arrogance of the principal chiefs. Our readers are aware that the British Government engaged, at the close of the late Mahratta war, to maintain the internal peace of this principality. Consequent-

ly our services are now put, into requisition, to reduce the fortified town of Humeergur. The Rajpoot nobles are a haughty race, and will doubtless give us trouble even where they have little prospect of success: but the truly valuable publication of Sir John Malcolm gives us reason to hope, that we already command both the respect and confidence of the bulk of the population. The expedition is formed from the Nusserabad and Nee-much detachments, and is under the command of Colonel Lumley.

The following official letter has been sent to the conductors of the Calcutta Journal, publication has consequently ceased to exist.

To Messrs. J. F. Sandys, J. Palmer, G. Ballard, and P. S. De Rozario.
(General Department.)

Gentlemen: You were apprized by my official letters of the 18th of July and 3d of September last, of the sentiments entertained by the Governor General in Council, in regard to the repeated violation on the part of the conductors of the Calcutta Journal of the rules established by Government for the regulation of the periodical press.

The Editor of the Calcutta Journal, notwithstanding those communications, has since, by the republication in successive numbers of that newspaper, of numerous extracts from a pamphlet, published in England, revived the discussion of topics which had before been officially prohibited, and has maintained and enforced opinions and principles which, as applicable to the state of this country, the Governor General in Council had repeatedly discouraged and reprobated; the extracts themselves, so published, containing numerous passages which are in a direct violation of the rules prescribed by Government, under date the 5th of April last.

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council has in consequence this day been pleased to resolve, that the license granted by Government on the 18th of April 1823, authorizing and empowering John Francis Sandys, and Peter Stone De Rozario, to print and publish in Calcutta a newspaper called "*The Calcutta Journal, of Politics and General Literature,*" and supplement thereto issued on Sundays, entitled and called "*New Weekly Register and General Advertiser for the stations of the interior, with heads of the latest intelligence published as a supplement to the country edition of the Calcutta Journal,*" shall be revoked and recalled, and you are hereby apprized, and respectively required to take

notice, that the said license is resumed, revoked, and recalled accordingly.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
W. B. BAYLEY,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

Council Chamber, 6th Nov. 1823.

A Society has been formed at Calcutta for the establishment of a regular steam navigation between India and England. The Hon. J. Harington presided at the meeting convened on the occasion, and the plan proposed to be adopted was laid before the meeting by a Lieut. Johnston, the projector. The outlines of this plan have already appeared in the daily London prints, in such a form as to preclude the necessity of our dwelling upon them. We have only to state, therefore, that the measure has been patronized in our eastern capital in a manner fully equal to the encouragement that is given in the mother country to any speculative scheme of similar or higher character. The journey across the isthmus of Suez is of course regarded as a trifle.

A well-attended meeting of the friends of the Parental-Academie-Institution was held at their house, in Wellington Square, early in November, for the purpose of forming some rules for the future management of its concerns. Several regulations were entered into, the principal of which provided for the admission of members, and for the education of the children of such members as may die without leaving a sufficient sum to pay for it. Persons subscribing monthly or yearly, or making a donation to a certain amount, are to be members, and by them the committee and the executive officers of the society are to be appointed. The rule relative to the children of indigent members is simply that they shall be educated gratuitously at the charge of the society as far as its funds will admit. Several other rules were entered into, in the forming of which the greatest care was taken to prevent any future misunderstanding. A book was handed round for subscribers, and they then proceeded to the election of a committee, consisting of twelve members and a secretary, after which the meeting broke up.

A general meeting of the Calcutta Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has been held at the house of the Lord Bishop in Fort William, which was numerous attended, previous to his taking the chair as

President of the Committee. The Bishop having offered the usual prayers, addressed the meeting at some length. He spoke with much feeling of his last parting with the society in London, and of the solemn charge committed to his hands by some of the best and wisest men in the church; he spoke of their zeal for the spiritual interests of the East, and of his own anxious wish to further their Christian views so far as they lay in his power. His Lordship adverted more particularly to the subject of native education, and called upon the Committee to redouble their exertions in this important branch of their labours. In reference to this subject, it was most gratifying to the Committee to see at their board two Reverend Missionaries of the Church of England, recently commissioned by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts to superintend the department of education in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Some classes of the children now receiving instruction in the Diocesan Committee's schools, near Bhoaneepore, attended before the meeting, and showed great proficiency in reading and writing, both Bengalee and English, as well as in other branches of the education afforded to them.

The arrival at Calcutta of a Catholic Bishop (whose diocese is Tibet!) is thus announced in one of the Indian newspapers.

The Right Rev. Zenobia Maria de Florence, Bishop of Thermien, and Vicar Apostolic of Tibet, has recently arrived here from Rio de Janeiro. He was engaged in the Catholic Mission of Angola, in Africa, where he received his appointment from Rome, and proceeded hence from that place. After a residence there of ten months, he embarked for Calcutta in the brig *Ulysses*.

He attended the old Catholic Church on the 9th Oct., and was received with the honour due to his rank and character.

He has just left Calcutta for Chandernagore, where, we understand, he is to remain for about a month, when he will proceed on his mission to Silhet. He intends visiting the Catholic Churches at Patna, Bettiah, and Agra. The Bishop was accompanied by the Rev. Cazimiro da Pontremoli, an Italian priest, attached to the Tibet mission lately arrived at this place from Cairo, by way of the Red Sea, in a Turkish vessel. We quote the following paragraph, relating to the Tibet mission, from the Monthly Magazine for June 1823:

"If credit be due to the Roman journal, entitled *Diario Romauo*, the Queen of Tibet has requested of the Pope eighty missionaries of the college de Propaganda Fide, to introduce Christianity, and for

the conversion of her subjects. Five capuchins have already set out for that country. An Italian of Brescia has been instrumental in the queen's conversion; he now acts as her prime minister."

It is rumoured, that the bishop will permanently reside either at Tibet, or in the dominions of her highness the Begum Sumroo, as he is to preside over the mission from the *Propaganda Fide*, at Rome, or as it is commonly called, the Italian mission in Hindustan. It would be well if the bishop would take our north-eastern frontier in his route to Tibet, and visit the very numerous Catholic Christians who are to be found from Goalpara to Joghigopa, in a most wretched condition; particularly in every thing connected with Christian instruction and the ordinances of religion. We believe the Italian mission has not yet completely recovered from the distress into which it was plunged, in consequence of the blow struck by Buonaparte at Rome, and the capture of the venerable head of the church. The stated pecuniary remittances from Rome have not been renewed to this day, since that period; and but few missionaries have yet been sent out to supply the places of those who have departed this life to render an account of their ministry, and of those whose hands have been enfeebled by age in the service of the altar. Owing to the circumstance we have noticed, we learn that the Christians on our frontiers have not had a pastor among them during the low state of the mission,

The very Reverend Doctor Jacobus, an Armenian by birth, but a dignitary of the Catholic Church, has recently arrived at Calcutta from Rome.

The Rev. D. Corrie, LL.B., Senior Chaplain of this Presidency, was installed Archdeacon of Calcutta with the usual ceremonies, on the 25th October.

MADRAS.—Our intelligence from this Presidency is down to the beginning of January. The most interesting occurrence we have to mention, is the establishment of a male and female Orphan Asylum in the Black Town for such children as are not eligible to be admitted into the military asylums. The foundation stone of the edifice to be erected was laid by the masonic body with the mummery with which they usually amuse themselves on such occasions.

Sir Charles G. Metcalfe, Bart., Resident at Hyderabad, had been so seriously

indisposed that he was obliged to leave Hyderabad, for Calcutta, to obtain the best medical advice. The Government yacht had been sent from Calcutta for him early in November.

The scarcity of grain in the line of country between Nellore and Gonjoon, was so excessive, that many families in the vicinity of Ingeram had gone without food for two and three days. Government had, however, taken up ships to convey rice to Coringa.

On the night of the 22d December, a vast multitude assembled in the Black Town, and proceeded to break open some of the rice stores belonging to native merchants, which were plundered, and much grain carried off. Guards of native troops were sent to protect property of this description; the mob, however, behaved in a most daring and outrageous manner towards the sepoys, while the latter, we understand, acted with the greatest forbearance, under very trying circumstances; two of the mob, however, are reported to be wounded, and one killed. It is imagined, that not less than 100,000 persons were collected.

Patriek Gorman, a conductor of ordinance, has been sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 100 pagodas, for a wanton and unprovoked attack upon a native with a drawn sword. He was addressed by Sir E. Stanley, in a very appropriate and impressive manner.

BOMBAY.—The following account of a Suttee will be read with peculiar interest.

Extract of a Letter from Poorah, dated Oct 4, 1823.

Should you deem the following account of a suttee, that took place here the other day, worthy of a place in your paper, you will oblige a subscriber, and perhaps benefit the cause of humanity by so doing.

The victim chosen for this cruel and ungodly exhibition was the widow of a Bramin, who died in the south Concan some days prior to this ceremony. On approaching the fatal spot, she was preceded by two led horses handsomely caparisoned, and attended by ten or twelve Bramins, and about the same number of women, with music, drums, &c.

Few spectators accompanied the procession, considering the scene of action

was in the immediate neighbourhood of the city, near the old palace.

At first sight of the woman I was immediately convinced, in common with others, that she was more or less intoxicated; but before the various ceremonies were gone through, which on such occasions precede the act of burning, those doubts had given place to a perfect conviction that she was in her sober senses, and fully aware of the dreadful act she was about to perform. Of this I am the more satisfied from the question having been frequently put to her by the European gentlemen present, "whether it was her wish to be burnt," to which she always returned the same answer, "that she knew what she was doing, and that it was her own pleasure to burn." Having offered the more harmless sacrifice of incense on a small fire from which the pile that was to consume her body was afterwards to be lighted, and having parted with all her golden ornaments to those in attendance, she deliberately, and without shedding a single tear, took a last leave of all she held dear on earth, ascended the pile, and there laid herself down with the ashes of her deceased husband tied round her neck. The entrance was then closed with dry straw, and the whole pile surrounded with the same light material, and immediately set fire to by the officiating priests.

I had placed myself directly opposite the entrance to the pile, and could distinctly see the unfortunate victim struggling to escape. This did not pass unobserved by the attending Bramins, who instantly began to knock down the canopy, which, containing nearly as much wood as the pile itself, could have effectually secured their victim in the fire had it fallen on her. All this while no one except the officiating Bramins interfered; but when the sufferer did make her escape from the flames, and, running towards the river, either fell or threw herself at the feet of Mr. T., that gentleman, assisted by Mr. S., immediately carried, or rather dragged her into the water, in which the latter gentleman suffered by incautiously laying hold of her burning garments.

An attempt was now made by the officiating priests to carry back their victim to the blazing pile, which was resisted by the gentlemen present, and one of their number was dispatched to acquaint the Magistrate of her escape, and learn his pleasure regarding her; but before the messenger could return with an answer from the civil authority, the Bramins had persuaded the unfortunate woman once more to approach the pile. And, as she declared, on being questioned by those present, that it was her own wish to reascend the pile, they stood aloof, fearful of giving offence to the prejudices of the native population on the one hand, or to

the civil authorities on the other. She declined, however, for some time, to ascend the pile, when three of the attending priests lifted her up on their arms, and threw her on the fire, which at this time was burning with great fury.

From this dreadful situation the miserable wretch instantly attempted for the second time to make her escape; but the merciless priests were at hand to prevent this, if possible, by throwing large pieces of wood at their victim, of putting a speedy termination to her sufferings. But it was impossible for any man of the smallest pretension to feeling, to stand by and witness such cruelty, and therefore the gentlemen present again interfered, when the victim speedily made her escape a second time from the fire, and ran directly into the river without any assistance whatever.

The unfortunate woman had no sooner entered the river, than she was followed by three of the officiating brahmins, who were told to desist from all further persuasion, as nothing further would be permitted until the arrival of the magistrates.

Not doubting their compliance with this so very reasonable request, they were allowed to remain with the woman in the water; but no sooner had the Europeans turned their backs, anxiously looking out for the arrival of authority, to put a stop to such cruel and diabolical proceedings, than the same three men who had thrown her on the pile, attempted to drown the suffering wretch by forcibly throwing her down and holding her under water. From this attempt she was speedily rescued by Mr. A. and Mr. M., who supported her in the water till the arrival of the long looked-for deliverance.

The Collector himself soon followed, and to the great joy of a few of the bystanders, he immediately ordered the principal performers in this tragical scene into confinement, and the chief actor or rather sufferer, to be carried to the hospital.

I regret to add, the woman died about noon the following day, forsaken by all her own relations as an outcast unworthy creature.

P.S. As soon as the horrid circumstances attending this suttee reached the ears of the magistrate, all the persons concerned in it were taken into custody, that their conduct might be judicially inquired into.

EASTERN ISLANDS.—The following dubious intelligence appeared in a Calcutta Journal of Nov. 6.

Extracts of a Letter from Penang, dated the 2d Oct.

“A Dutch schooner with 10,000 stand of arms from Amsterdam, for the use of the Siamese, passed Singapore, and dropped a passenger there.

“The boats of the *Tees* sloop-of-war were immediately despatched after the Dutchman but she eluded their vigilance and escaped. Another schooner, with a similar cargo, was to sail a few days after the one before mentioned. I conclude the *Tees* will keep a sharp look-out after her.

The following proclamation by the Governor of Manilla gives a comprehensive, though brief account of the dreadful affairs which happened in that city on the 3d June last. It is translated from a Spanish copy.

Proclamation.

“Citizens! The high and incomprehensible providence of the Supreme Being—of the God of your fathers, who by means of the Spanish Government converted you from the state of savages to that of Catholic Christians, gathering you within the pale of his Holy Church, and watching constantly for your preservation and that of your families, ordained that I should arrive at these Islands, with a chosen band of faithful and valiant officers, to confound the perfidious machinations of wicked and ambitious men who aspired to the sovereignty of them. Ever averse to the effusion of blood, I merely banished from this beautiful country the wretches who sought to trample on you, but so far from this lenient conduct making any impression, agents of these were still found, who could not only conceive the same wild and daring projects, but attempt their execution by force of arms. On the 3d of the present month (June), the wicked Novales, ex-captain in the King's Regiment, with the ex-sub-lieutenant of the same corps, Ruiz, and the principal part of the sergeants, having first corrupted their ignorant soldiers, traitorously assassinated the worthy Lieut.-Governor and Sub-Inspector of the army, his Excellency Don M. F. de Folgueras. Their design was to get possession of the citadel of Santiago, and of the city, but failing in the first part of it by the energetic measures of Serjeant-Major Don Placido Duro, they notwithstanding got possession of the palace and magazine, making several officers and others prisoners. Informed of this horrible attempt, I flew with the utmost speed, and at the head of a small column composed of the gallant artillery-men, the brave grenadiers of the Queen's Regiment, a few of the Prince's and Light Cavalry of Luzon, and entering the city, supported by the brave battalion of Pampangos, under the command of their excellent officers (whose names shall be published) and by the Light Cavalry of Luzon, routed the cowards; who, shut up in the palace and town-hall, still kept up a faint firing, from hence they were soon driven by our brave men, and the whole made prisoners; the infa-

mous Novales and Ruiz, with twenty-one other traitors, have been shot by the sentence of a Court-martial; but the lives of the soldiers and corporals, who were the blind instruments of their wickedness, have been spared.

"The design of Novales was to make himself emperor of the Philippines, plunder the churches, convents, and other public institutions, together with the houses of individuals; murder every Indian or European who might resist; impose new contributions on the inhabitants to enrich himself, and then escape with the booty; but that Divine Providence which watches over this favoured part of the Spanish nation, permitted not such wickedness. The sword, the terrible sword of the law, confided to my hand, and supported by the God of Battles, shall sweep to destruction the first who shall dare to disturb the public tranquillity. Inhabitants of the Philippines! the Spanish Government protects you, and its beneficent laws ensure your liberty. You have not bent to the usurping tyrants, who would plunge you in misery and ignominious slavery; and be assured that to protect you, no one will be readier to shed his blood than the Captain-General of these Islands.

"JUAN ANTONIO MARTINEZ."

Extract of a Letter from the Ship Nearchus.

"The *Nearchus* sailed from Huasco on the coast of South America on the 26th January, bound to Calcutta, and the same night at 9 o'clock, when distant from the land thirty-five miles, felt a violent shock of an earthquake, which lasted nearly four minutes. From thence had a pleasant passage of 88 days to the China Sea, in latitude 12° 44' North, and longitude 118° 40' East. There we suddenly lost the N. E. wind, which was succeeded by a calm of several days, and light airs from the S. E. This appeared to indicate the finish of the N. E. monsoon, and having only provisions for a direct passage to Calcutta, put into Manilla for a supply, which we obtained, and sailed again on the 12th May, intending to take the passage by the way of Sooloo and Macassar Straits. On the 24th of the same month, we were off the islands of Bassulan and Mindanao, and were there becalmed three days. On the 27th at day-light in the morning, observed a fleet of Malay prows, 26 in number, full of men, bearing down on the ship; made every preparation to receive them; they however did not attack us, but lay to, a short distance astern, when three other very large prows joined them from Bassulan, as well as small ones coming out of every little creek and bay. It was evidently plain to every one on board, they intended an attack, and only waited for night or reinforcements which were every minute joining them. We

were by no means prepared to make a very formidable resistance against such numbers, when fortunately, just as they were beginning to make sail and pull towards us, a breeze sprang up which enabled us to get out of their reach, though not out of their sight, till the following day. In standing to the northward to try some other passage, on the 3d June, being then off the Island Negros, our force and mizen sky-sail masts were struck with lightning, shattering and tearing all in its descent down to the deck, so as to render them useless; reduced to this state of distress, we were obliged to return to Manilla to put the ship in a fit state to prosecute the voyage. Here we met with considerable detention, and did not sail from Manilla Bay till the 23d of August. The S. W. monsoon being then at its height an eastern passage by the way of St. Barbadeno, Dampier and Timor Straits further prolonged our voyage. In the north part of Dampier's Straits spoke two London whalers, eight months out, the *Emily* and *Cape Packet*, all well.

The Padres in the island of Sumatra have again shewn themselves restless under the government of the Dutch; and there have consequently been military operations in the vicinity of Padang. The Dutch acknowledge a loss, in one unsuccessful encounter, of 2 officers and 19 rank and file killed, and 10 officers and 127 rank and file wounded.—It is stated, that peace has been restored.

We lately alluded to the formation of a College at Singapore. It was our intention to present our readers with a full account of its plan and objects in our present number; but our limited space will only allow us to insert the following brief statement:

The objects of the Institution are

First. To educate the sons of the higher order of natives and others.

Secondly. To afford the means of instruction in the native languages to such of the Company's servants and others as may desire it, and

Thirdly. To collect the scattered literature and traditions of the country, with whatever may illustrate their laws and customs, and to publish and circulate in a correct form the most important of these, with such other works as may be calculated to raise the character of the Institution, and to be useful and instructive to the people.

The College will be supported by voluntary subscriptions and endowments, by the fees which it will derive from Students, and by the profits from the press and the cultivation of the College lands.

Home Intelligence.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 7. A Court of Directors was held, when Capt. Barrow was sworn into the command of the ship General Hewitt, consigned to Bengal direct.

14. A Court of Directors was held, when the thanks of the Court were voted, unanimously, to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, for their zeal and attention to the Company's interest during the last year.

The following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. :—Capt. W. E. Farrer, of the *Orwell*; Capt. J. S. H. Fraser, of the *Marquess of Huntly*; Capt. W. Haviside, of the *Thames*; and Capt. T. Williams, of the *Princess Amelia*; for China direct.

19. The despatches for China, by the ship *Princess Amelia*, were closed and delivered to the purser of that ship.

24. The despatches were closed and delivered to the pursers of the following ships, viz. :—The *Orwell*, Capt. W. E. Farrer; and the *Marquess of Huntly*, Capt. J. S. H. Fraser, for China direct.

APPOINTMENTS.

William Turner, Esq., to be Secretary to his Majesty's Embassy at the Sublime Ottoman Porte.

John Home Purves, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul for the State of East and West Florida, to reside at Pensacola.

Admiral Sir Geo. Martin, K.G.C.B., to have command of his Majesty's ships and vessels at Portsmouth, in the room of Admiral Sir James Hawkins Wiltshed, K.C.B.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The subject of the Press in India, is likely to undergo a lengthened discussion in Parliament; Mr. Lambton having given notice of his intention of entering fully into the question on the 25th May.

The cession of Bencoolen to the Netherlands Government, has called forth several motions from Mr. Hume; the chief object of which is to secure the property of those settlers and natives, whom the liberality of British administration has encouraged to invest capital in the cultivation of spices. We fully agree with the Hon. Member, that it is absolutely incumbent upon Great Britain, in ceding the colony, to make effectual arrangements for this object.

The Committee of the *Oriental Club* have given up the plan of building in Margaret Street, and have, for the present, engaged a house (No. 16, Lower Grosvenor Street), to be fitted up for their use until a permanent establishment can be formed. This house will be ready for the reception of gentlemen of the club on the 1st June. The meeting to which we adverted in our last, took place on the 5th April, at the Thatched House, and was very numerous attended. Sir John Malcolm took the Chair, and, from the plan which he developed, we anticipate that the *Oriental* will be not only the richest, but the most economical club in London.

We hope the Committee, in fixing upon the ground for their projected club-house, will be in no haste, and that they will endeavour, if possible, to establish themselves in the neighbourhood of Hanover Square. The north side of Oxford Street is neither convenient nor fashionable; and very recently a similar undertaking failed, from a bad locality. Persons residing in London will do well to enrol such friends as are expected from the East before the final formation of the club renders the admission of new members a matter of difficulty and delay.

The Rev. Dr. Morrison, lately returned from China, has been presented at Court by the Right Hon. Charles Wynn. The labours of this distinguished individual, during the last seventeen years of his life, are beyond eulogium. He has indisputably surpassed all others, however valuable their labours, in giving us an insight into the character of the Chinese, and rendering the literature of that singular people accessible to Europeans. His Chinese dictionary, however our readers may be startled at the declaration, is in reality an *entertaining* work, and deserves in every sense the liberal patronage it has met with from the East-India Company.

Dr. Morrison has brought over with him a very extensive Chinese library, consisting, it is stated, of 10,000 volumes. As the principal objects of the learned collector were to make the European public acquainted with Chinese literature, and to advance, by all human means, the temporal and eternal interests of that distant nation, we hope that the expense he has incurred with such liberal and disinterested views,

will be met with similar feelings by the government of this country.

Government has lately dispatched a vessel to the northern coast of New Holland, for the purpose of forming a new settlement. In a commercial point of view a better situation could scarcely be selected. The northern coast of New Holland is already most extensively resorted to by the native traders of the Eastern Archipelago, for several articles which are in the greatest request in China and the neighbouring countries. The immediate vicinity of numerous islands, whose produce is both valuable and peculiar, will likewise be found an advantage of no trifling importance.

The last Russian papers detail numerous rewards dealt out by the Emperor to several officers engaged in a contest with the Nomade tribes, beyond the Cuban and Daghistan, a war hitherto studiously concealed by this artful and ambitious power, and now heard of for the first time. The expedition, however, and its results, must have been deemed of some consequence; for besides the insignia of several Orders, which have been given by the Autocrat, swords and sabres, mounted in gold, have been bestowed on the Russian officers, with the inscription, "To Valour." The sword given to the Russian General was enriched with diamonds. These marks of honour (the account states), which are bestowed only on extraordinary occasions, were not conferred by the Chapters of the Russian Orders, but came directly from the Emperor. This ambitious Power is extending her dominions and her influence wherever her intrigues or her arms can reach. Daghistan is a mountainous tract of Asia, included in the government of Caucasus, lying west of the Caspian Sea, and north-east of Georgia, inhabited by Tartars, subject to Russia: Derbend is its capital. The influence of Russia now extends among the Tartar tribes, almost to the wall of China.

Hamburg, March 26.—Letters from St. Petersburg inform us, that the communications between this capital and the Governor of the provinces of the Caucasus (General Yermoloff), who is entrusted with a very important negociation in Persia, have of late become very frequent. It is rumoured that the object of this negociation would be not only to settle ancient discussions which have arisen between the two Powers, but also to bring about a perfect understanding between the policy

of Russia and of Persia. General Yermoloff keeps up an uninterrupted communication with the Court of Teheran, and Persian agents are often observed to arrive at his residence, whilst Russian agents repair to the Court of the Schah of Persia; but every thing is carried on with the greatest secrecy. It appears, from all these circumstances, that Russian policy has succeeded in regaining the influence which it had lost for a moment, and that English policy is losing ground. We must await the results which this change must necessarily produce, and which, according to all appearances, will be of very great importance.

Private accounts from the Crimea state, that the Scotch Missionary Carruthers, now settled there, proceeds with the greatest zeal and success in converting the Tartars to Christianity. A great number of them have been baptized by him. Colonies are to be established for these converts, and divine service will be performed in the Tartar language. A Turkish shiek and learned man is now receiving an education to qualify him for the office of Christian priest.

A Society has been formed in Edinburgh, to aid deserving persons in their endeavours to emigrate and settle in New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 4. *Lord Castlereagh*, Durant, from Bombay 30th Nov.; at Deal.

— *Charles Grant*, Scott, from China 15th Dec.; off Plymouth.

— *Farquharson*, Cruickshank, from China 19th Dec.; off Penzance.

6. *Ingles*, Serle, from China 14th Dec.; off Falmouth.

11. *Cadmus*, Talbert, from Bengal 25th Nov.; *Lord Suffield*, Brown, from Bengal 24th Nov.; *Stentor*, Harris, from Bengal 8th Nov.; and *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, Chapinan, from Bombay 13th Dec.; at Deal.

13. *Sophia*, Sutton, from Bengal 13th Dec.; at Deal.

— *Portsea*, Worthington, from Bengal 11th Oct.; at Cowes.

— *Dorothy*, Garnock, from Bombay 13th Dec.; at Liverpool.

14. *Jamina*, Watt, from Singapore 7th Dec.; at Portsmouth.

22. *Herefordshire*, Hope, from China 16th Dec., and *Kellie Castle*, Adams, from ditto 26th Dec.; off Portsmouth.

— *Thomas Grenville*, Manning, and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, Gribble, from Bengal 22d Dec., and Madras 2d Jan.; off Portsmouth.

25. *John Taylor*, Atkinson, from Ben-

gal 24th Dec., and Sand Heads 1st Jan.; at Liverpool.

Departures.

March 29. *Catherine*, Mcintosh, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

April 3. *Hindustan*, McCullum, for Bengal; from Liverpool.

4. *Perseverance*, Brown, for Bengal; from ditto.

5. *Tyne*, Warrington, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

15. *Mellish*, Cole, for Bengal, and *Denmark Hill*, Foreman, for Van Dieman's Land; from Deal.

16. *Golconda*, Edwards, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

21. *Deveron*, Wilson, for Van Dieman's Land; from Deal.

22. *Upton Castle*, Thacker, for Bombay; from Deal.

24. *Princess Amelia*, Williams, for China; from Deal.

— *Orwell*, Farrer, for China; from Gravesend.

25. *Marquess of Huntly*, Fraser, for China; from ditto.

Passengers from India, &c.

Per Lord Castlereagh, from Bombay: Mrs. Morse; Major Litefield; Major Morse; Rev. Mr. Spring; Lieuts. Johnson, Hancock, and Elliot; Dr. Hewitt; Miss and Master Morse (children).

Per Charles Grant, from China: Col. A. Nesbitt, H.M. Service; Ensign E. G. Stokes, H.M. 49th regt.; Mrs. Stokes and child; Mrs. Thomas and child; Mr. Edw. Montagu; Miss Sophia Winbolt; C. M. J. Blair, and E. Blair (children); Capt. Tilmore, R.N.

Per Farquharson, from China: Mrs. Cruickshank; Wm. Ferriar, Esq.; Capt. V. Cortland, H.M. 8th Hussars; Mr. Payne, late 6th Officer of H.C. ship Regent.

Per Katherine Stewart Forbes, from Bombay: Mrs. Marriott, and two children; Capt. Moore, Company's Service; Lieut. Pitts, ditto; Lieut. Harrison, ditto; Capt. Scott, 17th lancers; Lieut. Daly, 47th regt.; and one child.

Per Cadmus, from Bengal: Lieut. Fleming; the Rev. J. D. Pearson, from Chinsurah.

Per Sophia, from Bengal: Mr. J., Mrs., and Miss Maria Colvin; Master C. Jackson; Capt. John Hay, Bengal N.I.; Capt. S. Land, ditto; Mr. Henry Abbot; Mrs. Abbott and four Children; Mrs. Ahmuty and three children; Mr. Henry Watson; Mr. Wm. Maxwell and two children; Masters George and John Tandy; Miss C. Hunter; Miss Matilda Harriott; and nine servants.

Per Dorothy, from Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Dunbarlin.

Per Jamuna, from Batavia and St. Helena: His Highness Newab Shah Meer,

and three servants; Capt. King, late of the Salisbury; Master Charles and Henry Blake.

Per Herefordshire, from China: Mr. Erskine, Mrs. Erskine, and three children, from Bombay.

Per Thomas Grenville, from Bengal and Madras: Mrs. Oldham; Mrs. Parson; Mrs. Cooke; Miss Oldham; Major. Gen. Hardwick, Bengal Artillery; J. O. Oldham, Esq., Bengal Civil Service; Rev. J. Parson, Chaplain, Bengal; Capt. J. Cowper, H.M. 59th regt., in charge of invalids; Lieut. D. F. Grant, R.N.; Lieut. Stirling, 11th regt. Madras N.I.; Mr. R. G. Marcus, late an officer on Madras Establishment; Mr. Armstrong, ditto; Mr. Besly, ditto; Mr. Jardine, ditto; Miss Eliza Oldham; Miss Ann Arden; Miss Harriet Cooke; Master Cooke; two Masters Parson; Masters G. and A. Arden; two Masters Parish; two European servants; three native ditto.—(Miss Margaret Cooke died at sea 25th March, 1824.)

Per Princess Charlotte of Wales, from Bengal: Mrs. Larkins; Masters W., F., and R. Larkins; Master C. C. Robertson; Miss A. Larkins; Mrs. Compton; Master D. T. Compton; Master A. Compton; Miss E. C. Compton; Mrs. T. Plowden; Master W. Plowden; Mrs. Colonel Higgins; Miss M. C. Higgins; Master E. T. Higgins; Miss M. Faithful; Capt. Higgins; Capt. Frith; Mrs. Frith; Miss Frith; Miss Ellen Frith; Miss S. J. Frith; W. Parker, Esq.; Mrs. Beck; Master J. Beck; Master J. G. Beck; Mrs. Dacre; Master H. Dacre; Master G. Dacre; Master T. Hayes; Master R. H. Boldam; Lieut. H. Hartford.—From Madras: Major W. J. Jones; Master C. W. J. Jones; Lieut. Albert, late officer on Madra Establishment; Mr. Weller; Mr. J. Flemming; three European servants; eight native servants.

Passengers to India.

Per ship Catherine, for Madras and Bengal: W. P. Shedden, Esq.; Mrs. Shedden; Rev. G. J. Laurie; Miss Laurie; Major P. Cameron; Capt. Hind; Mrs. Hind; Mr. Muller; Lieut. Shakespeare; Messrs. Sheriffe, Goldingham, Trevor, Russel, Dardell, Duncan, Graham, and Croggan; Lieut. Boyce; Messrs. Courteney, Fish, Hope, Holloway, Sims, Oakley, Johnson, and Burne; Dr. McLachlan.

Per Mellish, for Bengal: Col. Duncan, H.M.'s 44th regt.; Mrs. Duncan; Miss A. Halloran; Messrs. Price, Audry, Prior, Cole, Tierney, Wilson, Murray, and Wyllie, Cadets.

Per Golconda, from Madras and Bengal. Mrs. Bracken, Mrs. Nelson, and Mrs. Neish; Misses Chinnery, Mackenzie, Low, Langley, two Brightman, Holland,

Cropleys, Roxburgh, Reid, and Abbott; Thomas Bracken, Esq.; Robt. Nelson, Esq.; Dr. Moore; Lieut. Pinson; Messrs. Low, Sage, Turner, Torreus, Taylor, Reid, Kennaway, Learmouth, Mee, Guisell, Faddingham, Guyon, Harrington, Frederic, and Toussaint.

Per Decezon, for Van Dieman's Land, and New South Wales; Mr. and Mrs. Godwin; Miss Hamilton and servant; Miss Smith; Messrs. Lord, Smith, Dumstead, Jansides, Pickland, Chapman, Coward, Black, Brett, Murdock, Galbraith, Urquhart, Sampson, Robert, Morley, Balsey, Scott, Elliot, and Waindon.

Per Upton Castle, for Bombay: Capt. Falconer; Mrs. Falconer; Major Hicks; Mrs. Hicks; Miss Bellain; Miss Forbes; Major Byne; Capt. Moreton; Capt. Pruett; Mrs. and Miss Pruett; Capt. Hardkins; Mrs. Hardkins; Capt. Canning; Mr. Beaumont; Mr. Penny; Mr. Shepherd; Mr. Elliott; Mrs. Elliott; Mr. Doherty; Mr. Hamilton; Mr. Thatcher; Dr. Gall, and Dr. Troop.

Ships Spoken With.

Duchess of Athol, London to Bengal and China, 1st March, lat 1. 30 N. long. 22. 30. W.—Princess Charlotte, M'Kean, Liverpool to Bengal, 26th Feb., lat. 16 S. lon. 30 W.—George the Fourth, Prissick, London to the Mauritius, Dec. 21, lat. 35 S. long. 41 E.—Sir David Scott, Tween, London to Bengal and China, Feb. 21, on the line.—Mary, Ardlie, London to Bengal, Dec. 15, within two days' sail of Saugar Point, Bengal.—Royal Charlotte, Graham, London to the Mauritius, Dec. 8, lat. 1 N., long. 85 E.—Castle Huntley, outward-bound, 17th March, lat. 3. 30. N., long. 20. 43. W.

Mr. Thornton, Supercargo of the General de Knock, who had been taken by the pirates off Batavia, was safe, having been conveyed to one of the Leeward Islands; the Rajah had interfered, through his former kindness to some Malays, and he was expected to return to Batavia about the 15th December, with the grateful feelings of his friends, who were alarmed for the preservation of his life.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 4. At the Government-House, Jersey, the lady of his Excellency Major Gen. Sir Colin Halkett, K.C.B., and G.C.H., of a daughter.

5. At Stockwell, the lady of Major Gen. George Cookson, of a son.

11. At Jersey, the lady of Commissary General Phipps, of a son.

25. At Charlton, the lady of Lieut.

Col. William Power, of the Royal Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

April 8. At St. James's Church, Jesse Cole, Esq., to Letitia Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late De Courcy Ireland, Esq., and niece to the Hon. Sir Edmund Stanley, Chief Justice, &c. at Madras.

— Mr. William Thomson, to Jane Maynard, only daughter of Henry Seally, Esq., of the East-India House.

9. At Kingston Church, the Rev. John Edmunds (Kirk of Scotland), of Portsea, to Miss Caston, of Basingstoke, sister of the Rev. Mr. Caston, of Newport. Mr. Edmunds is shortly to embark as a Missionary to the East-Indies.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Turner, Esq., his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy to the Ottoman Porte, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of John Mansfield, Esq., M.P. for Leicester.

14. At Camberwell, Alex. Nairne, Esq., Commander of the Hon. East-India Company's ship General Kyd, to Ann Spencer, eldest daughter of Nathaniel Donnett, Esq., of Camberwell-grove.

— At St. Mary's, Lambeth, Mr. John Allen, of Alfred-place, Kennington, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late J. Hill, Esq., of the East-India House.

16. At Balmungie, Fifeshire, John Small, Esq., late of Calcutta, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Wm. Lindsay, Esq., of Balmungie.

21. At Carisbrooke Church, in the Isle of Wight, E. C. Matthias, Esq., of the 44th regt., to Eleanor, fourth daughter of Capt. S. Earle, of the Hon. East-India Company's Service.

22. Edward Dodwell, Esq., of the East-India House, to Elizabeth, second daughter of the late W. H. Tickle, Esq., of Marchmont-street, Brunswick-square.

DEATHS.

Feb. 28. John Henry, son of J. H. Matthews, Esq., H.M.'s 14th Foot, aged four years.

March 5. At Dresden, in his 72d year, his Exc. Baron Just, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Saxony to the Court of Great Britain.

7. At Frandon, Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, North America, Francis Donaldson, Esq., formerly of Sergeant's Inn, Fleet-street.

17. Jesse Ainsworth, Esq., of Wicken Hall, near Rochdale, Lancashire.

19. At Hamburg, in the 78th year of her age, Mrs. Thomson, relict of George Thomson, Esq.

20. James Howe, Esq., of Sutton-place, Hackney.

20. At Rome, Miss Bathurst, niece to Lord Aylmer.

21. At Paris, Walter, only son of the Earl of Airly.

23. Thomas Sherwood, Esq., Common Pleas Office, Temple, aged 69.

— Peregrine Hogg, Esq., of Buckhurst-hill, Epping Forest, aged 78.

24. Mr. Leyson Lewis, of Farleigh, near Maidstone, Kent, aged 69.

25. At Leamington, the lady of C. Thomson, Esq., of Swanland, near Hull.

— At Laytonstone, Jane, second daughter of George Halford, Esq.

— At Ampthill, Bedfordshire, in her 91st year, Stawel, widow of the late Henry Boulst Cay, Esq.

— Maria, wife of John Boulstbee, Esq., of Baxterby Hall, Warwickshire.

26. In Spreull's Land, James Spreull, Esq., Chamberlain, &c. of Glasgow.

— At Paris, G. H. Lynn, Esq., of Southwick Hall, Northamptonshire, aged seventeen.

— At Faversham, Kent, in her 59th year, Mrs. Smith, relict of John Smith, Esq., late of Huntingfield.

— At Pentillie Castle, near Callanton, Cornwall, the lady of John Tillie Coryton, Esq.

— At Cork, Mrs. Brooke, relict of Col. R. Brooke, formerly Governor of St. Helena.

27. At Bilboa, Charles Dawson, Esq., British Consul.

28. In Portland Place, Lady Dalling, widow of the late Gen. Sir John Dalling, Bart.

29. At Manchester, in his 63d year, Edw. Greaves, Esq., of Culcheath, Lancashire, and of Nettleworth Hall, Nottinghamshire.

— Mrs. Nicholson, wife of Francis Nicholson, Esq., of Charlotte Street, Portland Place.

— At Martley, near Worcester, Henry, youngest son of the Hon. and Rev. P. Meade, aged 17 years.

— Mrs. Wetherhead, of Walthamstow.

— Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. J. F. Schroder, of Dulwich.

30. In his 70th year, at his apartments in the British Museum, the Rev. Thomas Maurice, author of "Indian Antiquities," the "Ancient and Modern History of Hindoostan," and many other celebrated productions. He was the intimate friend and contemporary of Sir W. Jones, and he was the only man ever patronized by the great Dr. Samuel Johnson.

— At Chelsea, aged 86, John Mitchell, Esq., formerly of the Royal Navy, one of the few surviving officers who sailed round the world with Admiral Byron.

— In his 74th year, Mr. Thos. Walker, of Ongar, Essex, surgeon.

— At Rome, the Duchess of Devonshire.

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31. Caroline, only surviving daughter of J. Walker, Esq., of Rickmansworth.

— At Cheltenham, Miss Henrietta Cramer Roberts, aged 19, second daughter of the Rev. J. C. Roberts, of Sally Mount.

— At Harbledown, near Canterbury, aged 23, George Marsh, second son of Sir John Peter.

— Aged 21, Winchcombe Henry, youngest son of Henry Hicks, Esq., of Eastington, county of Gloucester.

— At Woolwich, Mr. George Stewart, gent., Cadet of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich.

— At Mitcham Grove, G. H. W. F. Hartopp, Esq., M.P. for Dundalk, Ireland.

April 1. At Liverpool, John, son of Capt. John Patterson, late of the 50th Regt.

— At Hillingdon, Middlesex, aged 78, Thomas Hussey, Esq., of Gattrim, in the county of Meath, Ireland, formerly M.P. for Aylesbury.

— In Judd-place East, John Freeman, Esq.

— Jane, the wife of W. Jennings, Esq., of Bloomsbury-square.

2. At Tompson, Norfolk, Col. Harwood, b.p. 19th Dragoons, aged 66 years.

— In his 76th year, James Bateman, Esq., of Islington House, Manchester.

— At Edinburgh, Andrew Fyffe, Esq., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, assistant to the late Dr. Munro, and author of the *System and Compendium of Anatomy*.

3. In Gloucester-place, Anne, wife of Joseph Tasker, Esq., of Fitzwalters, Essex, in her 25th year.

— In Grafton-street, William Skinner, Esq.

— At Banff, James Robinson, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. of the 91st foot.

— At Kensington, Charles Powis, Esq., in his 69th year.

— In Halfmoon-street, Piccadilly, William Cooke, Esq.

— At Ayr, H. D. Boswell, Esq., of Garallan.

4. At White Hill, Berkhamstead, Herts, Mrs. Sparrow, relict of the late Robert Sparrow, Esq., of Worlingham Hall, Suffolk.

— At Clifton, Thomas Townsend, Esq., in his 81st year.

— In Penton-street, Pentonville, Richard Gifford, Esq., in his 73d year.

— At Clapton, Mrs. Morland, relict of Anthony Morland, Esq.

5. In Somerset-street, Portman-square, the Hon. Eliz. Turnour, wife of the Hon. and Rev. E. John Turnour, M.A. son (of the late Earl Winterton, Secretary to the Clergy Orphan Society, and a Magistrate for Middlesex and Westminster, &c. &c.), and eldest daughter of the late William Richardson, Esq., Accountant-General of

the Hon. East-India Company. She was the mother of eleven children, seven of whom are left to venerate her memory, as that of a firm believer and conscientious performer of every christian duty.

5. At North Shields, aged 71, Mr. Jas. Pringle, one of the first mathematicians of the age.

— At Bath, J. G. Ravenshaw, Esq., of Old Bracknell, Berks.

— At Croft Lodge, Cambridge, Mrs. Brackenbury, relict of the late C. T. Brackenbury, Esq.

— At Louth, aged 107, Mrs. Ann Ward, late of Saltfleetby.

6. At the house of J. Palmer, Esq., Christ's Hospital, aged 74, Mrs. Philadelphina Stephens, formerly of Lisbon.

— At Frinsted-place, Kent, aged 59, Mrs. Tylden Pattenson, relict of the late Rev. T. C. Tylden Pattenson, of Ibornden, and Frinsted-place.

7. At St. George's-place, Hyde Park Corner, after a lingering and painful illness, Robert Ellis, late Lieut. Col. late 25th Light Dragoons, aged 57.

— At Bingham's Melcombe, county of Norfolk, in his 83d year, Richard Bingham, Esq., Colonel of the Dorsetshire regiment of militia, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county, &c. &c.

8. At Cadogan-place, Peter, youngest son of the Rev. Dr. Crombie, aged 15.

9. In Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, Major-General Doveton, of the Madras Establishment, and M.P. for Lancaster.

— At Clifton, John Beale Browne, Esq., of Salperton, county of Gloucester.

— At Great Abshott, near Titchfield, John Blagrove, Esq., aged 71.

— Aged 20, Benjamin, son of the Right Hon. John Radcliffe.

— At his house, Queen's-row, Pimlico, aged 75, Mr. George Webster, late of St. Alban's-street, Pall-mall.

10. In Lambeth, Wm. Messing, Esq., of the Stock Exchange, in his 75th year.

— In Edgeware-road, James Marten, Esq., in his 74th year.

— John Farley, Esq., of Thornton Heath, Croydon.

— At Blackheath, James Dalbiac, Esq., aged 74, formerly of Queen square and Dulwich.

— At Kensington, Mrs. Gray, aged 67, relict of the late Thos. Gray, Esq.

— At Dulwich, aged six years and two months, William, fourth son of James Hallett, Esq., formerly of Bombay.

11. Near Hatfield, Herts, Miss Maria Holmes, daughter of Thos. Holmes Hunter, Esq., of Mansfield-street, Portland-place.

— Aged 44, Mary, the wife of E. H. Gennys, Esq., and daughter and heiress of the late John Gennys, Esq., of Whiteleigh House, near Plymouth.

11. Mr. Wm. Philips (father of Counsellor Philips), many years landwaiter of the Port of Sligo.

— At Lisheen, Tipperary, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir John Judkin Fitzgerald, Bart.

— The Rev. John Fox, Rector of Sigston, in the county of York.

— At Cheltenham, Edward, youngest son of Major-Gen. R. Darling, aged six months.

12. At Rothesay, the Rev. Dr. Archibald McLea, aged 87.

— Mr. J. K. Varden, of High-street, Southwark.

13. At Wykeham Abbey, Yorkshire, the Hon. Dorothy Langley, relict of Richard Langley, Esq.

— Mr. Peter Sidebotham, of Upper Norton-street.

— At Netherby, Cumberland, Sir Jas. Graham, Bart, aged 62.

— At Ongar, Miss Jane Taylor.

— Wilfrid Reed, Esq., of Brook's Wharf, aged 84 years.

— At Camberwell, W. Weston, Esq., in his 55th year.

— In Highbury-place, William Harryan, Esq., in his 75th year.

— Mrs. Isabella Jones, widow of the late Mr. Francis Jones, of Lower Grosvenor-street.

— At Bath, aged ten months, Richard Donovan Yate Scott, the second and youngest child of Capt. James Scott, Royal Navy.

— Lieut. Rich. Oakeley, R. N., eldest son of the late Rich. Oakeley, Esq., Post Captain, R. N.

14. Mrs. Sarah Simpson, relict of the late Rev. Robert Simpson, D.D., many years Theological and Resident Tutor of the Hoxton Academy.

— At Earl's Colne Priory, in his 90th year, the Rev. E. Carwardine, A. M., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Earl's Colne.

— At Brighton, C. M. Haven, Esq., youngest son of the late Stephen Haven, Esq.

— At Shustoke, near Coleshill, Warwickshire, Avarilla, wife of Edw. Croxall, Esq.

15. At Kensington, Sarab, relict of the late Gen. C. Crosbie, in her 87th year.

— R. G. Mackintosh, Esq., of Guildford-street.

— At Trenant Park, Cornwall, Vice-Admiral Sir Edw. Buller, Bart., in his 60th year.

— Sutherland Meek, Esq., M.D., late Member of the Medical Board at the Presidency of Bombay.

— In his 80th year, Robert Roy, Esq., of Fulham, formerly of Old Burlington-street.

— In Northumberland-street, St. Mary-

la-bonne, in his 76th year, Henry Hoolley, Esq.

15. In Dover-street, aged 65, Mrs. Chambers, widow of the late Wm. Chambers, Esq., of Calcutta.

16. In Penny-street, Lake Allen, Esq., of the Inner Temple.

— At Wexford, aged 93, Cornelius Fitzpatrick, Esq.

17. Shortly after his return from sea, in the naval service of the East-India Company, John Steyner, fourth son of Charles Bosanquet, Esq., of Hampstead Heath, in the 22d year of his age.

— Thomas Treslove, Esq., of Brompton-row, in his 77th year.

— At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Gerard, of Rocksles, formerly Adj. General of the army in Bengal.

— At Paris, Maria, the youngest daughter of the late George Curling, Esq., of Cleveland-row, St. James's.

18. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the infant daughter of C. G. Wynne, Esq.

— W. B. Maltby, Esq., of Nottingham.

19. In Edgar-buildings, Bath, aged 87, Col. Edw. Madden, late of the 15th foot, and Brigadier General in Ireland.

— In New Broad street, Mary Turner, the youngest daughter of J. Christie, Esq.

— At Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret MacDonald, spouse of Robert Scott Moncrieff, Esq.

20. In Bridge-Street, Blackfriars, the Rev. Robert Clark, M.A., of Hexham, Northumberland, aged 53.

— At Stoke Newington, Emma, the wife of T. B. King, Esq.

21. Lieut. Hume Johnston, of His Majesty's discovery ship *Fury*.

22. In Harley-street, aged 71, John Dixon, Esq., of Gledhow, county of York, Colonel of the 1st West York Militia.

— At York, James Saunders, Esq.

— At Bath, the Venerable the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

23. John Brooks, Esq., of York-row, Kennington.

— At Twickenham, Richard Twining, Esq., aged 74.

24. At Esher, Henry Swann, Esq., many years M.P. for Penryn.

— In Winchester-row, J. Lack, Esq., aged 85.

25. At Pimlico, Mr. Wm. Meares, one of the king's messengers.

— In Keppel-street, the Rev. C. C. Chambers, aged 41, Rector of Holmpton and Welwick, son of the late Sir Robert Chambers, Chief Justice of Bengal.

— Capt. Joseph Garnault, formerly in the naval service of the Hon. East-India Company.

26. At Clapton, John Pearson, Esq., aged 78.

Lately. At the Blenheim Hotel, Bond

Street, Major Patrick Hamilton, late of the 4th (Royal Irish) Dragoon Guards.

Lately. At the house of H. Dowson, Esq., of Geldestone, aged 65, the Rev. Pendlebury Houghton.

— At Pentillie Castle (in child-bed) Mrs. Coryton, the wife of J. T. Coryton, Esq.

— Count Schulenburg.

— At Edinburgh, Lady Caroline MacDonald, daughter of the Earl of Mount Edgumbe.

— At Wykenham Abbey, Yorkshire, in her 68th year, the Hon. Mrs. Langley, relict of Richard Langley, Esq.

— In Southampton Place, Euston Square, Mrs. Augusta Schutz, daughter of the late George Schutz, Esq., of Shotover House, Oxfordshire.

— John Mould, Esq., of Oundle.

— At Trusthorpe, near Alford, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Jonathan Keightley.

— At Marlborough, the Rev. Fras. Henchman, A.M.

— At Dover, in his 56th year, Capt. Bazely, R.N., son of the late Admiral John Bazely.

— On the coast of Africa, Lieut. G.B. Torrance, R.N., only son of the late Col. Torrance, formerly Governor-in-Chief of Africa.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, April 27, 1824.

COTTON.—We can notice no alteration in the prices of India Cotton, though a small advance has been paid by shippers for the better descriptions of Bowed, which are scarce; the sales are 2640 bales, at full prices. Almost all the *Sorats* and *Bengals* were taken on speculation; and some few for home consumption; the Bowed also for exportation.

SUGAR.—The inquiries after Foreign Sugars do not lead to any extensive sales; some purchases of white *Rios* were reported, middling to fine 31s. a 34s. — The public sale of 2179 bags East-India Sugars went off 1s. a 2s. lower.

SALTPETRE.—The sales lately are inconsiderable; a reduction of full 1s. per cwt. must be stated this week.

TEA.—The market continues very heavy; *Boheas* and *Green Teas* are sold at a discount of 1d. a 1½d. per lb. On the last India-House sale prices.

INDIGO.—Indigo is almost the only article of East or West India produce which continues in good demand, and at advancing prices: the sale commenced at the India House the 21st inst. and very few lots have sold under 10s. per lb.; the advance since the last sale is 3s. a 35s. 3d. on the middling quality, and 2s. 6d. a 3s. per lb. on the fine.

The sale it is expected will finish on 4 F 2

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 24, 1823.

Government Securities.

Remittable.....S. Rs. 38 8 to 39 0 per cent. prem.
Non Remittable11 8 to 15 0 ditto—the dif-
ference in the premium arising according to the
Registry of the Notes.

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on Bills.....S. Rs. 2 8 to 3 0 per cent.
Interest on Loans3 0 ditto.

Bank Shares.

Premium 50 to 55 per cent. nominal.

Exchange.

On London, 6 months' sight, per Sic. Rupee—to
Buy, is, 10½d. to 1s. 11d.—to Sell, is, 11d. to
1s. 11½d.

On Bombay, 90 days' sight, Sa. Rs. 92 per 100
Bom. Rupee.

On Madras, ditto, Sa. Rs. 94 per 100 Madras
Rupee.

Bullion, &c.

Spanish Dollars.....S. Rs. 209 per 100 dollars.
Sovereigns10 0 to 10 12 each.
Bank of England Notes . . .10 8 to 10 12 each.

Madras, Dec. 24, 1823.

Government Securities.

Remittable.....36½ per cent. premium.
Unremittable.....10.....ditto.

Bombay, Dec. 10, 1823.

Company's Paper.

Remittable140 Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable.....118 ..ditto.....per ditto.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight, is, 8½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 80 days' sight, 105 Bom. Rs. per
100 Sicca Rs.
On Madras, ditto, 99 Bom. Rs. per 100 Madras
Rupees.

London, April 29, 1824.

Exchange.

On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight—to Buy is, 8½d.
—to Sell is, 10½d. to 1s. 10½d.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Ships' Names.	Ton- nage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Madras & Bengal.	Reston	500	Bernard Fenn	Bernard Fenn	City Canal	Low, Brothers, Mark-lane.
	Lord Amherst	600	Johnson & Meaburn	Robert Lucas	City Canal	J. S. Brinley, Birch-in-lane.
	Emancipator	700	Henny Read	Samuel Owen	City Canal	Anstice & Thornhill, Lime-st.
	Lady Raffles	600	Henny, Beveridge, & Co.	James Coxwell	E.I. Docks	E. Read, Riche-ct., Lime-st.
	David Scott	800	Mungo Gilmore	Robert Thornhill	E.I. Docks	J. & T. Dawson, Bullier-sq.
	Parlie	755	Charles Gordon	T. W. Aldham	E.I. Docks	Isabiter & Hoticks, Lead- enwall-street.
Bengal	Coronail	800	Palmer, Wilson, & Co.	George Baydon	E.I. Docks	Bolton & K. Lham, Lime-st.
	Pyramus	500	Smalls and Lane	John Brodie	City Canal	H. Barber, Leadenhall-st.
	Carnbreca Castle	680	Huddart and Co.	Thomas Davey	City Canal	man's-court, Birch-in-lane.
	Exphrates	500	William Tindell	William Meade	City Canal	Smalls & Lane, Old Jewry
Bombay	Elizabeth	503	Patrick Hunter & Co.	William Swan	City Canal	John S. Brinley, Birch-in-lane.
	Triumph	600	Taylor & Green	Thomas Green	City Canal	John S. Brinley, Birch-in-lane.
	Simpson	600	Henry Simpson	Henry Simpson	City Canal	Edmund Read.
	Norfolk	400	Alexander Greig	Alexander Greig	City Canal	J. Chapman & Co., Leaden- hall-st.
Ceylon & Madras	Lord Castlereagh	500	Inglis, Forbes & Co.	Ingram Chapman	E.I. Docks	Isabiter and Horsley.
	Mary, of Hastings	753	Buzette & Co.	John E. Durant	E.I. Docks	Bazett & Co., Broad-st.
	Regatta	400	William Grey	Alex. Weynton	City Canal	J. and T. Dawson.
	Monterrand	400	James Stuart	James Stuart	City Canal	Edmund Read.
	Hibernia	500	Johnson and Meaburn	Thomas Cuzens	City Canal	John Lynne, Jun.
	Thames	300	Barry & Co.	Edward Thacker	City Canal	Edmund Read.
	Silicon River	300	Barry & Co.	George Wray	City Canal	J. Lynne, Jun.
	Scorpion	300	John Fox	John Fox	City Canal	Buckles & Co.
	Resolution	300	Stamford & Gosling	William Moxon	City Canal	Edmund R. id.
	Thomas	450	Nathaniel Domet	Thomas Wanspear	City Canal	W. Swainson, Nag's Head-ct.
	Active	180	George Barrick	Richard Charlton	City Canal	L. Swainson.
	Princess Charlotte	105	Palmer, Wilson & Co.	Richard Charlton	City Canal	Henry Barber.
Van Diamant's Land, & New South Wales.	Cumberland	300	Buckley & Co.	Joseph Blyth	London Docks	Buckley & Co.
	Phenix	300	Robert Carns	Robert Carns	London Docks	Edward Rule, Lime-street.
	Harvey	350	John Blackett	Francis Dixon	London Docks	John Lynne, Jun.
	Harvey	400	D. Peache	Daniel Peache	London Docks	Whiston, and Hewitt, J. Quicquell & Co.

April 1824.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the Season 1893-24, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, Officers, Time of Sailing, &c.

No.	Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Purser.	Consignments.	To be Afloat.	Total to Gravesend.	When Sailed.
1	Macrae	John Campbell	James Walker	Henry Ager	Alex. Reid	A. Pitcairn	F. Macrae	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	1 Feb.
2	Heracles	John Campbell	John Shepherd	H. L. Thomas	Fred. Madan	T. M. Starr	Rich. Chan	T. Davidson	J. S. Rose	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
3	Duchess of Atholl	Wm. E. Ferrers	Edm. M. Daniel	B. Buchanan	J. Lupton	Thos. Dyer	Henry Buz	Rich. H. Cox	C. S. Compton	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	1 Feb.
4	Duke of York	Wm. E. Ferrers	A. H. Campbell	Wm. P. Bannan	John D. Orr	Geo. Ireland	F. McNeil	David Allan	Wm. Dallas	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	1 Feb.
5	Castle Henty	J. H. Gredstaub	H. A. Drummond	Thos. Dunkin	S. V. Wood	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wac	John Campbell	Hen. Wright	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	1 Feb.
6	Thomas Coats	Wm. E. Ferrers	Alex. Christie	Wm. Drayton	Arth. Vincent	Henry Burn	J. Elphinstone	John Beveridge	Wm. Maitman	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	1 Feb.
7	General Harris	Geo. W. W. W. W.	Geo. W. W. W.	J. C. Whitcomb	S. Newdick	J. M. Williams	J. C. Milward	Thos. Colledge	Wm. Dickenson	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
8	Canterbury	Company's Ship	James Head	Philip Baylis	A. Rivers	F. G. Moore	John Graham	R. Simmons	Wm. Ansell	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
9	Earl of Bucarras	Joseph Hare	Peter Cameron	Wm. Titchmarsh	Wm. Fulham	J. P. Griffith	O. Richardson	Henry Ansell	J. L. Wardell	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
10	Sir David Scott	John A. Tween	John A. Tween	Wm. Titchmarsh	Thomas Blair	Robert Scott	D. J. Ward	Nath. Grant	John Herbert	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
11	London	John B. Solteby	John B. Solteby	B. Broughton	T. B. Penfold	W. K. Packman	Wall, Pigott	D. Mackenzie	John Herbert	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
12	Diana	Geo. Palmer	Mont. Hamilton	John Shute	N. de St. Croix	James Wilson	R. M. Lacke	And. Keddie	S. H. Ayres	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
13	Marquis Camden	Hen. M. Samson	Thos. Laikins	Wm. Morgan	G. R. Fox	J. Sparrow	A. Forbes	Fred. Fowler	T. Collingwood	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
14	Lady Melbourne	Sir Rht. Wygram	Rich. Clifford	Robt. Clifford	E. M. Boulton	Wm. Lewis	T. Littlejohn	John Eccles	Wm. Clifford	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
15	William Fattis	Joseph Hare	Wm. E. Farrer	Wm. P. Bannan	Wm. Havett	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	Wm. Bremner	G. F. Hunt	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
16	Orwell	Matthew Leake	Wm. E. Farrer	Wm. P. Bannan	Wm. Havett	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	Wm. Bremner	G. F. Hunt	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
17	Marquis of Huntly	John McTaggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Wm. P. Bannan	Wm. Havett	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	Wm. Bremner	G. F. Hunt	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
18	Thames	John McTaggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Wm. P. Bannan	Wm. Havett	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	Wm. Bremner	G. F. Hunt	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
19	Admiral	John McTaggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Wm. P. Bannan	Wm. Havett	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	Wm. Bremner	G. F. Hunt	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
20	Marquis of Ely	John McTaggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Wm. P. Bannan	Wm. Havett	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	Wm. Bremner	G. F. Hunt	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
21	Prince Regent	John McTaggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Wm. P. Bannan	Wm. Havett	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	Wm. Bremner	G. F. Hunt	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
22	General Hezlett	John McTaggart	J. S. H. Fraser	Wm. P. Bannan	Wm. Havett	G. Dewdney	T. W. Marriott	Wm. Bremner	G. F. Hunt	Bombay & China.	1893.	1894.	15 Jan.
23	Princess Amelia	Robt. Williams	Thos. Williams	Jas. Kellaway	H. B. Avarne	Geo. J. Curtis	George Cox	Barrow Milne	Thos. Hackett	China.	1893.	1894.	14 Mar.
24	Assaf	St. Barrowbank	Thos. Williams	R. H. Rain	Henry Cole	L. B. Pearce	L. B. Pearce	W. Hamilton	W. De Charne	Bombay & Madras.	1893.	1894.	13 May
25	Boyne	J. & T. Dawson	Geo. Stephens	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & Madras.	1893.	1894.	13 May
26	Claudia	J. L. Huxton	Geo. Nicholls	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & Madras.	1893.	1894.	13 May
27	Lanyon	J. & T. Dawson	David Miller	—	—	—	—	—	—	Bombay & Madras.	1893.	1894.	13 May

EXTRA SHIPS.

	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0	3	6	10	0	4	6	Sal Ammoniaccwt.	4	10	0	0	0
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3	15	0	—	4	4	0	Senna.....lb.	0	0	0	—	0 2 6
— Cheribon.....cwt.	3	5	0	—	3	10	0	Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1	16	0	—	2 0 0
— Sumatra.....cwt.	2	17	0	—	3	2	0	— Bengal.....cwt.	1	7	0	—	1 10 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— China.....cwt.	2	5	0	—	2 10 0
— Mocha.....cwt.	4	5	0	—	7	0	0	Zedary.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	8	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	6	0	0	—	10 0 0
— Madras.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	— Blue.....cwt.	7	0	0	—	7 10 0
— Bengal.....lb.	0	0	6	—	0	0	7	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0	9	3	—	0 9 9
— Bourbon.....lb.	0	0	9	—	0	1	2	— Purple and Violet.....lb.	0	9	3	—	0 9 9
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.								— Fine Violet.....lb.	0	8	3	—	0 9 3
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	11	0	0	—	25	0	0	— Good Ditto.....lb.	0	8	0	—	0 8 6
Aniseeds, Star.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	3	5	0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....lb.	0	7	9	—	0 8 6
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2	6	0	—	2	12	0	— Good Ditto.....lb.	0	7	9	—	0 8 6
— Unrefined, or Fincal.....cwt.	2	8	0	—	2	12	0	— Ordinary Ditto.....lb.	0	5	6	—	0 7 9
Camphire unrefined.....cwt.	9	5	0	—	10	0	0	— Consuming qualities.....cwt.	0	11	0	—	0 13 0
Cardemoms, Malabar.....lb.	0	2	0	—	0	3	0	— Madras Fine and Good.....cwt.	0	11	0	—	0 13 0
— Ceylon.....lb.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Safflower.....cwt.	0	10	0	—	1 4 0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17	0	0	—	18	0	0	Sago.....cwt.	0	19	0	—	1 4 0
— Ligna.....cwt.	7	5	0	—	8	0	0	Saltpetre, Refined.....cwt.	0	19	0	—	1 4 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0	0	8	—	0	2	0	Silk, Bengal Skein.....lb.	—	—	—	—	—
China Root.....cwt.	1	10	0	—	2	0	0	— Novi.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	2	15	0	—	3	0	0	— Ditto White.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Columbo Root.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	— China.....cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	7	0	0	—	25	0	0	— Organzine.....lb.	0	4	7	—	0 9 0
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	4	10	0	—	6	0	0	— Cloves.....cwt.	0	3	9	—	0 4 11
— Arabic.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	5	5	0	— Mace.....cwt.	0	4	10	—	0 3 6
— Assafetida.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	10	0	0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0	3	5	—	1 3 0
— Benjamin.....cwt.	3	0	0	—	5	5	0	— Ginger.....cwt.	1	2	0	—	—
— Annisi.....cwt.	2	0	0	—	10	0	0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	—	—	—	—	—
— Galbanum.....cwt.	12	0	0	—	15	0	0	— White.....lb.	0	1	3	—	1 9 0
— Gambogium.....cwt.	4	0	0	—	18	0	0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	1 16 0
— Myrrh.....cwt.	2	10	0	—	4	10	0	— White.....cwt.	0	18	0	—	1 4 0
— Olibanum.....cwt.	0	0	9	—	0	2	0	— Brown.....cwt.	0	19	0	—	1 1 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0	3	0	—	0	5	6	— Manilla and Java.....lb.	0	2	3	—	0 2 5
— Dye.....lb.	3	10	0	—	5	10	0	Tea, Bohea.....cwt.	0	2	7	—	0 3 10
— Shell, Black.....lb.	3	10	0	—	5	10	0	— Congou.....cwt.	0	3	9	—	0 3 10
— Shivered.....lb.	0	15	0	—	1	10	0	— Souchong.....cwt.	0	3	2	—	0 4 9
— Stick.....lb.	0	6	0	—	0	15	0	— Campoi.....cwt.	0	3	6	—	—
Musk, China.....oz.	0	18	0	—	1	4	0	— Twankay.....cwt.	0	3	9	—	0 5 9
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0	0	9	—	0	10	0	— Pekoe.....cwt.	0	3	9	—	0 5 9
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0	15	0	—	0	17	0	— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0	3	9	—	0 5 9
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0	0	6	—	0	0	9	— Hyson.....cwt.	0	3	9	—	0 5 9
— Cloves.....oz.	0	0	6	—	0	0	9	— Gunpowder.....cwt.	1	12	0	—	2 5 0
— Mace.....oz.	0	0	6	—	0	0	9	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	1	0	0	—	12 0 0
— Nutmegs.....oz.	0	0	6	—	0	0	9	Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	1	0	0	—	12 0 0
Opium.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	5	3						
Rhubarb.....lb.	0	1	0	—	0	5	3						

GOODS DECLARED FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 5 May—Prompt 30 July.

Private-Trade—Bandannoes—Chintz—Choppas—Cushates—Corahs—Khallah—Gillies—Soot Romals—Vannoes—Sailpamores—Moorees—Nankeens—Madras Handkerchiefs—Ventapollam Handkerchiefs—Silk Handkerchiefs—Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Lustrings—Crape—China Crape Shawls—Shawls—Damasks.

For Sale 10 May—Prompt 6 August.

Company's—Cinnamon—Mace—Nutmegs—Saltpetre—Black and White Pepper.

Licensed.—Cloves—Cinnamon—Nutmegs—Cassia—Ligna—Saltpetre—Black and White Pepper—Oil of Cloves—Oil of Cinnamon—Oil of Cassia.

For Sale 12 May—Prompt 8 August.

Company's—Cardemoms.

Licensed.—Assafetida—Camphor—Borax—Tinctal—Shellac—Lac Dye—Galls—Blue Galls—Gum Anisi—Gum Ammoniac—Gum Arabic—Gum Benjamin—Dragon's Blood—Gum Myrrh—Gum Seneca—Olibanum—Aloes—Senna—Turmeric—Munjeet—Cutch—Myrabolanes—Safflower—Cowries—Huttookey—Soap—Castor Oil—Cajaputa Oil.

For Sale 14 May—Prompt 6 August.

Licensed and Private-Trade.—Elephants' Teeth—Hippopotamus' Teeth—Tortoiseshell—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Cornelians—Buffalo Horns—Cut Horns and Horn Tips—Ox Hides—Goat Skins—Buffalo Hides—Battans—Dye Wood—Red Wood—Sapan Wood.

For Sale 21 May—Prompt 20 August.

Company's and Licensed—Cotton Wool.

For Sale 1 June—Prompt 27 August.

Tea—Bohea, 500,000 lbs.; Congou, Campoi, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,350,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin 1,000,000 lbs.; Hyson, 400,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,250,000 lbs.

For Sale 9 June—Prompt 3 September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, Damaged Goods, and Calico Wrappers.

For Sale 21 June—Prompt 8 October.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade—Sitawl Wool.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

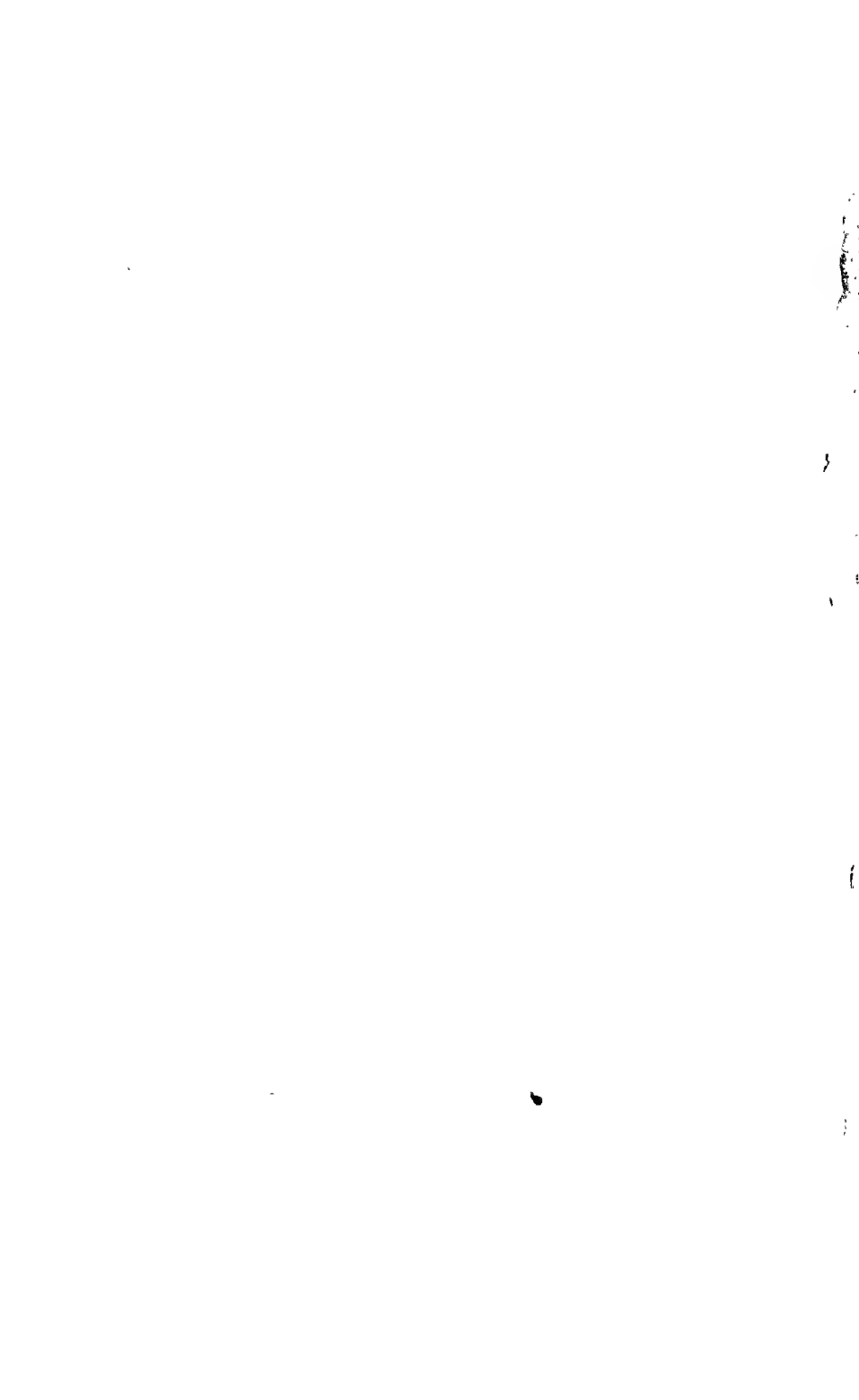
CARGOES of the *Charles Grant*, *Farquharson*, *Inghis*, *Hertfordshire*, and *Kellie Castle*, from China; and the *Thomas Grenville* and *Princess Charlotte of Wales*, from Bengal and Mauras.

Company's.—Tea—Bengal Piece Goods—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Saltpetre—Cotton.

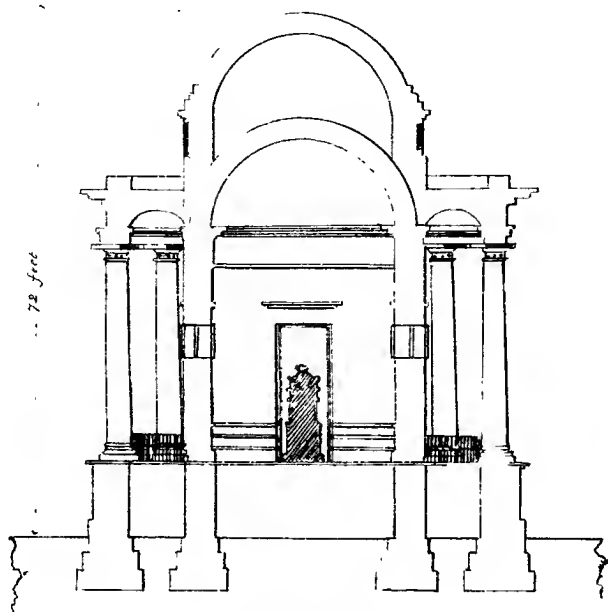
Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Nankeens—Shawls—Silks—Hemp—Tortoiseshell—Seed Pearl and Coral Beads—Ivory Ware—Dragon's Blood—Indigo—Indian Ink—Paper—Bamboo Canes—Whaighrees—Black Bamboo Canes—Mats—Sapan Wood—Madena and Sherry Wine.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of March to the 25th of April 1824.

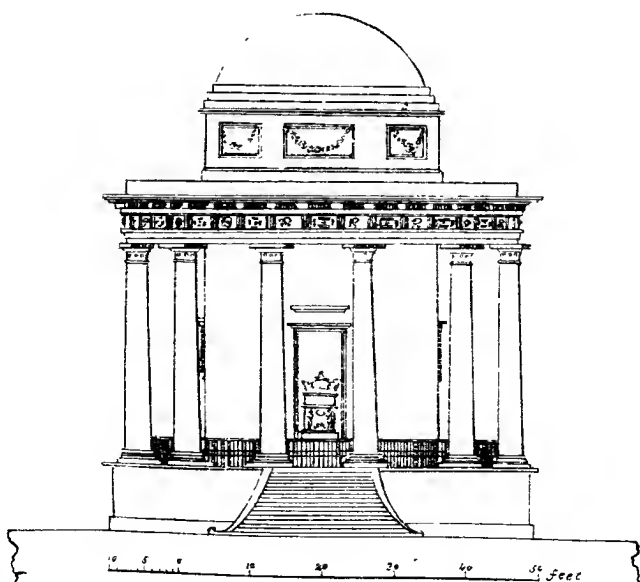
1824.	Rank.	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	5 p. Cent.	Assested 4 p. Cent. 1820.	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuit.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Cent.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Not-assent. 4 p. Cent.	Opium.	India Stocks	South Sea	Old So. Sea Annuit.	New Ditto.	3 p. Cent. India Bonds.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ p. Cent. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Account.	£. s. d.	Lottery Tickets.	1824.
Mar. 26	—	—	—	—	—	106 $\frac{1}{2}$ 106 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	78p	51.54p	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	Mar. 26
27	—	—	—	—	—	107 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78p	52.54p	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 19 0	—	27
28	—	—	—	—	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.80p	53.57p	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	28
30	—	—	—	—	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79.80p	54.57p	94 $\frac{3}{4}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	30
31	—	—	—	—	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80p	56.58p	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	31
Apr. 1	—	—	—	—	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82.85p	56.58p	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 94 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	Apr. 1
2	—	—	—	—	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.87p	54.58p	94 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	2
3	—	—	—	—	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84.86p	53.56p	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	3
5	—	—	—	—	—	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85.87p	53.57p	95 $\frac{3}{4}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	5
6	243 $\frac{1}{2}$ 244	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	89.90p	54.56p	95 $\frac{3}{4}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	6
7	243 $\frac{1}{2}$ 244	94 $\frac{3}{4}$ 94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 107 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90.91p	54.57p	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{3}{4}$	—	—	7
8	244 $\frac{1}{2}$ 245	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86.90p	56.59p	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	8
9	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78.83p	41.55p	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	25 19 0	—	9
10	245 $\frac{1}{2}$ 245 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	80p	50.53p	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	10
12	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	80.82p	42.52p	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 97 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	12
13	245 $\frac{1}{2}$ 245 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	78.80p	46.49p	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	13
14	245 $\frac{1}{2}$ 245 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	78.80p	44.50p	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	14
15	245 $\frac{1}{2}$ 245 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	78.81p	45.50p	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	15
17	245 245 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	78.80p	47.50p	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	17
21	245	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	299 $\frac{1}{2}$ 300	—	—	—	80.82p	50.54p	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	21
22	245 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	299 $\frac{1}{2}$ 300	—	—	—	82.84p	54.55p	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	22
24	245	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$ 95 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$ 108 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83.84p	54.56p	96 $\frac{1}{2}$ 96 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	24

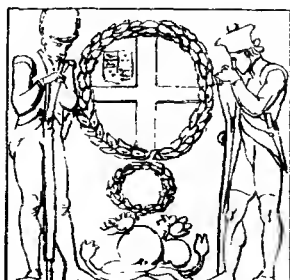


Section.



Elevation.





*On the back of the Die -
and Garlands on the Sides of
the Pedestal.*

THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

JUNE, 1824.

Original Communications,

8c. 8c. 8c.

REFUTATION OF CERTAIN CALUMNIES AGAINST THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CHINA TRADE.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: As you were so obliging as to allow a place in your Journal to a letter from me on the China-Trade, in reply to certain strictures upon it contained in a late number of the Edinburgh Review, I trust you will also permit me to trouble you with the few following observations on the same subject, which I find are called for by a somewhat extraordinary comment on my letter, which appeared in a newspaper some weeks ago, but which I never saw or heard of until this morning.

It is there assumed, in the first place, that my letter proceeded in fact from the Court of Directors. To this I reply, that so far from proceeding from the Directors, it was written without the least previous communication with them, jointly or individually; without any view either to their approbation or disapprobation; and solely for the promotion of TRUTH; being anxious to contribute my mite to prevent the people of this country from being misled by false theories and statements, and induced to favour innovations, which if adopt-

Asiatic Journ.—No. 102.

ed would, I am confident, most seriously injure, if not totally destroy, this most valuable branch of our eastern commerce.

It accordingly follows that, whether the facts I have stated are true or false, the arguments I have employed sound or unsound, the Court of Directors are wholly uncommitted by them—none but the author is or can be responsible.

Having stated thus much, the next allegation, that I have attempted to answer only *two* out of the many charges brought forward by the Edinburgh Reviewers, is easily disposed of. Had the Directors considered it expedient to take the field themselves on the present occasion, their reply would no doubt have embraced every branch of the subject, and have included every one of the charges against them and the Company; but when an uninterested individual steps forward in their defence, it is but just and natural that he should confine himself to those points with which he is most conversant; and it is surely more to his credit that he

should do so, than that he should attempt to give to the public, at *second-hand*, that branch of their vindication which ~~he is aware~~ many other persons are much better qualified than himself to afford.

Upon this principle I have certainly passed over *sub silentio* the charge of "trampling upon Acts of Parliament." I can only say that, if the Court of Directors shall be found guilty of this offence, I shall be the last man to support them in it. I am certainly a decided advocate for the China monopoly, *as by law established*; but abuses of the monopoly against law, or violations of the conditions on which it is granted, should any such exist, which, however, I neither admit nor believe, I shall by no means attempt to defend. I advocate the monopoly, not as an approver of monopolies generally, nor even for the sake of the East-India Company (whatever claims it may have to the gratitude of the country for the vast and splendid addition to our empire which has been acquired and consolidated under its auspices), but solely because I conscientiously believe that, under the special circumstances of the case, the preservation of this monopoly in their hands is essential to the real interests of the country at large.

But although it is true that I have only undertaken to discuss two points of the argument, they are *cardinal* points: they are the points upon which the whole question hinges. For if I have proved that the argument founded on a comparison between the price of tea at New York and in London is untenable, what becomes of the conclusion drawn from it, that the nation is annually plundered of more than two millions sterling through the operation of this monopoly! This is the great imputed grievance: the other allegations are merely subordinate, and chiefly arise out of attempts to explain or account for it.

Now I have proved from their own statements, that with respect to the

leading article of *congo*, two thirds of the whole, the argument is a mere fallacy. I have shewn that the article sold at New York under the name of *congo* was in fact *an inferior sort of bohea*, and I have proved this by the fact of its having, according to their own statements, sold for *less than bohea* in the same New York market (not *London* market, as the newspaper, by a strange misrepresentation of the argument has chosen to insinuate). In corroboration of the fact of this tea being *bohea* instead of *congo*, I have stated that the Americans are obliged to pay twice as much for real genuine *congo* at Canton as this pretended *congo* was sold for in America; and this statement remains uncontradicted. It is perfectly evident, therefore, that all inferences drawn from such comparisons as these, are perfectly nugatory. Tea may, after all, be dearer in England than in America; but the fact, if it be one, still remains to be proved.

The next point in my letter which has been contested, is my estimate of the duties and emoluments of the *supracargoes*. On this subject the materials of vindication are ample; and I will now enter upon them somewhat more at large than I before thought necessary; but let it be remembered, that unless the former assertion, namely, the extravagantly high price in England of tea, can be satisfactorily made out, this latter question does not signify one farthing to the country at large. If the nation is well supplied with tea at fair prices, it is not likely to trouble itself very much about the *mode* in which this is accomplished.

First, with respect to the emoluments; my assertion that the *supracargoes* have no fixed salaries, has not been contradicted; but the false estimate of the amount of their commission has been re-asserted. I find, upon further inquiry, that I have rather *over-stated* the amount, instead of under-stating it; but it is waste of

time to argue the matter further now, as I find that these accounts have been moved for, and are upon the point of being laid before Parliament. It is only by official documents thus officially produced that calumnies like these can be put down effectually.

I understand that these accounts will *prove* that the whole expenses of our China establishment, including charges of every description, do not exceed *three pounds per cent. on the trade*, a charge which every one must admit to be surprizingly small; below, I believe, that of any private agency whatever of a similar nature, and amounting to such a complete disproof of the alleged extravagance of the establishment, as to render an examination into minor details of comparatively little consequence.

That I may not, however, appear to evade the discussion, I will add a few remarks upon each of the alleged instances of mismanagement.

First, as to the supracargoes being permitted to enjoy full allowances whilst absent from their station on leave. If the supracargoes were paid by fixed salaries, there might have been something in the argument, but as their emoluments consist wholly of a certain per-centage on the trade, it matters little either to the country or the Company (so that the business is properly done) in what proportions that per-centage is divided; nor is it in fact of much consequence even to the supracargoes themselves, as the advantage, whatever it is, is enjoyed by each of them in succession.

It seems most probable that the severe and peculiar privations attending a long residence in China, and the advantage which has been found to arise from an occasional personal communication with their servants there, have led the Directors to adopt this arrangement, for facilitating their return to Europe, in a greater degree than in the case of their servants in India. Thus while by their residence in China, their local knowledge and

experience is matured, it is by these occasional visits to England that the spirit and feelings of Englishmen are renewed and invigorated.

Secondly; with respect to the insinuation that one of the individuals on the establishment is not in a state of health to be able to perform the duties of his station—whether this be so or not, I certainly shall not undertake to examine; but if it be so, it is a visitation of Providence, for which it is surely rather hard to make the monopoly responsible: and as to his enjoying his emoluments under such circumstances, it may be a hardship on his colleagues, who receive so much less out of the common fund in consequence, but it can be no act of extravagance on the part of the Company, as not one shilling more is thereby taken out of the public purse.

Thirdly; as to the public table. This is really too contemptible a subject to argue upon. No person of common sense will deny the propriety and necessity of a public table being kept up by the Company in China: and as to *luxury*, I re-assert that this table is in no essential respect superior to the private tables of the Captains of the Indiamen: there may, indeed, be *display*, as in this town, at a tavern dinner; but *luxury* is seldom any where enjoyed at what is called a public table.

Lastly; it is asserted that *some* one individual in the factory now draws a salary of £10,000 per annum. I must premise that I believe this to be a very considerable exaggeration: but admitting it to be true that considerable allowances are enjoyed by the supracargoes towards the close of their residence in China, this is more than counterbalanced by the fact, which I know to be true, of their serving there, in many instances, during the first ten or twelve years, for little or nothing.

The fact is, that the supracargoes do not finally return to England until after a period of from twenty to

twenty-five years' service, and then barely realize a sufficient fortune to maintain themselves in the same rank of society with the retired servants of the Company, of the same standing, from India. If, therefore, the servants of the Company in China are overpaid, so must be also their servants in India in a far higher degree; for *they* do not submit to the same sacrifice—they *do* enjoy, in the midst of their labours, some of the luxuries of civilized society: *their* banishment is not without some comforts and alleviations to compensate for it.

I next come to the *duties* of the supracargoes. It is amusing to see the manner in which the newspaper writer deals with this part of the subject. My account of their duties was abridged from a published work on the China trade. It is, he says, a *flaming* statement, which cannot be abridged; yet he *does* abridge it; that is, he leaves out all those branches of their duty which are peculiar to their situation as a factory in China. Their ordinary and strictly commercial duties, which he does enumerate, he says are no more than what are performed by the clerks of an English counting-house. This is far from correct in various respects, yet there is certainly some analogy between the cases; and if we add together the labours of the partners, confidential and inferior clerks, of some ten or twelve counting-houses in London, the sum total will certainly give us some idea of what the supracargoes may have to do in this branch of their duty. Even this will shew that they have no *sinecure*; but if this were *all*, I do admit that such duties as these might possibly be performed by a somewhat lower class of public functionaries: but the misfortune is, that there neither are, nor can be, in China, any "*inferior agents or understrappers*," as is pretended, to perform all this drudgery. The very peculiar and precarious tenure of our connexion with China is such, that the residence

there of persons of inferior responsibility and trustworthiness can by no means be permitted. This drudgery must all be accordingly performed by persons destined for higher things; by persons who either are, or are soon to be, entrusted with the administration of millions of capital; with the supreme control over thousands of British subjects who, as merchants, officers, and sailors, frequent the port of Canton from Europe and India; and with the direction of the most difficult and delicate negotiations, in cases of the highest emergency, with a most sagacious and singular people, and with the most jealous, arbitrary, and despotic government on the face of the globe.

If it were not trespassing too largely upon your limits, I could easily shew you how every privilege which, by connivance or express concession, the trade, whether English or American, at present enjoys, is directly attributable to the exertions of our supracargoes; I will, however, venture to quote one instance of great importance.

In 1814 the Chinese Provincial Government, instigated by some interested individuals among the Hong merchants, proposed, and even obtained the Emperor's sanction to some changes in the Chinese system of trade at Canton, of the most important nature. Among other innovations, the number of privileged Hong merchants was to have been reduced to *three*, and these three so closely associated together as to render any division amongst them, with a view to competition, or any other object in which the interests of foreigners were concerned, utterly hopeless.

This scheme, which, upon a moderate calculation, would have raised the prices of Chinese produce, and depressed those of European manufactures, some thirty or forty per cent., besides subjecting the trade to many intolerable shackles in other respects, the supracargoes, by a series of deli-

berate and well-chosen measures, finally succeeded in subverting, a few months previous to the arrival of Lord Amherst's embassy.

If this great public service had been performed by the instrumentality of his Lordship, the whole country would have rung with applause; but because it was accomplished silently, and without any *éclat*, by functionaries bearing the humble designation of *supracargoes*, few in England have even heard of it beside those whose duty led them to peruse the details upon the records of the East-India Company. It is no disparagement to his Lordship to say, that this is a service which it was wholly out of *his* competence to perform: still less could a British Consul at Canton have performed it. Such an officer would be absolutely a cypher, a mere object of derision.

Force, in China, is of course out of the question. It is by *influence* only, that injustice or oppression of any kind can be effectually resisted. I do not mean the influence of *bribery*: it is a very common, but a very gross error, to suppose that *that* is the species of influence which the Company's servants have generally recourse to with the Chinese. However efficient it may prove between Chinese and Chinese, it is an engine of power which foreigners can very rarely meddle with in safety. I mean the legitimate influence arising from the possession of the supreme control over commercial transactions of such immense magnitude. By the judicious distribution, and (in extreme cases) the occasional suspension of this commerce, the most important concessions have been extorted, and the most threatening dangers averted. It is an influence which the *supracargoes* possess, and they alone. A mere consul, having neither goods to deliver nor receive, would be thought less of in China than the agent of a private ship.

One merit, however, the opponents

of the *supracargoes* have conceded to them, that of "having been successful in their exertions for the protecting of British subjects from falling victims to the unprincipled and undistinguishing severity of the Chinese laws."

This is gratifying; and considering that it has been accomplished by persons whom this writer has denominated "twelve idiots," it is somewhat surprising: especially as the more fortunate Americans, who have "one man of sense as a consul," had nevertheless been obliged just before to submit to the infamy of surrendering an innocent seaman of one of their ships to the tender mercies of the Chinese bow-string!

But there is at least *one offence* of which all the *supracargoes* are supposed to be undeniably guilty, that of being the sons or near relatives of the Directors. Let us then take up the list of the establishment, and see how even this part of the charge is made out.

At the head is Sir James Urmston, the gentleman whose distinguished services in China, in adjusting the unfortunate dispute with the Chinese government relative to his Majesty's ship *Topaze*, have been recently rewarded by his Majesty, with the honour of knighthood, conferred by *patent*, which honour *so conferred*, is a mark of royal favour that has not been granted more than four or five times in the course of the last half-century. Is this gentleman the son or near relation of a Director?

The gentleman whom the Court of Directors have appointed to succeed Sir James in the chiefship, is Sir Wm. Fraser, Bart. Is he the son or near relation of a Director? It is really tiresome to follow out these misrepresentations in all their details. No doubt several of the members of the factory are sons or near relatives of the Directors. It is certainly a new doctrine that this relationship should be a *disqualification* for serving the

Company. If education and early habits are accounted any thing, it ought to be rather a presumption in their favour: but when blind favouritism, if not absolute corrupt partiality, is insinuated, it is of some importance to be able to shew, as I have done, that the manner in which those posts in the factory are filled, which have never been left to seniority, but always have been the object of *selection*, is, *of itself*, a direct evidence of the contrary.

The writer whose remarks I have

been examining, has further asserted that the monopoly of tea injures our woollen manufactures, and that the abolition of the *supracargoes* would reduce the price of tea. As this is mere assertion, it may be sufficient to meet it with an unqualified denial: but I may possibly resume the subject at some future opportunity.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

AMICUS.

London,

May 11, 1824.

THE LATE RICHARD TWINING, ESQ.

(From a Correspondent.)

RICHARD TWINING, Esq., whose death, on the 23d of April, we recorded in our last number, was the son of Mr. Daniel Twining, and grandson of Mr. Thomas Twining, who, about the year 1712, established the tea-dealing business, which still continues in the family.

Mr. Twining was born in the year 1749, and was educated at Eton; from whence he was taken at an early age, to conduct the business on the death of his father. He had, however, remained at school long enough to acquire a taste for literature, which he persevered in improving, in a remarkable degree, notwithstanding the exertions which were demanded from him, by the charge of a gradually increasing business, in the management of which he displayed great judgment, indefatigable industry, and a correctness of principle, which soon gained him the entire confidence of those with whom he had any intercourse.

Mr. Twining possessed a great advantage in having his love of reading encouraged, and his course of study directed to the best authors by his elder brother, the Rev. Thomas Twining, the distinguished translator of Aristotle's *Treatise on Poetry*. It appears to have been an early resolution with him to employ every por-

tion of time which he could spare, however short, to the attainment of useful information; and it has frequently attracted the observation of those who had opportunities of noticing his habits, how much he gained by this, his favourite system.

In 1770, Mr. Twining married the daughter of John Aldred, Esq., a most respectable manufacturer of Norwich.

In the year 1784, he took a very active part in the important measure of the Commutation Act; upon which subject, he published several pamphlets, which, for clearness of arrangement, force of argument, and accuracy of information, procured him considerable reputation as an author.

For many years, Mr. Twining constantly attended the Court of East-India Proprietors; and it is, probably, in the recollection of many persons who were in the habit of attending the debates at that period, that whatever subject he undertook to argue, he always came well prepared for the discussion. His language was invariably correct, his choice of words singularly happy, his articulation distinct and sonorous, his manner collected, impressive, and conciliatory, and his mode of conducting his argument, uniformly candid and unassuming. To these quali-

fications it may not be improper to add, that his eloquence was frequently animated by classical allusions, which displayed the rich and varied resources of a cultivated mind.

In the year 1793, Mr. Twining was elected a member of the Committee of By-Laws, and bore a prominent part in the revision of them, which took place about that time.

In the year 1810, Mr. Twining had the high honour of being elected a Director of the East-India Company; and in that capacity, laboured to discharge the important duties which attached to it, with unabated zeal for the welfare of the Company.

In 1816, he was afflicted with a paralytic attack, from which he soon in a great measure recovered; but judging that, in all probability, he would be unequal to the continuance of those exertions which the situation required, he relinquished his seat in the Direction at the commencement of 1817.

Among the subjects connected with a long, active, and honourable life, which seemed to afford him peculiar

pleasure and satisfaction in his retirement, was the remembrance of the great kindness, and the many instances of firm and valuable friendship which he had enjoyed, not only in the extensive circle of his acquaintance, but in his public situations as Director of the East-India Company, of the Imperial Insurance Company, and of the Equitable Assurance Office.

In concluding this humble attempt to point out some of the leading circumstances in the life of an excellent man, the writer feels an earnest wish to represent him as he really was,—an affectionate husband, a kind and judicious father, a zealous and sincere friend, and a good master. In his principles he was uniformly loyal; and the equanimity of temper, as well as the patient resignation, which never forsook him during a long and trying illness, were derived, it is hoped, from those pure sentiments of religion, which encouraged him to rely for support upon the mercy of God, and the merits of his Redeemer.

12th May, 1824.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY OF MANILLA.

As this city has lately been a theatre of revolutionary conflict, the following topographical account of it may not be thought uninteresting.

MANILLA, the capital of the Philippine Islands, in latitude $14^{\circ} 26' N.$, longitude $121^{\circ} 3' E.$ of Greenwich, is situated on the eastern coast of an extensive bay on the west coast of the island of Luzon, or Luconia; it is a Captain-Generalship and Archbishopric, and the seat of the Audencia, or Supreme Tribunal.

The city forms nearly a section of a circle, of which the centre is a point formed by the coast and the confluence of a small but rapid river, the Passig, which, flowing to the westward and passing to the north of the city, discharges the waters of an extensive lake, about thirty miles inland. This river is navigable for vessels of 250 tons for a small distance within its entrance, which is formed by

two fine moles built by the municipality of the city; the constant rapid current of the river forms a bar at its entrance, over which are ten and eleven feet water at high spring tides. The city is well fortified on the sea and land faces, but on that towards the river very indifferently, the curtain being narrow and confined, almost without bastions, and unfit for guns of large calibre, the buildings in the city overlooking and joining the wall in some places. The opposite bank of the river is lined with stone houses, which afford some cover for an approaching enemy, who could breach in a few minutes, the distance not exceeding 150 yards. From the same place the whole of the north-eastern side of the fortifications might be taken in reverse; its chief defence on this side, is in fact the river, the current of which is always strong.

Over the river is a neat but narrow stone bridge, of ten arches, which joins

the northern angle of the city to the suburbs. On the city side is a square tower of a diminutive size, forming a "tête-de-pont," but on much too small a scale for the rest of the fortifications, which are handsome and well constructed. At the north-western angle of the city, which joins the mole, is the citadel of Santiago, a clumsy, old fashioned fortification, separated from the rest of the city by a narrow ditch. Its only useful part is a semi-circular bastion which forms the point and commands the river: it is now used as a state prison and magazine.

The length of the city within the walls is 1,300 yards (Spanish) from N.W. to S.E., its width 744, and circumference 4,166. The side towards the river, it has already been remarked, is in a very defective state: the sea and land faces are exactly the reverse.

The land face has a double wet ditch, and an esplanade of 5 or 600 yards in breadth, which towards the river is marshy and swampy. Towards the sea, and extending for some miles along the coast, is a breast-work thrown up to prevent the landing of an enemy. On this esplanade formerly stood the church, from the tower of which Sir W. Draper fired into the city; it is now razed. At about 350 yards from the ramparts is a small exercising battery, and another outwork of stone stands at the western angle of

the fortifications, where the outer ditch finishes, it being discontinued for want of room on the sea side.

There are six gates, two on each face—those on the land and sea sides have neat stone bridges over the ditches, with draw-bridges; the ditches are wide and deep, but much neglected, and on the sea-side a frigate may approach within good gunshot.

Within the walls of the city are the public buildings and convents, the whole of which are rather remarkable for size than beauty: the interior of the cathedral is, however, very handsomely decorated.

The houses are large, and very solidly built, particularly the ground floors; this is on account of the earthquakes. They have all galleries in the front, which are full of sliding windows made of mother-o'-pearl shell, which gives them a dull appearance to the eye of a stranger.

The suburbs are extensive, and contain many handsome stone houses: they are the principal residence of the merchants and foreigners.

There are some pleasant drives round the city, and into the country, which is rich and highly cultivated, and gives a high, though far from adequate opinion of the rich fertility of these beautiful islands.

The population of Manilla and its suburbs is about 175,000 souls, including persons of all denominations.

BRITISH SETTLEMENT OF NATAL IN SUMATRA.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: I enclose to you the following short account of the British Settlement of Natal, or Natar, in the island of Sumatra, which has lately fallen under my notice. The existence of such a colony is probably known to very few of our countrymen. Perhaps some of your correspondents will inform me whether it is intended to include it in the projected cession of territory to the Dutch.

I am, &c. &c.

B.

Natal is situated on the S. W. side of the Island of Sumatra, in lat. $0^{\circ} 18' N.$ and long. $99^{\circ} 5' E.$ The people of it are reckoned amongst the boldest, wealthiest,

and bravest of the inhabitants of Sumatra, and are colonists from Achin and Menangkabow, and frequent quarrels occur between the chiefs, which are often decided by the sword. The English have had a settlement here since 1772. Gold dust, which is of a very fine quality, is the principal article of export trade, which is very frequently adulterated, and tests are therefore necessary to prove it. Camphor is another of its exports; and opium, piece goods, guns, china-ware, ammunition and coarse cutlery, are the principal imports. Rice is another article which may answer as an import, as the principal part now consumed at the settlement is brought from the Island of Neas, some of which is also re-exported to Bencoolen.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE TUNGOUSIANS IN GENERAL, AND THE TRANSBAIKAL TUNGOUSIANS IN PARTICULAR.

No nation has spread so far into Siheria as that of the Tungousians. These people inhabit the vast, mountainous, marshy, and woody deserts extending from the Jenissei to the Eastern Ocean, and from the Amur nearly to the Arctic Sea. The advantages or disadvantages of their respective settlements have occasioned much variety in the life and occupation of this people, nevertheless their language, manners, and general character present every where such a striking similarity, as strongly tends to prove that the various Tungousian tribes possess a common origin, and were but recently dispersed.

The Steppe-Tungousians generally breed horses, camels, horned cattle, goats, and sheep. Those wandering near the mountains and marshes of northern Siberia chiefly keep reindeer, whence they are denominated Rein-deer-Tungousians. Those residing near the coasts and in the forests occupy themselves in winter with hunting, and in summer with fishing; and from the circumstance of their sledges being drawn by dogs, are called by some Dog-Tungousians.

The Tungousians call themselves Yewoïenes and Kamneganes (probably after some one of their ancestors), but more frequently *Boïe*, or *Boïo*, men, whilst the Mandshur and Mongols call them *Solones* (hunters), and *Oronshones* (rein-deer-keepers). The Russians and Tartars alone call them Tungousians, a name said to be derived from the Tartar word *tunguss*, a hog, and given to them on account of their filthy and rude habits.

We shall confine ourselves for the present to the description of those Tungousians who live in the country beyond the Baikal, in which they have been settled for many ages, and who are peculiarly distinguished from the

other Tungousians by their religion, which is the Shigemoniac idolatry.

The Transbaikal Tungousians.—According to a tradition current among this part of the Tungousian nation, their ancestors were in possession of all the country from the Baikal, eastward, as well as that along the Amur, Shilka, Arguna, and their tributary streams; the Daures (a tribe descended from them) wandering along the Sselenga, and about the source of the Amur; and the Dutshares between the Shilka and Arguna. There they lived in peace and abundance till the Burjates, penetrating from Western Mongolia, conquered the Tungousians and all their related tribes; which, together with the account of the approach of the Russians in the beginning of the 17th century, induced many of them to retire into the eastern parts of the Chinese possessions.

The Tungousians established about the mouth of the Lina received the Russians, who, in the year 1640, came for the first time amongst them to demand the *yassak* (tribute), very rudely pulling out their beards, and shooting at them with blunted arrows: but the death of these men was severely revenged, and the victories of the Russians, but still more the justice and mildness which their government displayed towards these savages, have at last converted them into faithful subjects of Russia; so that they now willingly obey the government orders, and uniformly reject the inducements held out to them by their foreign neighbours. There is but one revolt of the Tungousians on record since they first submitted; and this occurred in 1680, when two or three of their tribes, after having killed a few soldiers and cossacks, emigrated with their cattle; but they were overtaken by the Boyar's son Lanshukow, with

fifty cossacks, who, having routed them, forced them to return and give him hostages.

The security and prosperity enjoyed by the Siberian tribes under the Russian sceptre, induced some Tungousian tribes of China to emigrate to that country. Prince Gantimur, Prime Minister of the Bogdo Khan, whose annual income amounted to 4,200 *lanes* silver, and four small baskets full of gold, and who was at the same time reigning lord of a considerable number near the city of *Noun*, in Mongolia, was despatched in 1667 against the Komarinskian Oestrog. This fort was situated on the right bank of the Amur, 400 miles from its source, or from the junction of the *Shilka* and *Arguna*. But the prince, instead of making the attack according to his orders, presented himself, together with his children, relations, and adherents of the tribe *Duligat*, above 500 men in number, at Nertshinsk, and tendered his submission to Russia. He was employed in making the Dutshares and Tungousians tributary; and on his invitation, his relative, Saissan Bokai, who had remained near the river *Noun*, joined him with two or three other tribes, who settled about the fortress of *Arguna*, the vicinity of which is still possessed by their descendants.

In 1700 the Governor of *Noun*, accompanied by some troops, was despatched by the Bogdo Khan to Nertshinsk, for the purpose of inducing Prince Gantimur to return to China. The most dazzling promises were held out to him; but Gantimur rejected them, and remained faithful to the country of his adoption. The Chinese then attacked him with their army; but he still remained firm: he encouraged the few Russians at Nertshinsk to a stout resistance, in which he assisted them with his whole force. The Chinese were forced to retreat; and Gantimur adopted the Greek religion, being baptized by the name of Peter. His grandchildren were raised

to the Russian nobility, and obtained a grant of land near Nertshinsk, together with an aliment of bread and money.

A new attempt was made by the Chinese to recover the Gantimur family at the conference with the Boyar Golowin, when the ambassadors pretended to make it one of the first conditions of a treaty, that they should be sent back to China; but this was refused by Russia, and they remain there still.

The Transbaikalian Tungousians are usually divided into forest and meadow, or rein-deer and horse Tungousians. Both of them lead a nomade life, such as has always been their practice. Traces of agriculture, which are found in the vicinity of the ancient town of Bargusen, are attributed by some to these people; but it is more probable that they originated with the first Russians who came into the country. It is probably with more justice that the old mines and furnaces, which exist in those parts, are considered as their work, although their knowledge of mineralogy must have been exceedingly limited. The mines of Nertshinsk were opened in consequence of informations obtained through the Tungousians; and it is also a remarkable fact that the rivulets near which the different mineral veins are found, are called by them *Altatsha* (gold-stream), *Mungutsha* (silver-stream), and *Tersjatsha* (tin-stream).

Christian Tungousians.—A few Christian families are found in every Tungousian tribe of the Transbaikalian country. There are even whole villages of Christian Tungousians, of which Prince's village (so called after Prince Gantimur), and Ssuchanow's Sslobode, inhabited by baptized Tungousians of various tribes, are the principal. The establishment of this latter village is attributed to an individual of the name of Ssuchanow, who, animated by a holy zeal for the conversion of these poor people, left the

mercantile station to which he belonged, and having taken orders, settled in 1772 in this village, where in 1776 he erected a wooden church, which was subsequently converted by Government into a stone one. His successor, who had likewise been a merchant, was a native of the same place as Ssuchanow, the town of Yarensk. The deacon and sexton were then Tungousians: in the present day the parish priest is likewise of that nation.

Previously to the introduction of Christianity among the Transbaikal Tungousians, they had followed Shamanism: now there are but few who follow this religion; the greater part having adopted a mixture of superstitions from various systems of idolatry, of which the following may be considered as an outline:

Singular Opinion respecting the Creation of the World.—According to their notions, all the space now occupied by the earth was filled with water. Buga (the divinity) sent out the fire against this water, which, after a long struggle, consumed part of it; thus land was separated from water. After this, Buga created the light, and separated it from darkness: but on his descending upon the earth he met Buninka (the devil), who pretended to create the world, upon which a dispute ensued between them. Buga destroyed Buninka, but not completely; wherefore the latter endeavoured to injure the former's creation, and spoiled the twelve-stringed lying harp which he had made. Then Buga spake in his wrath to Buninka: "If thou canst make a fir-tree to grow from the midst of the sea I will acknowledge thy power; but if not, and I can do it, thou shalt admit my omnipotence." Buga then commanded a fir-tree to spring up from the sea, and it grew a stately tree; but Buninka's tree could not stand upright, and remained shaking to and fro: then he recognized Buga's power, and did him homage; and the latter laid his hand upon the

forehead of the first, and transformed it into iron. By this Buninka felt so much pain, that he prayed to Buga that he would relieve him from it. The latter took mercy on him, and freed him from the pain, and let him go upon earth, at the same time strictly forbidding him to injure man, whom he was about to create. For the purpose of doing so, he collected iron from the east, fire from the south, water from the west, and earth from the north, from which he made two creatures, a man and a woman; making the flesh and bones of earth, the heart of iron, the blood of water, and the vital heat of fire. When mankind had increased in numbers, Buninka claimed half of them as his own; Buga, however, refused to give him the living, but promised that after their death he would take the virtuous unto himself, and leave the vicious to be punished by him in hell, which is situated in the centre of the earth. The latter consists of twelve caves, for different species of punishment, such as fire, boiling pitch, voracious dogs, &c.

Shigemonian Faith.—*Transmigration of Souls.*—*Rewards and Punishment after Death.*—Some Tungousians, however, believe that God has created all things visible and invisible, and that he lives in a place of extreme brilliancy, as is taught by the Mongol book, *Mani Gambo*. Revering the Creator's omnipotence, they consider *Chomtchim-bodi-ssadu* as his favourite, and pray for his intercession with the divinity.

They admit the transmigration of souls; but in an indeterminate manner, referring the whole to the supreme will of the Creator.

They admit of a retribution after death, believing that every one will be then weighed against a white and a black stone. If the white stone is not found to preponderate, the soul is admitted into Heaven; but if the black stone is lighter, it is committed to Hell; the punishments of which con-

sist in the sinner being cast into a dark cave, where after having been frozen by tremendous cold, he is ultimately thrown into eternal fire. The punishments are the same for all sinners; those, however, whose transgressions are but small, are only submitted to them for a limited time. Some, too, are condemned to keep cattle, and perform other menial offices in the future world. Hospitality and attention to the poor are considered by them as the greatest virtues.

Concerning the manner of the creation of the world and man, they agree with the other Tungousians; in addition to which they suppose that the earth is supported by an immense frog.

Prayers.—They consider their mode of worship as being coeval with the world. In praying, they fold their hands, raising them above their heads, and usually pronounce the Indian prayer, common to all the followers of the Shigemonian doctrine: *Om ma ni bad chom*; or the following, in the Mongol language, *Burchan dur murgumu* (I bow before God), *Lama dur murgumu* (I bow before the Lama), *Nom* (the book) *chuwirakgud tor* (and the minor priests) *murguma* (I bow to). These prayers are generally performed in clean *yurtes* (huts or tents), in which the *burchans* (idols) are kept. The latter are represented with colours and gold on copper-plates, stone and paper. Wax-tapers and small copper vessels filled with rye, Chinese fruit, nuts, even hemp and tar, and often, in addition to this, some small portion of their daily food and water, are placed before the burchans, on the supposition that they may partake of the food and wash themselves with the water. This is generally done on the fast days. After sun-set, the whole of the offerings is committed to the flames, and the vessels and gods are packed up in cases, till the next fast day calls them again forth to be worshipped.

Fasts.—There are three fasts in every moon, on which the people eat

no meat, but live exclusively on milk and vegetables. These fast-days constitute also their feast, or holidays, on which, according to their notion, God descends from heaven in order to view his creation.

Priests.—The Tungousians recognize the Dalai-Lama as their high-priest, who, as they express themselves, lives in the country in which the sun sets in its daily course. Next to him is the *Gugen*, who resides in Mongolia. Both these persons are represented among the Tungousians by the *Guloon*. Moreover, they have *Guzooles*, *Umsates*, and other lamas, who derive their dignity from the *Guloon*. On their being initiated into the priesthood, they are obliged to read through the book *Ssurgal*, written by the *Chom-tchim-bodi-ssadu*; this being done, the *Guloon* lays his hand upon the new priest's head, saying: "Thou hast received the dignity of a lama; take the book and profit by it; thy former transgressions are pardoned."

Books.—The books most known to these lamas are the *Mani-Gambo*, *Ssurgal*, *Sambo*, *Ssan*, and *Bodimoor*, all treating of the Lama religion. They were originally written in the Hindostanee or Sanscrit. The Tungousians, however, make use of the Mongol translation of them; some of which are written, others printed. Those who are in possession of any of these books consider them as a talisman against every kind of adversity, and therefore preserve them with the utmost care, transmitting them through many generations.

Shamanism.—This is the most ancient religion among the nations of the east. The Transbaikial Tungousians call it *Ituwoon*, i. e. old faith; its servants are called *Sseman*, which probably gave rise to the word *Shaman*. The priests are men or women, married or single, and acquire their dignity easily enough. Whenever any individual wishes to be a *Sseman*, he pretends that the soul of a deceased priest has appeared to him in a dream, ap-

pointing him his successor. But previously to entering upon their business, they represent themselves for some time as mad, assuming an alarmed and timid appearance.

If the *Sseman*s are in function they wear a long robe of elk-skin, hung with small and large brass and iron bells, the weight of which is sometimes very considerable. Moreover, they carry staves, which are carved at the tops into the shapes of horses' heads, also hung with bells. With the assistance of these staves, they leap to an extraordinary height. The respect they enjoy among their countrymen depends on the skill they possess in deceiving them. The greater the noise a *Sseman* can make, the closer he is thought connected with the Devil.

Sacrifices.—The followers of the *Shaman* religion have neither altars nor idols, but perform their sacrifices in a hut raised on an open space in a forest or on a hill. There are no fixed periods for the performance of their ceremonies: births, marriages, and sickness are generally the occasions which call for them. The *Sseman*, or sometimes the donor, fixes upon the species, colour, and sex of the animal which is to be sacrificed. A horse, ox, sheep, or goat is killed, its flesh eaten, and the skin and bones are suspended on a pole. Uncommon appearances in the atmosphere, or public calamities, call forth the most solemn sacrifices. Several persons having united for the purpose, they take a one-year's colt, three sheep, and a male goat to the place fixed upon. The *Sseman* enters into the hut, and begins the ceremony by reading and chaunting certain words, in the latter part of which he is joined by the audience. This being done, he sprinkles on all sides of the hut and over the fire, spirits and milk; then coming forward, he commands the animals to be slaughtered, which is done by their hearts being torn out. The skin is stripped off in the shape

of a bag, the head and feet remaining in it, and left suspended on poles; whilst the flesh, with the exception of a few pieces which are thrown into the fire, is consumed by the audience. During all this time the *Sseman* continues repeating and chaunting various words, and sprinkling about spirits and milk, in which he is occasionally supported by the congregation, which is generally more or less numerous according to the number of victims, of which they all partake.

Manners.—Although the adoption of the Christian religion by some of the Tungousians, and the settlement of the Russians in their vicinity, have contributed in some measure to soften their manners, the original barbarity of their forefathers is still far from being obliterated among them. They are, however, milder and more tractable than their neighbours, the Burjats, as they surpass them in strength, agility, and cunning. Some of the Tungousians may be said to be endowed with wit and penetration, so that their conversation is rather entertaining, especially those who have had much connexion with the Russians. Many of them, on the other hand, are so stupid and ignorant as to be utterly unable to understand any thing they are told, or even to express their own wishes and thoughts; and whatever they do not comprehend immediately, causes their suspicion that some evil is intended against them. They are very hospitable; the traveller, whoever he may be, will ever meet with a hearty welcome among them, and be entertained to the best of their ability. A person of consequence is seated near the fire, on felts or furs. Sheep are killed purposely for him, and there is no end to boiling and roasting. Their concord among themselves, their good-nature, and the support they give each other in cases of want or adversity, are highly commendable.

Physical Qualities.—Their faces are dark, and much flatter and broader

than among the Burjates and other Mongol tribes. Their noses are so flat, that there is scarcely any rise perceptible between the eyes. Their eyes are narrow, with fine and low eye-brows; some of them have no beard at all, with others it is thin and weak. The hair on their heads is black and long; yet they generally cut it close, only allowing it to grow on the scalp of the head, plaiting it for the purpose, as they say, of fastening their arrows to it when they have to swim across a river, in order to protect them against the wet.* Their skill in discovering the traces of a man or an animal is extremely great. They will determine with the utmost exactness, at all seasons of the year, in a forest or in the open country, on the grass or sand, how many people have been walking together, how long they have stayed in a place, and with what degree of speed they advanced. They ride with short stirrups, but sit so firmly on the horse that it would require the main strength of several men on foot to pull a Tungousian off his animal. Notwithstanding this dexterity, however, they are very indolent; necessity alone can induce them to stir from the fire, near which they are seen squatting, with their legs crossed, for whole nights, smoking and talking all the time, till they fall asleep towards the morning; and their sleep is so sound, that even the barking of their numerous dogs often cannot rouse them.

Diseases.—They know but few diseases, and many of them descend to the grave without having known any disorder, except the deficiencies incidental to old age. There are among them many men more than

eighty years of age, whose hair has retained its primitive colour, and who may be seen riding on horseback, collecting their herds of horses, and hunting wild beasts. In 1784, a Christian Tungousian female appeared before the Governor of the province at Nertchinsk, who was 130 years of age, and who had never been ill. Her fingers and toes were rather contracted, but without causing her any pain; nor had she lost a single tooth; at the same time her voice was firm, and her memory little impaired. She would ride a distance of 200 wersts (about 135 miles), chopped her own wood, and carried it into her hut. She had six children, three males and three females.

The small-pox and venereal are almost the only diseases of this people; the former of which in particular proved very destructive to them, previous to the introduction of vaccination. They looked upon this malady with the same horror as the savages of America; those who were infected by it being left to their fate by their relatives, who fled for their own safety, after having provided some provisions and placed them within reach of the sufferer. Against clinical diseases they use fumigations of zinohre, and decoctions of certain herbs; but the remedy seems worse than the disease, as the patient very seldom long survives his cure. Ophthalmia is rather common among them in spring, and sometimes in winter, and is probably the effect of the perpetual smoke to which they are exposed in their huts; this, however, does not prevent them from seeing both acutely and at a considerable distance. The pagan Tungousians generally have recourse, in cases of sickness, to the incantations and charms of their lamas or *Ssemans*. Some of the former, however, are acquainted with the medicinal powers of certain vegetables, and are sometimes very successful in curing their patients.

Provisions.—*Tobacco.*—The Tungousians eat every kind of flesh, that

* Isbrand Ydes saw in 1692, on the other side of the Baikal, a Tungousian prince, named *Lit-julka*, whose hair was so long that he carried it plaited into a tail in a leathern bag, which went three times round his body. He obtained permission to measure it, and found it to be four Dutch feet in length. This man had a son sixteen years old, whose hair was one arshin long, and hung freely over his shoulders.

of cattle which dies of disease not excepted; the flesh of wolves and dogs alone is considered as unclean by the *Ssemans*, and the eating of it, therefore, strictly prohibited. They do not milk their mares, but content themselves with cows' milk, from which they distil a kind of spirit, called *araka*, and make curds, called *yesugi*; the latter are dried up and preserved for the winter. If they can get flour, they boil it in milk, and eat it from wooden bowls. The meat is boiled without any previous dressing, eaten with the fingers, and the broth drunk. Sometimes they roast the meat on sticks fixed in the ground before the fire. In order to kill sheep, they rip the breast open between the shoulder-blades, introduce their hand into the opening, and pull out the heart, taking care to leave all the blood inside the animal, which is then stripped; and the blood having been poured in the uncleared maw, it is boiled, and forms one of the Tungousian dainties. Fat meat, especially mutton, is preferred to every other kind of food. If they wish to describe a man as being rich, they say he eats fat. Those of the tribes that dwell near lakes and rivers live upon fish. It is, however, a general practice with all of them to gather the root of the *lilium mortagon* for winter stock, considering it as a great dainty. Their common beverage is water, milk, and a species of inferior tea, called *tile-tea*. With the latter they mix some Siberian salt, or *Gudshir*, sometimes also a little milk. If they cannot procure this tea, they substitute various herbs of an acid taste, such as the leaves of the bilberry, wild roses, &c.

Both men and women are very fond of smoking tobacco. They use silver or copper Chinese pipes, or such as they make themselves, consisting of two pieces of wood fastened together by a leather thong. The tobacco they use is either the Chinese moss tobacco (*ulan tamaki*) or the Russian leaf tobacco (*pantchin tamaki*).

Dress.—The dress of both males and females resembles that of the Burjates. They wear coats, according to the capacity of the individual, of either sheep or lambs' skins, with a slanting collar, and fastened by two round metal buttons. The fur of this coat is usually covered with dark cherry-coloured, dark-green, or black nankeen, or Chinese coloured silk stuffs, Russian worsted stuffs, plush or broad-cloth. The edges of these cloaks about the collar, sleeves, &c., are lined with beaver, sables, sea-bear, squirrel, white or black lamb-skin, according to the richness of the material about it. Their winter trowsers are made of the skins of short-haired wild goats, which are caught in winter, summer, and autumn; the summer trowsers consist either of light leather, or of a species of mixture of silk and cotton, called *Daba*. It is of the same kind of material that they make their shirts, which they only wear during the greatest summer-heat. The latter are long and wide, with a low collar fastened by a button. Their foot dress is the same at all times of the year, consisting of a species of boots called in Siberia *loontes*, and made of elks' or goats' skins, but for the most part of Russia leather. They reach above the knee, are rounded off towards the end of the foot, the soles being made of thick leather, or of thickly quilted *Taba*. The coat is fastened by means of a leather thong, highly ornamented with metal serpents' heads, &c., with a buckle. On this girdle are suspended, on the right hand, a purse (*kapturga*), 'made of leather, or any other material, containing the pipe (*gansa*) and tobacco; on the left a steel for striking fire in a copper, silver, or silver edged frame, and a Chinese knife, together with two pieces of horn, serving in lieu of forks. They wear, both in summer and winter, caps covered with nankeen or silk. The top of this cap consists of fitch, lamb or squirrel skin, the border of beaver, sable, glutton, fox skin, &c.

The upper part of the border is much broader than the lower, which gives the cap the appearance of a hat. The top of the cap is ornamented either with a silk tassel, or the short tail of the sable, squirrel, or martin. In summer, however, they will sometimes wear caps made of plush, nankeen, or *daba*, with borders giving them the shape of hats. Some also wear in summer a cap made of the head skin of the wild goat, leaving the ears, and sometimes even the horns upon it. With these caps they go a hunting, for the purpose of deceiving the animals.

The dress of the females only differs from that of the males by their coats being drawn in about the middle, and then falling down in folds. Moreover, they wear over these coats a species of jacket without sleeves, reaching down to the knees, or sometimes not so far, with the edges turned in. Their caps are like those of the men, except that they have neither tassels nor tails about them. They plait their hair in two tresses, which hang down on both sides over the breast, and to which they suspend, near the ears, a silver or copper ring. Unmarried females plait their hair into several tresses, two or three of which fall down over each shoulder. They ornament them with coral (marshan) or beads. Both women and maidens wear rings in their ears and about their wrists, but none upon their fingers.

Habitations.—A small part of the Tungousians live in felt tents (yurtcs); but most of them have dwellings formed by a number of poles fixed into the ground, and joined at the top in the shape of a helmet, and covered over with the bark of the birch-tree, previously boiled in milk. The huts are tied together with hair-ropes, for the sake of durability, and have an aperture at the top for the purpose of giving egress to the smoke, and ingress to the light. The most common furniture of these huts consists of a tripod (*tugulga*), an iron kettle or cup,

(*togolia*), some wooden bowls (*tak-shish*), a skimmer (*shinga*), a leathern or birch-bark pail (*komni*), a hatchet (*uke*), and a few felts or sheep-skins to lie on. The place of honour in the hut is close by the fire on the right-hand on entering; it is called *Koïmor*, i. e. close to the bed, and is the place assigned to the stranger.

The number of huts in an encampment never exceeds ten, and is generally less. They pitch their camps in summer, on hills and open places, or near some water in capacious vallies. In winter, however, they prefer staying in the woods, or settling on the declivities of hills, where they may receive the full benefit of the sun's rays, and are sheltered against the cold north and west winds.

Population and Government.—According to the seventh census, taken of them in 1815, the number of Tungousians, in the circle of Nertchinsk, amounted to 5,153 men, and those in the circle of Werchneudinsk, to 1,197; the Transbaikal Tungousians, altogether, including a regiment of 500 men raised among them, amounting to 8,000 males.

The Tungousians are divided into tribes, and these into races, each of which has a chief or *Isaisang* and a Shulenga or Sassola, who enter into their dignity according to their rank, the election of their family, and the confirmation of government. They decide in all cases, except important criminal ones, collect the *yassak* among their people, and deliver it into the government's chest. Twelve races of Tungousians are now ruled by Prince Gantimur's family. Aged men enjoy a certain species of authority, and nothing is undertaken without their advice and concurrence. The elder in every family also possesses great authority, and has the privilege of inflicting corporal punishments on women and children, for the purpose of preventing crimes and preserving obedience.

On a trial the Tungousians, instead

of being admitted to an oath, are led to a forge, a skin, a gun, or an arrow; and the witness expresses his wish, that the hammer may crush, the skin suffocate, the gun or arrow shoot him, if he should say an untruth. Common assurances and promises are confirmed by them with the words, 'God sees it, the sun sees it.'

Industry.—The nomade Transbaikial Tungousians keep horses, two humped camels, horned cattle, sheep and goats. They have no domestic fowls. Their common occupation is tending their herds and flocks; their favourite arms, the rifle, and bow and arrow, both of which they use very dexterously. Some of them also take wild beasts in traps and trenches. Formerly many of the Tungousians were employed in smiths' work, now there are but few; however, they still manufacture their own saddles, bridles, bows, arrows, and other necessary articles.

Those residing near rivers and lakes remove from one place to another by means of canoes, made of poplar or fir trees hollowed out, in which they proceed with their families, whilst their cattle are driven along the shore. Their fishing is conducted in the following manner: a Tungousian having built a kind of scaffolding projecting three or four feet into the water, he lies down upon it for the whole day, looking into the liquid element beneath him. As soon as he perceives by the motion of the waves the approach of a sturgeon or any other fish, he informs his companions, who are waiting in their canoes near the shore, of the circumstance, and the marksman, who is seated in a small canoe (*omorotcha*) by himself, hurries forward with his lance. This lance is three *arshins* long, with two barbs and a notch at the head, which take a firm hold of the fish, if it is once wounded. At the other end of the lance a long white leather thong is fastened, having a ring at the end. When the marksman has reached, by means of his double oar, the wave under which the fish

makes his way, he throws his lance so dexterously into the water, as to hit the fish, which immediately darts down to the bottom; the marksman yielding the thong, holds it fast by the ring, and follows the fish, till his companions approach with their larger canoes and assist him in pulling out the exhausted victim.

The Tungousians are not in the habit of drying or curing fish for their own use; whatever remains from present consumption, they sell to the wandering dealers, for whom they sometimes dry or cure them, and also make caviar. At the time of the removal of the salmon trout from the Baikal, they shut up the tributary streams of this river in the following manner:—they fix boats to which they suspend blocks of wood, and to these they fasten nets made of thin rods, through which the water may flow freely, and the fish falling into them become the prey to this indolent race.

Treatment of Women—Marriages—Births.—The Tungousian females are subjected to the hardest labour, and enjoy as little esteem as among the rest of the Asiatic nations, among whom women are not obtained through affection, but by purchase or exchange like any other commodity. They take care of the cattle, prepare the skins of animals, manufacture felt, and make clothes for their families. A Tungousian may have one, two, or three wives, but custom will not allow him to exceed that number. There is nothing like courtship previous to their marrying, nor is there much ceremony attending their marriages themselves. If a man has fixed his mind on a woman, he sends a suitor to her parents, who treats them with tea which he takes with him for the purpose, while he explains to them the object of his mission, extolling the worth of his patron, and proposing the amount of the bride's *kalam* (purchase price). If the parents consent, the bridegroom himself pays his future parents a visit, attended by his father, upon which the

kalum is confirmed, and the day for the wedding fixed upon. On that day the guests appear at the house of the bride, bringing her presents; after some amusements being gone through, and the customary refreshments taken, the bridegroom leads the bride home to his own house, whither they are followed by the whole party, who are again treated; without the bride, however, partaking of the conviviality, as she retires into a separate hut, which she has brought with her as a part of her dowry.

A man may send a woman back to her father and marry another, not only for any serious offences he may have committed, but on account of a simple dislike to her; in such a case, however, the father keeps the *kalum*. The woman, likewise, has a similar privilege, and may leave her husband if he does not suit her fancy; but then her father must return the *kalum*, which is no more than just. It is not legal among the Tungousians to marry into the same race.

The hirths among this nation are very easy. When a woman is safely delivered, the father gives a feast to his friends. The lama, or, in the absence of such a personage, the elder of the *Ooluss* (village or camp) names the child. The women, however, are not permitted to deliver themselves in their usual dwelling-hut, but are taken for that purpose into another, which is expressly built for such occasions.

Amusements.—The principal amusement of the Tungousians is called *ushi eeshi looga*, and consists in three parallel lines being drawn at a distance of about nine feet from one another, and a small bundle of white leather thongs being placed on the centre line, at which they shoot with arrows from a distance of about 300 feet. He who moves the thongs with his arrow, without disturbing the ground between the lines, obtains them as his prize. Horse and foot races also form part of the amusements of the young Tungousians. They have neither musical

instruments nor songs, but sing on any object they see or imagine, after melodies invented for the moment. Their singing, however, is more like the roaring of wild beasts than any thing resembling the human voice.

Burials.—The Tungousians dress their dead in their best garments, and place them in a coffin scooped out of the stem of a tree, which they put into a trench, with the head towards the west; they then place a lid over the coffin, and above the lid a quantity of bark. By the side of the corpse they place his bow, a quiver (*ssaidak*) full of arrows, a saddle and bridle, a knife and a steel. They also kill the favourite horse of the deceased, the skin of which, together with its head and legs, they suspend over his grave, whilst the flesh is cut into small pieces and is thrown about as food for the dogs and birds.

Writing—Chronology—Language.—The Tungousians have no characters of their own, but use the Russian, Mongul, or Tangut characters. Instead of a signature they use a peculiar kind of mark (*tamgu*), of which every family has its own. They use similar marks for stamping (*tuwar*) their horses, and they have also a species of hieroglyphics which they trace on trees and stone, the purport of which is known only among themselves. They divide the time into years (*anguni*), moons (*bega*), and days (*inaga*). They call Sunday *ada*, Monday *ssoomiya*, Tuesday *ankirok*, Wednesday *burcha kassaboda*, Thursday *ssugara*, Friday *ssanizar*, Saturday *binba*.

Notwithstanding the dispersion of this people for so many ages through East and North Siberia, they have preserved the greatest similarity of languages, not only among themselves, but, notwithstanding their distance, and their difference of life and manners, also with the Mantchoux, the present rulers of China, with whom they either form one nation, or formerly lived in the closest connection.

SLAVE TRADE IN THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

WE promised in our last number to follow up the Report of the Dutch Commissioners, appointed some years ago to inquire into the state of the Slave Trade amongst the Eastern Islands, with an Appendix :—we eagerly redeem our pledge.

ADDITIONAL REPORT BY THE TRANSLATOR,
(*Containing Facts and Circumstances not mentioned in the foregoing.*)

Being one day busy at Macassar in searching through the mass of voluminous half-decayed records, my eyes fell on a small uninjured manuscript, which when I looked into it, I found to contain the preceding Report on the Slave Trade of that settlement, drawn up by a committee of two members of the Council of Police at that time, pursuant to an order from the Government of Batavia received in 1798. I took the manuscript with me to my house merely to read it. After perusal I thought that the knowledge of its contents might be conducive to the good of the human race. The committee, however, whether they had been afraid of saying too much upon the subject, or from prejudice or self-interest did not wish for the entire abolition of the abominable traffic in human flesh, had purposely limited their remarks to the ordinary causes of the evils attending this trade, and to the manner of conducting it, and had avoided stating any facts, shewing too pointedly the horrible consequences which at different times have occurred. As I have been myself not only an eye-witness of several of them, but also occasionally a loser by their occurrence, I was induced to take a rough translation of that compendious work, and to enlarge it by a narrative of facts which my own experience had made me acquainted with during a former residence of seven years as a Dutch officer at that place.

That the horrors of the traffic in men at Macassar had risen to the highest pitch with impunity in every respect, even as to its mode of transaction ; and that the superiors, no less than the persons appointed by them for the restriction of its abuses, and of the evils they were sure to produce, more or less connived at them, according to circumstances or to the condition of

the persons concerned, is evident to me from what I have seen and experienced, and will appear so to every body else by the following particulars.

As an instance that the natives at Macassar do not fear to kidnap even half-cast Christians, I shall first state what happened in 1790, not long after my arrival there, to an Amboineese schoolmaster attached to the Orphan Institution, under the denomination of Malay Master. It was the duty of this man every evening at seven o'clock to go to the church within the fort, there to read some prayers by way of evening vespers, at which, however, no other congregation appears than one corporal and ten or twelve soldiers off duty, who by turn are obliged to attend. This man having in one dark evening performed his usual service, was on his way homewards, when between the fort and the town he was stopped by two native ruffians, who, notwithstanding his assuring them that he was a Christian, and the Malay Master, immediately stripped him of his clothes, pinioned him, and throwing about him an old piece of cloth used by the natives, and called saroong, carried him strait to a slave trader of the name of Geesdorp. It being already late, Geesdorp, without looking at him, caused the poor stolen Amboineese to be conducted to the prison, or black-house, and told the ruffians to come back in the morning for the terms of the purchase to be settled, and the transfer to be made. When the kidnappers had quitted the house, the poor Malay Master immediately made himself known to those who guarded the prison, for he had not dared to do so in the face of the robbers, as they would immediately have killed him on the spot, even in the sight of Geesdorp, who would have been obliged to allow them to escape, for fear of being himself murdered, either by them, or, if they had been apprehended and brought to punishment, by their accomplices, their friends, or their relations. As soon as the people saw that the supposed new slave was in reality the Malay Master, they carried him before Geesdorp, who on looking, him in the face knew him directly. Geesdorp kept the poor man within his house for the night. Very early in the morning, he-

fore the robbers could make their appearance, he repaired with him to the Governor, who, from the mouth of the Malay Master himself heard all the particulars of the treatment which the unfortunate victim had received. The Governor upon this desired Geesdorp to say nothing about the affair to the ruffians who had kidnapped the Malay Master, and to pay them their price without requiring from them a transfer, he taking upon him to refund the money. Had the Governor, instead of that, ordered Geesdorp positively to require the transfer, and for that purpose to bring them to the secretary's office in the fort, he then, by confronting them with the Malay Master, would have had an opportunity of confining them in the gaol of the fort, and to prevent further consequences he might have secretly sent them to Batavia, where they would have received a due punishment, without their friends or relations knowing what had happened to them. Such examples repeated on similar occasions would certainly have deterred this race of miscreants from stealing people. Kidnappers might also, by other means, have been originally checked in their abominable profession, had those only whose care it was to guard against their nefarious practices, not connived at them in the making out of transfers for slaves purchased. If the desire for fees had not prevailed over the honesty of the secretaries, who were not to make out a transfer for any person sold as a slave without first examining all parties concerned, namely, the seller, the purchaser, and above all the supposed slave, the unfortunate subject of the transfer; if, on finding this last to have been stolen, they had detained the seller, and delivered him into the hands of justice for the infliction of the punishment due to his crime; if the purchaser himself, on discovery that he knew of the theft and that he had connived at it, had been likewise made legally to suffer for his villainy, there cannot be the least doubt but the practice of kidnapping either free people or real slaves, and the illegal purchase of them, would gradually have ceased, or at least become less common: but it was quite otherwise; the secretaries whose monthly income chiefly depended on the quantity of slave-transfers, were not so disinterested as to deprive themselves of a couple of

hundred rix dollars by being honest and doing their duty. The same observation applies to the Fiscal, or magistrate, whose duty it was, on being applied to for a license, to put a new bought slave in irons, first to see the person and examine him, as well as the transfer made of him. If he found the person to be a legal slave, and as such liable to be carried abroad for sale, he was then to grant the license and receive his fee, but not otherwise. Self-interest, however, prevailed also in that quarter, and the miserable stolen people became the victims of official cupidity. From all this it is easy to be seen, that all the public men employed in checking the abominable abuse, had a share in it, and that none of all the restrictive and salutary orders successively passed against it, were ever in good earnest put into force. In this manner the affair of the Malay Master was hushed up. The thieves received their money, and when afterwards they learned that their stolen victim was really the Amboinese, or Malay Master, they laughed at the joke.

Of the readiness of the kidnappers to murder their stolen victims if they cannot dispose of them, I have been a personal witness, having once fortunately had an opportunity of saving the life of a poor man by purchasing him. It was in 1792, on a Sunday evening, between five and six o'clock. I had taken a walk through the Bouheese town, and on my return home between the town wall and the (Dutch East-India) Company's garden, I passed by an obscure lane leading into some jungle, where I perceived two natives dragging a third along with them. I was immediately struck with an idea of their criminal intention. Having two stout boys with me, and being myself armed with a sword-stick, I had nothing to fear from them: so I followed them with quick steps, and coming up to them, I asked what they meant to do in this jungle? The two ruffians, without the least hesitation, told me that, not being able to sell their slave, they were tired of carrying him about, and they would therefore give him his liberty, the usual expression of such villains when they put to death a stolen person they cannot dispose of. The stolen man was between twenty-nine and thirty years of age, but looked much older. On seeing me he

fell on his knees, and conjured me to buy him. I took pity on the poor man, and asking the kidnappers how much they wanted for him, they said that any money would be more acceptable to them than giving him his liberty for nothing, and that if I would give them eight Spanish rix dollars (about £2) I should have him. I closed the bargain with them, and ordering my boys to loosen the cords he was tied with, I took him home with me, accompanied by the two kidnappers. Having paid them their money, and intending to give the poor fellow his liberty, I told the thieves I did not want them to make out a transfer, and desired them to be gone. When they had quitted my house, the poor man, full of joy at having escaped being murdered by the ruffians, fell again at my feet, and offered me his warmest thanks. I desired him to rise, and questioned him what countryman he was, and whence he came? He told me that he was a Boughee, dwelling at Bontualac, in the vicinity of the town; that having some time ago sold two buffaloes on credit to a relation of his at Maros, he had lately gone to Maros to demand the money due to him, amounting to fourteen Spanish rix dollars, twenty-eight rupees; that having received the sum, he had but two days before left Maros, when on the road he was stooped by the two villains, who immediately seized him, took away his spear and criss (side arms), and pinioned and robbed him of all his money and clothes; after which one of them would have killed him on the spot, but the other prevented it, saying, "why will you kill him? he is not so very old, and still good enough for a Company's slave at Batavia; so we may as well sell him at any rate, it is better than to kill him for nothing;" that having then thrown one of their old clothes over him, they had dragged him to Macassar for sale, but none of the slave traders wishing to buy him, probably because they thought him too old, the ruffians had carried him to the place where I had found him, with intent to murder him, for fear of being detected, as he had imprudently given them a hint of his being an inhabitant of Bontualac. On the following morning he told me that if I would give him his liberty, he would not only repay me my money, but would in gratitude as long as

he lived attach himself to me. My answer was, that at the moment I rescued him from death it had been my intention to liberate him; that now he was at liberty to go where he pleased; and that if he was an honest man, he would not forget paying me when he should have it in his power to do so. He went, and took with him the two boys who on the preceding evening had attended me. In about three hours he returned with his wife, children, and relations, laden with presents of all kinds, such as the country affords. They thanked me with the warmest expressions they were able to find for the dear life I had saved, and having paid me my money, they once more blessed me, and returned to their homes. I afterwards received many little services from this grateful family.

With regard to the horrible consequences, attending the traffic in stolen people, I will relate two striking incidents which happened during the period of my former residence at Macassar. The first that I shall mention proved most terrible, both to the purchaser and to the victims who had made their escape. The other, by a timely discovery, was of no worse consequence to the trader than the loss of his money; but all the poor wretches who tried to regain their freedom, lost their lives in the attempt.

In 1794, a naval officer, Lieutenant in the (Dutch East-India) Company's Service, named De Roy, being stationed at Macassar, and in the command of a small cruising vessel, was ordered to sail to Batavia with despatches for the Supreme Government. This unfortunate man, having not long before married a young lady with some little money, thought his present voyage a fit opportunity to increase the sum by purchasing slaves, whom he would sell for a good price at Batavia. He bought accordingly nine or ten very fine stout young men, but intending to make the best of his money, every one of the slaves he picked up was what they call *warm*, meaning stolen, and he got them in consequence as cheap as he wished. Being ready to sail, he put these slaves on board his vessel, slightly secured, thinking that his small crew, consisting of a few Europeans, and some Javaneese sailors, would be sufficient to guard them, and left the harbour.

When he came off the islands called the Brothers, the slaves thus slightly secured, observing the smallness of the crew, half of whom only kept watch, thought this a fair opportunity to rid themselves of their fetters, and their master. Accordingly, in the middle of the night, all being perfectly quiet on board, they rose all at once, each of them provided with a strong piece of fire-wood, and rushed upon deck with their usual yells upon such occasions. The unhappy officer being in this manner roused from his sleep, became panic-struck, leaped overboard, and drowned himself. Some of the few Europeans followed the example of their unfortunate commander, and also lost their lives in the watery deep. The rest, in their consternation, were all to a man cut off. The mutineers navigated the vessel northwards, behind the Brothers, to the shore of Mandhar, and having plundered the vessel, set it adrift, landed and dispersed. As soon as this horrible deed became known, and it was ascertained that the perpetrators were on the island, the Governor of Macassar applied to the King of Bone, and putting a high price on their heads, requested that prince to send in search of them, and if found, to deliver them over to the Company, in order that they might receive a condign punishment for the atrocious crime they had committed. The King of Bone, after a long search, at length got four of them and sent them to Macassar, where, after being delivered into the custody of the court of justice, their condemnation was, that they should first be brought to the ordinary place of execution, there to be laid upon the rack, pinched with red-hot pincers, to have their limbs broken, and to remain so till dead; and then, that they should be dragged by their legs to the sea shore, and thence carried over the Gallows Island, there to be hung up for the food of the birds of heaven. This sentence was in the morning at six o'clock, executed in all its horrors. The first who underwent the terrible punishment was a lad of about fifteen or sixteen years of age; he died immediately under the hand of the executioner. Two of the remaining three died some while after: but the fourth, who had been the ringleader, was at twelve o'clock still alive; and the executioner, to make an end of this horrid spectacle, took the cord by which the suf-

ferer's neck was tied to the rack; and strangled him. Then the remaining part of the sentence was executed on the whole of them.

The other instance happened on the 1st of January 1795, at the house of a slave-trader, named Alexander Desiso. It being New Year's Day, Desiso and his wife, according to custom, had been dining out with their father, and the people in their own house, availing themselves of the occasion, and partaking the festivities of the day, rambled about and neglected to watch their prisoners, who perceiving that, thought it a good opportunity to break loose and to liberate themselves by flight. In the mean while, Desiso and his wife came home, the first being rather heavy from the liquor at his father's table. Overheated as he was, he left his wife to enjoy her afternoon's nap in the bed-room, and laid himself down on a couch in the hall, where he fell asleep. Not long after, between three and four o'clock, eighteen or twenty of the confined slaves, seeing no people moving, and the gate open, broke loose and silently escaped though the gate leading towards the plain opposite to the fort. Unfortunately for them, one of Desiso's men met them at a short distance from the house. He ran directly home and roused his master, who immediately summoned all the people he could find at hand, secured the remaining slaves by a proper guard, and with some armed men pursued the fugitives. Some dragoons and soldiers, who caught the alarm of *amock* (murder), without further inquiry gave him their assistance, and the flying wretches were overtaken, and partly shot and partly cut down in the most horrible manner, so that not one single man of them remained alive. Thus ended this affair, which, had the fugitives known that their keeper was lying so near on their passage, would, most undoubtedly, have begun with the murder of him before they quitted the house.

That the house-slaves assist in kidnapping their own comrades out of the house of the common master, I can assert, from my own experience, and from what happened to myself in 1795. I had a family of slaves in my house, consisting of the father; mother, and two grown daughters, the eldest of whom had three children. This family, my wife's mother had given

us on the day of our marriage. Among the other male slaves in the house, there was one of my own, a very good, indeed, and active boy. As I found him both faithful and intelligent, I always distinguished him from the other servants, which, particularly to the family I have described, caused great jealousy, and gave rise to perpetual bickerings between them. One day my wife, on a particular occasion, sent this boy with the eldest daughter of the above family to the hazar. My wife having for some hours waited in vain for their return, became anxious about them, and fearing they were lost, informed me of her apprehension. I immediately sent some people in quest of them, but the people returned without having been able to trace either the girl or the boy. Night came, and neither of them appeared. In fact, they were lost, and we never heard any thing of them till 1812, when my wife, following me to Macassar, stopt at Samarang, where, one day, she was surprised to behold the very girl lying at her feet, imploring her pardon for having kidnapped Amsterdam (such was the name of the boy), and carried him to the Bougheese town, to a Boughee, who was to sell him, and to divide with her the produce of the sale. But the Boughee had been more cunning than herself; he had kept her into the bargain, and sold her together with the boy to a Malay slave-trader from Java, who carried them with others to Samarang for sale. The boy had died since, and she being now old, her master, a Dutch gentleman, of the name of Van der Burgh, had given her liberty to shift for herself. She begged my wife to take her to Macassar; but she had behaved so very ill, that her request could not be prudently complied with.

In the report of the Dutch Committee, mention is made of Bondsmen; what sort of persons they are, I think it necessary to explain. That name is given to natives, who, for a certain sum pawn either themselves, their wives, children, brothers, sisters, or other relatives. The sum, for a single person, never exceeds twenty-five, or thirty Spanish rix dollars. The rate is in proportion to the price which the person pawned may fetch by being sold, in case the debt when due should not be discharged.

These poor people sometimes are horribly situated. If they are young, and bound for labour within the house of the pawnbroker, they are obliged, not only to work more than the slaves with whom they are associated, but every article, which they either spoil, break, or lose, is put to the account of their debt; and it very often happens, that a person being pawned for ten Spanish rix dollars, the debt in the course of one year increases to twenty or twenty-five. When such a person becomes sick, he who pawned him is obliged immediately either to pay the debt, or to supply in his room another person of the same description. If the person pawned, whether man or woman, proves unable to defray, by daily labour, not only the interest of the money for which he or she is pawned, but also the cost of the food he or she receives, and if the debt then is not discharged in a certain space of time provided for such a case in the deed of pawn, that person is carried to the chief interpreter, before the native court, expressly appointed to take cognizance of, and to adjust all differences of that kind. Of that court, the Governor is properly the president, though he never sits himself at it. The chief interpreter, who acts in the Governor's name, lays afterwards all such cases and proceedings upon them, with the opinion of the Court in writing, before him, which he either approves or disapproves, according to the explanation which the chief interpreter pleases to give him. Before that Court the person pawned is brought, and a secret fee of five or ten rix dollars, according to circumstances, added to the ordinary fees of the procedure, will always influence the chief interpreter to cause the native members of the Court, who fear him more than the Governor, to pronounce such person a legal slave, as not being able to pay his debt. The pawnbroker, in consequence, receives a deed from the Native Court, signed by the chief interpreter, and by the Malay secretary, instituting him lawful master of such person, and declaring that person to be his legal slave.

It sometimes happens, however, that such Bondsmen will stand up against their oppressor. Of this an instance occurred in 1796, with three Javanese bound

to a Dutch junior merchant, of the name of Vermeulen. This gentleman had not very long before arrived from Samarang, whence he had brought with him, the three pawned men, who being shoemakers, were employed by him to make shoes for the Macassar inhabitants. He had come furnished with a great quantity of leather, and as he gave to his three workmen only food, clothing, and a few doits for betel per week, he could sell cheaper than any other shoemaker in the place, and had, of course, considerable demands; so that the three pawned journeymen were obliged to work almost all day and night, to satisfy the customers of their master, as well as his own insatiable avarice. This hard labour, daily accompanied by a good flogging, and bad food, could no longer be endured by them. One day then that Mr. Vermeulen was dining out at the Governor's, they formed the plan of throwing off the yoke of bondage by flight, but not before they had taken ample revenge upon their master's wife. Fortunately, Mrs. Vermeulen, who had gone up stairs into her bed-room to take her afternoon's nap, had not forgot to secure, as usual, the door inside. She had not been long on her bed, when the unhappy desperadoes, with their shoe-knives in hand, came to the door of the room in which she was lying. Mrs. Vermeulen, on hearing the noise made to force the door, had no doubt but that it was an *amock* of the three Bondsmen, produced by the ill-treatment they had received from her husband. She jumped out of bed, and opening the window on the street, she gave the alarm to the people below, and to the passengers in the street, who immediately ran to the Government House, close by, and gave notice of what was going on. The unfortunate desperadoes seeing they could not succeed in forcing the door, and in avenging their wrongs upon Mrs. Vermeulen, had, as soon as the alarm was given, retreated and climbed to the roof of the house, with an intention, as it was supposed, to keep their station there with their knives in their hands till the night, when they could steal away from roof to roof, to a place of shelter, and having escaped the search of their master, go back to Java. But fate had decreed it otherwise! The body-guard of the Go-

vernor were ordered to load their muskets and to shoot them down. They did so; and in less than three minutes, the miserable victims fell from the roof of the house, and lay on the ground weltering in their blood. They died almost instantly. The executioner was sent for, and dragged them by a rope tied to their feet, along the road to the sea-side, whence he carried them over to the Gallows Island, and hung them up by their legs.

I could relate several more instances of the same kind, were I not afraid of disgusting the public with such horrible stories. I trust I have said enough to convince my readers of the atrocity of the traffic in human flesh, not only in itself, but still more in the abominable consequences which attend it.

I must own, however, that had the salutary orders, successively given by the Court of Directors for the management of the affairs of the Dutch East-India Company to the Supreme Government at Batavia, been faithfully put into execution; had the purchase and sale of slaves, according to those orders, been limited to such persons only as were really born in slavery; and had the avarice of the traders been properly restricted to the purchase of slaves, proved to be so by a strict and impartial examination, the horrors of the trade could never have risen to such a height, as at length to become the source of inexpressible misery to numberless innocent people; and, at the same time, to depopulate the country of almost half its inhabitants. To my knowledge, there were annually carried off from the island, to Java, and to the other Eastern settlements, no less than four thousand persons, a just cause of the blame, which on that account, the Dutch drew upon themselves from the other nations of Europe. A well-regulated trade would, on the contrary, have been of great utility and convenience to the inhabitants of Java, and of other places; but more particularly of Macassar, where the natives have an insurmountable aversion to serve Europeans. But how could any regulation stand, when the public officers, whose duty it was to attend to the strict performance of the orders issued for the prevention of all abuses, were, by the temptation of presents and of fees, prevailed upon to con-

nive at every, not only secret, but even public transgression of those useful and wholesome orders.

Trusting that my readers will, in favour of the motive, pardon the weakness of my efforts in serving the cause of humanity by a faithful, though imperfect exposure of the outrages it suffered from the combined avarice of the slave-traders, and of their official accomplices, I beg leave to recom-

mend this little work to the kind consideration of a generous and enlightened community.

THE TRANSLATOR.

*** It is truly wonderful how the writer of the foregoing article could *finally* reason himself into a persuasion of the expediency of a "WELL-REGULATED [SLAVE] TRADE!!!"

THE PIECE OF GOLD.

It is well known that Hariri is the most celebrated, at the same time that he is the most difficult to be understood of the Arabian writers. The orientalists of Europe have long desired to see an edition of this author, accompanied with a commentary for the elucidation of the text. Baron Silvestre de Sacy has indeed accomplished this desire in a most satisfactory manner; but the reading of his work is confined to the circle of learned orientalists. It is for those who are learning Arabic, and for general readers, that M. Garcin de Tassy has attempted the translation of the fifty entertainments of the celebrated Hariri. M. Garcin de Tassy is already known among the orientalists by the translation of an Arabian allegoric poem, entitled "The Birds and the Flowers," by Azz-eddin el Mocaddey,* by an Exposition of the Musulman faith, translated from the Turkish of El Berkevi; and by various other translations from the Persian.

The extract here translated will give some idea of the nature of the work of Hariri. It is expedient to remark, for the information of such readers as are unacquainted with the writings of this celebrated Arabian poet, that the author supposes that a man named *Aboumeid* gains his living by reciting verses *extempore*, and he travels for this purpose through many towns of

Asia and Africa, adopting all languages, and assuming all characters. The work is composed of fifty different adventures, which form as many chapters, wherein our hero enters always *incognito*, repeats his verses, and finishes by being recognized by the narrator.

THE PIECE OF GOLD.

(Extracted from the "Entertainments" of Hariri, now first translated from the Arabic by M. GARCIN DE TASSY, Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Société Asiatique of Paris.)

I happened to be one day in an assembly consisting of men as intellectual as they were amiable. Among them the torch of genius never failed to emit its brilliant sparks, and the heat of disputation did not extinguish its devouring flames. The conversation was on literary subjects, when suddenly a lame man wearing the garb of misery entered the hall where we were sitting, and approaching us, he recited with most extraordinary eloquence the relation of the misfortunes which he suffered, and finished by imploring our generosity.*

Being touched with compassion at his words, I was desirous of relieving his misery; and founded at the manner in which he related the history of his misfortunes and the happy choice of his expressions, it occurred to me to inquire of him

* In the text this man makes a long discourse, full of a play upon words and metaphors, quite impossible to translate, which terminates with these words. "Yes, I swear by him who made me come from the tribe of Kaifa, that I am the brother of poverty." For this reason, Hariri has deponated this entertainment of adventures, "the Kaifa;" others entitle it "The Piece of Gold."

* This work is published in 8vo. and sold by Messrs. Kingsbury, Parbury and Allen, Leadenhall Street; and by Treutzel and Würtz, 30, Soho Square. Price 10s. 6d.

if he was capable of composing verses *extempore*. Accordingly I took from my purse a piece of gold, and held it glittering before his eyes; take this, said I, if thou art capable of making an eulogy *extempore** on this piece, it is thine. I had not finished my proposition when these verses, resembling pearls, fell from his mouth.

"What a delightful colour; what a pretty thing is a piece of gold! Gold travels all countries, and has every where the same value; it communicates contentment and procures prosperity to a man in all his enterprizes; the sight of it alone rejoices the heart, and the violent love which it inspires cannot be expressed; also he whose purse is filled with it is fierce and proud, for gold supplies all things. How many there are who by means of it find slaves every where ready to execute their orders, but who, without it, would be condemned to serve themselves! How many afflicted with a host of black griefs are relieved by it! how many beauties it seduces! how much ire it appeases! of how many captives does it break the chains and dry the tears! Yea, if I were not restrained by sentiments of religion, I should attribute to gold the power of God himself."

After having uttered these verses, the poet held out his hand, and demanded the piece of gold. "He that is well born," said he, "keeps his promise, as the cloud sends rain after thunder." I hastened immediately to give him the *dinar*. The stranger, after having thanked me, was going to depart; but I was so well satisfied with the eulogy which I had required of him, that taking from my purse another piece of gold, I said to him, "Canst thou now promptly compose verses against this piece, and I will give it to thee." He then produced, *extempore*, these verses:

"Fy upon this deceitful piece, which like a knave has two faces, presenting at once the brilliant colour of fine silks which adorn the young mistress, and that of the tanned countenance of her lover which love has discoloured. The unfortunate desire to possess gold impels man to commit crimes which draws upon his head the wrath of God. Without gold the hand of the thief would not be cut

off;* without gold there would no longer be any oppression, nor any oppressor; the miser would cease to knit his brows when at night any one should come to claim his hospitality; the creditor would no longer complain of the delay of his debtor; the envious who attacks with the acute arrow of defamation would no longer be feared. Moreover, I perceive in gold a palpable defect for which it ought to be contemned, it is this, that it can never be useful in need, but by quitting the hand of the possessor. Honour be to him who despises it! honour be to him who resists its perfidious attractions."†

When our extemporizer had finished speaking, I testified a lively satisfaction. And as for him, he immediately demanded of me the second piece. I gave it to him and said, "Recite for thy thanks the first sura of the Koran."‡ This request he complied with, unable to restrain his satisfaction, and I perceived it was that *Abou-zaid*, and that his lameness was only feigned.

* Formerly, among the Arabs, the hand which stole four pieces of money in silver or more, was cut off; the second theft was punished by the loss of the left foot, then the left hand, and then the right foot. This law is not practised among the Turks, where the bastonnade is the ordinary punishment for theft, but sometimes they decapitate. This crime is rare in Turkey; but a defect of police renders it frequent in travelling, and particularly in the desert. Vide the translation of the Koran, by Savary, vol. 1st p. 105.

† By the following translation of some verses on the same subject, which are to be found in the *Anvari Soheili*, the reader will perceive the difference between the Arabian and the Persian literature.

"Acquire gold at whatever price you can, for nothing in the world is more esteemed. It is, however, asserted that liberty is preferable; believe it not, it is gold alone that contains true liberty.

"The pieces of money of this fine metal, have smiling cheeks like the sun, and shine with purity like the cup of Gemshid.‡ It is a beauty, like that of a florid countenance, an object of sweet alloy, both precious and agreeable. Sometimes gold betrays to vice silver-bosomed beauties, and at other times it snatches them from seduction. It rejoices the afflicted heart; it is the key to the lock of the unfortunate events of the age."

‡ Ebn Rachie, in speaking of a young girl, said the same.

"Her person is symmetry itself, her cheeks resemble so perfectly the colour of the rose, that if rose-leaves were put on them, they would not be distinguished from her complexion. Let him that is astounded at her beauty, repeat the first Sura of the Koran."

* The practice of speaking verses *extempore* is well known to have been much practised by the Arabs. Mr. Jackson mentions his having witnessed it when he visited the Vice Roi of Suse, among the Arabs of the Wuled Deleim. Vide an Account of Morocco, &c.

‡ The ancient King *Gemshid* (the Solomon of the Persians) had, according to the oriental authors, a cup, by means of which he became acquainted with all things natural, and sometimes even with things supernatural.

NARRATIVE OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE PADREES AND THE BATAVIAN GOVERNMENT.

(Translated from the *Batavian Courants*.)

Soon after the return of the settlements on the west coast of Sumatra to the Netherlands' jurisdiction in 1819, several complaints were preferred by the Chiefs of Padang against a part of the inhabitants, who were known to be religious enthusiasts, for oppressing their more peaceable neighbours under the pretext of converting them to their faith.

These complaints were so pressing, that some of the Chiefs of Menangkabao were deputed to the Resident at Padang, with whom they entered into a treaty, by which their lands were transferred to the Netherlands' Government, on condition of being protected from their turbulent neighbours the Padrees.

The occupation of some of these districts naturally followed the treaty, but the Chiefs of the Padrees yet remained unsubdued.

On the contrary, the resistance they made was such as to render it necessary to send a military force against one of their campongs (Sacle Ayer), in the neighbourhood of the Netherlands' settlement of Samawang, and on the 30th April 1821 they were accordingly driven out of Sacle Ayer, but not without considerable difficulty. Since that time the Padang territories have been in a disturbed state; and on the 30th September of the same year (1821), the Padrees had even the audacity to attack Samawang, but they were repulsed with loss.

This circumstance, as well as the treaty entered into with the Menangkabao Chiefs, made it necessary to consider the best means of subduing the refractory Padrees; and it was consequently resolved upon to augment the military force at Padang, in order to compel the Padrees, either by negotiation or force, to submit to the Netherlands' Government, or otherwise to quit the territory altogether.

The chief command of this force devolved on Lieut. Col. Raaff, who, arriving at Padang in December 1821, immediately proceeded with his troops to the upper provinces; and as the Chiefs of the Padrees would not listen to the proposals made to them, hostilities commenced forthwith in

February 1822, when the Padrees were frequently defeated.

In the commencement of March the enemy had collected to the number of about 20,000 men in the district of Samawang.

The regular troops, under the command of the Lieutenant Colonel amounted to about 500 men, to which were added 13,000 Malays, with their tributary chiefs.

The result of the engagements in those days was, that the Padrees were driven from all their posts, and the occupation by our troops of Pagger-Oodong and Menangkabao. The first is of some importance, as having been once the capital of the kingdom of Menangkabao.

Towangko Passaman, the commander-in-chief of the Padrees, was present at all the actions, and shut himself up in a fortification (Linto).

New attempts to enter into negotiations having proved fruitless, the Lieutenant Colonel resolved to proceed against Linto; but the smallness of his European force, as well as other difficulties, induced him to alter his resolution after having made a few attempts, and to direct his attention in the mean time to the providing and strengthening of the conquered places, as well as to the proper regulations for their internal government, with the consent of the Resident of Padang and the native chiefs who were with him.

In the mean time the Commandant of the expedition communicated his measures to Batavia, with a request for reinforcements and a supply of ammunition, which arrived at Sumatra in July, while Lieut. Col. Raaff had withstood several attacks made on him without effect. This reinforcement enabled him once more to act on the offensive, and more places were taken without any resistance being offered; among others, Rotta Lawas, the inhabitants of which effectually disarmed themselves and requested to be taken into submission, which was readily granted.

It appeared that before making an attempt on Linto, it would be necessary to secure the districts of Agam and the fifty kottas (in the former is situated the

Benting Kapao, from which a strong defence was expected). On the 14th July a detachment officered by Lieut. de Siezer, Capt. Goffinet, Capt. Brusse, and Capt. (now Major) Laemlin, conquered the following places: Basso, Loodang, Panampooa, Rotta Baroo, and Laboo Agam; in this affair Capt. Goffinet was wounded with a lance, from the effect of which this brave officer is since dead.

On the 15th the attack was made on Kapao, and the spirits of the officers and men were such as to have excited the liveliest hope of success, had it not been damped by the flight of the Malays, who were to carry the necessaries for choking up the ditch adjoining the fortification, by which they entirely deprived the party of the means of storming the place, and without being able to render them any assistance, exposed them to a galling fire from the enemy, which killed a few and wounded many; among the former is Lieut. Vander Veen, of infantry, and in the latter Capt. Brupe, and Lieuts. Van Liebensteyn and Teissier.

The troops were then withdrawn, and the retreat, although attended with difficulty, was effected in good order, without meeting any farther opposition from the enemy.

In the present state of affairs the Commandant deemed it proper to stop all further proceedings without an augmentation to his force, and at his request 400 men, among whom were 150 Europeans and 50 artillery-men, were sent. Military stores were sent from hence in September last to Padang, with H.M.'s frigate the *Melanpus*, Capt. De Man, and the corvette *Swallow*; Capt. Lt. Schroyesteyn was also sent thither to act in concert with the Commandant of the expedition where their services might be required.

In the same month several of our posts were attacked, but our troops were not dislodged. Fresh attempts were made at negotiation, and as the rainy season had set in, which would obstruct all further military operations, the Lieutenant Colonel returned to Pagger-Oodong.

We had brought up the accounts from Padang thus far, when fresh despatches were received, extending to the commencement of this month, giving a detail of the operations against the enemy subsequently to the arrival of the reinforcement,

the result of which, however, we regret to find, has not answered our expectations, which were founded on the skill and exemplary conduct of the officers, as well as upon the courage and steadiness of the men.

On the 13th April, Lieut. Col. Raaff made a movement towards the borders of Linto, and on the same day disposed of his infantry and the greatest part of his artillery, according to his own plan. Subsequently, two howitzers were, by way of experiment, fired on the enemy's works, but which, although done with the greatest precision, had not the desired effect. On the following morning (the 14th) the whole of the field-pieces were placed in order, and a general attack was made on the enemy's positions; but which also, notwithstanding the brave manner in which the officers repeatedly led on to the assault, and the most bold efforts on the part of the men, could not be overpowered.

All operations were now suspended, with a view of taking measures for a second attack on the following day; but the rain falling incessantly during the night, made it impossible to carry them into effect. Our positions were, however, retained.

In the mean time the Commandant made the necessary inquiries as to the passes leading to the enemy's fortifications, and by the information he received, it appeared impossible to take them on the mountain Mara Palam without (even if success should attend the undertaking) making such a sacrifice as would materially weaken his force, and thereby render it impracticable to penetrate into the district of Linto, and to bring the same under subjection.

The climbing of this mountain, especially in the centre, was found to be attended with more difficulty than can be well expressed; on account of its steep pathway two men abreast of each other could scarcely pass, and the troops became soon fatigued. The trenches of the enemy were not to be approached without being exposed to the innumerable balls, stones, and lances which they were throwing from their covered position. To these means of defence, to which nature itself materially contributed, was to be added the ingenious method of stopping the water, which the enemy would cause

to run off from their trenches whenever our troops approached to them, and roll down trees and stones which were fastened with rattans and rope, and could be opened whenever occasion required; in fact, the whole of the approaches were blocked up with ranjoos (sharpened bamboos for fixing in the earth) which created considerable delay.

To these difficulties were to be added the following: that of the country behind the mountain path being but little known; the return of the Malay auxiliaries, who had set out with the best spirits; the howitzers not having the desired effect; also that some of the guns were become defective; and, that the troops having sustained the enemy's fire from the 13th, were now fatigued and exposed to heavy rains without having touched any warm victuals.

The Lieutenant Colonel resolved accordingly, after consulting with Major Lacurlin and Capt. Heiligens, commanding the artillery, to try by a different route to enter Linto, in which the Resident of Padang concurred. His own resolution was to join the Commandant, some of the native chiefs having declared to him that they deemed it impracticable to gain possession of the mountain path in the present way.

On the morning of the 17th the movement towards the rear was resolved upon. The right wing was covered and led on by Major Laemlin, assisted by Lieut. Van Karnebeck, of His Majesty's frigate *Melampus*, and the left wing was commanded by Lieut. Col. Raaff in person. Scarcely had Lieut. Van Karnebeck been dispatched with instructions to Major Laemlin for bringing up the artillery in the rear, when the enemy made a sally on the left wing, which caused the troops to retreat, and placed the four pieces of ordnance in danger of being taken: but the Lieutenant Colonel, accompanied by Lieut. M. Vangeen, of artillery, acting as Adjutant, with renewed vigour proceeded in regaining possession of the ground, which they retained until the artillery had been carried backward.

Of the twenty-one persons that made the sally, three were killed and seven wounded; among the latter was Lieut. Vangeen, who received a severe wound in his right arm.

The enemy being kept in awe on their

right wing, made an attack on ours with much more violence than they had done before on the left, and after having three times been successively repulsed, they succeeded (when there was a scarcity of ammunition) in capturing the four pieces of artillery attached to our right wing. In this affair Lieut. Van Panhuys lost his life, and Lieuts. Van Karnebeck and Schryleer were wounded.

The troops then retreated from the mountain, and reached Tanjong (behind the river Scillo) at evening, and Paggar Oadchong on the following morning; during that time nothing of importance occurred in the districts of Tanjong Alam and Goonong.

Of the sick and wounded the greatest care was taken, under the humane direction of Dr. Schillet, Surgeon of His Majesty's frigate *Melampus*, assisted by Dr. Quartero, of the 18th regt. of infantry, who had accompanied the expedition.

The total number of wounded and killed from the 13th to the 17th April were 21 killed and 137 wounded, including 2 officers in the former and 10 in the latter.

The Lieut.-Colonel Commandant bore testimony to the general good conduct of the troops, declaring that in steadiness and bravery they had fully answered the expectation he had previously formed of them. Besides the officers already mentioned, the following have particularly distinguished themselves: Lieutenants G. F. Kluppel and A. Helwig, of the artillery, and J. W. Verberst, P. F. Cromer, and C. F. Kley, of infantry.

It was subsequently resolved to desist for the present from hostilities, and to await further instructions from Batavia; but in the mean time to watch the movements of the Padrees, and to retain the conquered districts in the kingdom of Menangkabao. The districts are of some importance, as being populous, and the inhabitants (especially the chiefs), from their antipathy to the Padrees, and being well disposed and attached to the Netherlands' Government, and further because the products thereof, by opening a communication with Padang, could with facility be exported thence, as well as render a profitable source of trade for the lowlands of Padang. This was one of the objects of the war, and another was

that of extending the territories of Government, both which have been fully accomplished by the meritorious exertions of Lieut. Col. Raaff, at the head of his troops, as well as by negotiations with the natives. We deem it incumbent on us (and it is with much satisfaction we are enabled to do so) to give every praise to this brave officer, as having in his own person set an example of steady perseverance and courage to his men in the most critical circumstances.

By a dispatch received from the Resident of Padang, dated 10th May, we are further informed that the Padrees in the north had made a movement in the latter end of April, towards Priaman, and actually made their appearance at Pakkandangan, but were driven back by the Malays, assisted by the Captain Lieutenant of the corvette Swallow, who had sent his men on shore for that purpose.

His Majesty's frigate *Melampus* had

also been dispatched to Priaman, but on account of the anchorage there being unsafe had returned to Padang, after having supplied the Swallow with the required necessities. Our troops having now arrived from the upper provinces, caused the Padrees to desert all their posts, so that the districts of Priaman, as well as Toojoo-kotta, are now enjoying tranquillity.

Priaman would, under existing circumstances, continue to be occupied by Capt. Lieut. Schroyesteyn until a military force could be sent thither to take proper charge of the same.

The Resident embraces this opportunity of particularly noticing the good conduct of Capt. De Man, of his Majesty's frigate *Melampus*, and Capt. Lieut. Schroyesteyn, of the corvette Swallow, for their indefatigable exertions in assisting the Military Commandant, as well as the Resident, whenever their services were required.

ON THE FRONTIERS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND CHINA.

(From Notes collected during a Journey in Siberia in 1816, by M. KLAPROTH.—
Translated and abridged.)

THE connexions between Russia and China originated about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and were formed during the time that the former of these powers subjugated the countries situated south and east of the lake *Baikal*. The Mandchoux were then too much engaged in completing their conquest of China, and keeping that empire in subjection, to find time to oppose themselves to the aggrandizement of Russia on their northern frontiers. Soon after, their attention was engaged by the troubles in Mongolia, caused by the enterprising *Galdan* of the *Euleuts*, and which were only brought to a close by the death of that chieftain, under the great emperor *Khang-hi*, in 1697.

In the mean time, however, the Mandchoux had begun resisting the Russians on the river *Amur*, and these hostilities continued for a long period, till Count *Golownin* concluded, in the year 1689, a convention between the

two powers, by which the boundaries of the two empires were provisionally fixed.

During the troubles among the Mongols, several small tribes of the hordes of *Tousietan-Khan* and *Tset-sen-Khan*, had emigrated to the countries south and east of the *Baikal*. Here they wandered between the *Selengga*, *Uda*, *Khilok*, *Tchikoi*, *Dzida*, *Onon* and *Ingoda*, where their numbers were daily increased by individuals and families, who, weary of the war, or separated from their hordes, sought and found a refuge under Russian dominion against their ancient oppressors; by paying a tribute to that power, and acknowledging themselves its subjects.

The chiefs of these small tribes were confirmed in their dignities by imperial diplomas, and enjoyed special protection. However, like all other Mongol tribes, they professed the *Buddha* or *Lama* religion; and, there-

fore, during the annual or mensual feast, passed in crowds over the Chinese frontiers, in order to pay their devotions at the *Ourga*,* or the residence of the Mongol Khoutou Khtou. Their children visited the religious schools that were established on both sides of the border, and their priesthood on both sides kept up a close connexion between them; which, creating disputes, thefts, and various other inconveniencies, compelled both governments, at length, to prohibit their subjects from passing the border.

For some time, however, relations of friendship between Russia and China had existed, and Russian merchants carried on a very active trade at the Mongol *Ourga* and Pekin. At the request of the Emperor Khang-hi, Peter I. sent to this monarch, in 1715, the English surgeon Thomas Garwin, accompanied by the Lieutenant Laurence Lange. The latter, on his return, informed his master of the abuses created by the too easy connexion of the border tribes. Peter sent, therefore, in 1719, an ambassador to China, in the person of Capt. Imailow, who, in conjunction with Lieut. Lange, succeeded in engaging the Chinese Government to take the most efficacious means for checking these evils, and preserving the trade and friendly relations between the two states.

Lange remained at Pekin as the Russian agent, in order to protect the commerce of this nation. The bad conduct of the Russian merchants, however, which their Government seemed unable to prevent, at last, in 1722, produced an order from the Chinese Emperor, dismissing them from the fair at the *Ourga*, and prohibiting their caravans from going to Pekin.

At this period Khang-hi also died, and his successor, *Young tchin*, pe-

remptorily insisted upon the frontier line being fixed. Lange had returned with the last caravan, and the commerce between the two empires was entirely destroyed.

The cabinet of St. Petersburg, anxious to come to a final settlement of all the matters in dispute, dispatched, in 1726, an embassy to China, at the head of which stood the Illyrian Count Sawa Wladislawitchi in the character of plenipotentiary. This embassy was well received at Pekin; and it was finally determined that a congress should be held on the borders, for the purpose of adjusting the mutual line of demarcation, and establishing the trade on a firm footing. This congress was composed on one side of the Count and his counsellors, and on the other, of three great officers of state of the Chinese empire; to whom were added, on their arrival on the borders, the Mongol prince Tsereng Wang, adjutant general of the Chinese empire, and related by marriage to the reigning house.

The congress met in 1727, near the rivulet Boro or Boura, which falls into the Selengga. It is about fifty wersts from Kiakhtha, and at that time marked the boundary. The negotiations began between the persons appointed as arbitrators on both sides. They were Mongols of distinction, and elders of tribes. The Chinese went so far in their pretensions, as to demand all the country south of the Baikal. Count Sawa, however, by his firmness, made them at last give up the greater part of their demands; and the troublesome labour of fixing a line of demarcation between the two largest empires in the world, was terminated in the most friendly manner. A preliminary convention, dated 10th August 1727 (o. st.), was concluded, by which the frontier was generally fixed in the following manner. The border line to the east was to be formed by the chain of mountains of Khingan (Hinkhan Alin in d'Anville's atlas), which, from the sea of Okhotsk, as far as the small

* All these proper names being derived from French authors, the *ou* should always be read as *oo*.—Translator.

Gerbitsi* river to the left of the Amur, separates the waters which flow towards the north-east, from those which flow towards the south-east. The old boundary, which was fixed upon in 1689, passing from the Amur and Argun to the lake Dalai, was not altered. From lake Dalai, the line was carried on through the plain till beyond the Onon. Thence over Mount Kentei Khan (Kentei han alin in d'Anville's maps), and the springs of the Tchikoi towards the south, till they reached the rivulet of Kiakhta or Kiaktoo. From this point it ran through the forests and across the Selengga, on the back of Mount Uhdensong, which separates, as far as the springs of the Dzida, the rivers running to the north from those running to the south. From the springs of Dzida, it runs over Mount *Tastou ouendour*; and the back of Todching chila, which extends as far as the Jenisei, separates all the waters flowing towards the north-east from those which take an opposite direction. It was subsequently that the line was continued from the banks of the Jenisei towards the east, till it reached the *Bontarna*, to the right of the Irtysh, where, on the rivulet Harym, the last Mongol-Chinese watch-house was established opposite the last Russian post.

By another article it was agreed, that on the point where the border touched upon the Kiakhta, a commercial *dépôt* for the merchants of both empires should be established. For the purpose of preventing farther disorders, it was also settled that the inhabitants of the borders should only be allowed to trade in this place. It was likewise settled that each of the contracting parties should take back such of their subjects as might have crossed the border whilst the limits were being settled. The subjects of both empires, which were found to-

gether, were to be separated, in order to prevent the mixing of the border tribes. The Onriangkhai* were to remain subject to that one of the two powers to whom they had hitherto paid an annual tribute of five sable skins: this stipulation particularly referred to the Sogetes, who inhabit the highlands of the Upper, Jenisei, and about the lake Kossogol. They had, before this, paid five sables a head to the Mongols subject to China. By an ancient custom, they sent at the same time a sable a head, under the title of a voluntary gift, to the Russian chanceries of Krasnoïarsk and Oudinsk. By this treaty they became entirely subjected to China. The fate of the other *Ouriangkai*, who had paid only one sable to each empire, was decided by the course of the line of demarcation. The Sogetes near the springs of the Dzida and *Ouri* were divided, a part of them only remaining with Russia, and under the jurisdiction of the Tounkinskoi-ostrog, situated on the *Irkout*. These people have so much decreased, that there are but few families now remaining in the Russian territories.

By the same preliminary convention, it was agreed, that the details respecting the course of the border line, should be extended in the definitive treaty, which was to be drawn up. This treaty having been concluded and ratified at Pekin on the 18th of May, commissioners for the two empires were despatched, in order to survey the proposed line, with directions for fixing signals and border-pillars, and separating the subjects on both sides. There were two different commissions: one from the streams Kiakhta, towards the west, to the frontiers of the *Euleuts Dzoun-gars*, and the other towards the east, from the Kiakhta to the source of the Argoun. Each of

* The Chinese have since extended their frontier to the great Gerbitsi.

* This is the name which the Mongols give to the *Sogetes* of the Samoied race, who inhabit the high lands of the Altai, and which in 1755 were subjected to the Dzoun-gars. This people amounts to about 10,000 families, and forms eleven banners, or military divisions.

these commissions drew up a report of their labours, in which every river, torrent, stream, lake, mountain, valley, and plain, near which a border column was to be raised, was most minutely described. The last-named commission had, on the borders of the Tchikoï, two Russian winter-huts pulled down, which, by the settlement of the boundary, lay on Chinese territory. They had likewise removed the Bouriates, who had been tributaries of Russia, from the south side of the Tchikoï, to the north of this stream. On the other hand, some Tungousians, who had till then lived near the Kieria, which falls from the north into the Onon, were removed by the Chinese to the south of this river. The border columns are made of stone, eighteen feet high, and about as many in breadth at the base. They were raised on each side of the boundary, opposite one another. From a particular precaution, and for the purpose of preventing these landmarks from being disturbed, an inscription in the Russian and Mongol languages, hearing a number, and the name of the spot where it was to be, was buried in the ground near every column. The first and most important of these signs was placed close by the road which leads from Sihiria to Mongolia and China, on a little eminence to the right of the Kiakhta, and six wersts from Boro, which is the same spot where subsequently the dépôt of commerce was established. The first Russian column supports a cross, and bears an inscription in the Russian language. On going from this first sign towards the west, the *Mayaks*, or signals (in the Mongol and Manchoux languages *obo*), are found in the following places :

1. On Mount Bourgouteï, twenty wersts from Kiakhta; between this Mayak and the next, the *Kiran* flows to the north, and falls into the Tchikoï, having its spring beyond the borders.

2. On a mountain twelve wersts

from the former, near the lake *Tchaidam*, situated beyond the borders.

3. On mount *Kourlik*, near a salt lake, situated beyond the borders, twelve wersts from the former.

4. On a hill opposite the pasture *Diretou*, on this side the borders, eight wersts from the former.

5. On the lower side of the pasture *Charbaga*, on the left bank of the Tchikoï, called *Tchoukou* by the Mongols and *Mandchoux*, nine wersts from the former. From this spot, the border line follows the Tchikoï upwards.

6. On the mountain situated very near and above the mouth of the stream *Tchiktai*, on the left bank of the Tchikoï, five wersts from the former.

7. Near and above the month of the stream *Khabtsagai* or *Khdûza*, on the same bank of the Tchikoï, nine wersts from the former.

8. On the same side, a little below the mouth of the *Arou Kidoure*, also called *Ara Kuduru*, fourteen wersts from the former.

9. On the same side, very close below the mouth of the stream *Ouyalga*, twenty wersts from the former.

10. On the same bank of the Tchikoï, very close below the mouth of the *Arou Khadang sou*, a large river, which is also called *Arou Khadaïn oussou* or *Ara Khatangtsa*, nineteen wersts from the former.—Thence the boundary follows up the river *Arou Khadang sou*.

11. At the mouth of a stream called *Oûllei* or *Oulileï*, which comes from the east, and falls into the above river, sixty wersts from the former.—Thence the border follows up the *Ouloleï* to its source, crosses the *Mensia* which falls into the Tchikoï, and runs towards the Upper Onon and its tributaries.

12. Near the spot where the stream *Oûber Khadang sou*, or *Ouber Khadaïn Oussou*, commonly called *Oubour Khatangtsa*, throws itself on the east side into the *Mensia*, eighty-three wersts from the former.

13. On mount *Koumour*, or *Koumouroun oola*, near the source of a stream of the same name, and which falls into the east side of the *Mensia*, seventy wersts from the former.

14. On a mountain near the source of the stream *Kouge*, fifty-one wersts from the former. This stream comes from the north; it is the first of those which, crossing the frontier line, throw themselves into the *Onon*, which flows here from west to east, at some distance from the frontier.

15. To the north of the stream *Gounggourtei* or *Kounggourtei*, which, coming from the north-east, falls into the *Onon*. It is here where Mount *Koumour*, also called *Khingang Koumour*, terminates, fifteen wersts from the former.

16. On a mountain, and at a short distance from the *Asinga* or *Ashangai*, which comes from the north, and falls into the *Onon*, eighteen wersts from the former.

17. On Mount *Khariagoutai*, or *Khara Koutul*, on the left bank of the *Onon*, ten wersts from the former.

18. On a mountain near the stream *Khasoulak*, a tributary of the *Onon*, twelve wersts from the former.

19. On Mount *Moungge-sili*, or *Mongkó*, watered by the *Baldzi*, a large stream which runs on the south-east, and falls into the *Onon*, fifty-seven wersts from the former.

20. On a mountain on the south side of the *Baldzikha* or *Baldzikhan*, a stream which joins the *Kharaoul* on the north-west; the latter runs in the same direction into the *Baldzi*, forty-six wersts from the former.

21. On Mount *Beltsir* (*Beltsir* or *Beltchir*, in the Mongol language means a mountain between two streams, or the place where they join) between the *Galdatai* and the *Mogai*, which after having met, fall into the *Baldzi*, twenty-one wersts from the former.

22. On a mountain near the *Kirkhoun*, a tributary of the *Onon*, twenty-nine wersts from the former.

23. On the high mountain of *Khaliou* or *Khalo*, near the *Boukoukoum* or *Bykykykon*, which falls into the *Kirkhoun*, sixteen wersts from the former.

24. On Mount *Bain dzourge*, or *Bain dzurko*, near the *Ghilbere*, which falls into the *Agatsi*, or *Agoutsa*, or *Atsa*, seventeen wersts from the former.

25. On Mount *Bouyouktou*, near the river of the same name, which falls into the *Agatsi*.

26. Near the river *Khormaktsi*, or *Khormoktchi*, at a short distance from its junction with the *Agatsi*, fourteen wersts from the former.

27. On the right bank of the *Godzolotai*, near its confluence with the *Onon*, nineteen wersts from the former.

28. On Mount *Adarga* or *Adarei*, to the left of the *Kerou* or *Kiena*, near its confluence with the *Onon*, twenty-six wersts from the former.

29. On Mount *Khongoro*, near the left bank of the river *Onon*, twelve wersts from the former.

30. On the spot called *Oulkhout*, on the left bank of the *Onon*, a little below the mouth of the *Torin*, which joins this river on the north-west, ten wersts from the former.—Hence the frontier crosses the *Onon*, and runs towards the sources of the rivers which fall on the north side into the *Ouldza*.

31. On Mount *Arou bain dzourge*, or *Ara bain zuruko*, situated north-west from the river of the same name, which falls on the south-west into the *Ouldza*, twenty-eight wersts from the former.

32. On the mountain called by the Mongols *Khara tolokhai*, and black-top by the Russians; near the source of the *Ouber bain dzourge*, which falls into the *Ouldza*, twelve wersts from the former.

33. On a hill near the source of the *Berke*, which flowing from north-west joins the *Ouldza*, eleven wersts from the former.

34. At the source of the *Khourtsa* of the *Ouldza*, on a mountain from which

another river, also called *Khourtsa*, springs and flows towards the *Onon*, seventeen wersts from the former.

35. On Mount *Moungout nouke* or *Mangout nouke*, near the spring of the *Moungout*, which falls into the *Ouldza*, eight wersts from the former.

36. On a hill situated among the sources of the *Tourgine*, a large river which falls into the *Ouldza*, eight wersts from the former.

37. On Mount *Tosoke*, fourteen wersts from the former.

38. On Mount *Khoï*, near the springs of the *Dchoudzi*, which falls into the *Khorin narasou* eight wersts from the former.

39. On a mountain between the sources of the *Khorin narasou* of the *Ouldza*, eight wersts from the former.

40. On Mount *Chara-tolokhai* (yellow head), eighteen wersts from the former.

41. On Mount *Toktor*, north of the source of the *Ouber Toktor*, which falls into the *Ouldza*, ten wersts from the former.

42. On Mount *Khara tolokhai*, called also in Russian Black Point, among the sources of the *Koukou esike* or *Koukou ichiga*, which falls into the *Ouber berke*, ten wersts from the former.

43. On Mount *Tourkine*, near the sources of the *Ouber berke*, fourteen wersts from the former.—Near this *Mayak*, the border line leaves the sources of the rivers which fall into the *Ouldza*, and runs towards the *Imalkho*, which discharges itself into the lake *Dari noor* or *Tarei*.

44. On a high mountain without a name, ten wersts from the former.

45. On a neighbouring mountain, east of the lake *Tsagan noor* (black lake), twenty wersts from the former.

46. On Mount *Kouke tolokhai* (blue head), on the north side of the river *Imalkho* of the lake *Darinoor*, thirteen wersts from the former.

47. On Mount *Khara tolokhai* (black

head), north of the *Imalkho*, thirteen wersts from the former.

48. On Mount *Irin*, on the same side of the *Imalkho*, eighteen wersts from the former.—Between this *mayak* and the next, the border line crosses the *Imalkho*, near its mouth in the *Dari noor* or *Tarei*, and the western banks of this lake.

49. On two small hills in the plain, on a spot called *Obotou*, ten wersts from the former.

50. On a hill situated in the plain, on a spot called *Nibisyie* or *Nipfé*, fifteen wersts from the former.

51. On a hill situated at a spot called *Moo Gedzgi* or *Modzige*, twelve wersts from the former. Between this and the next *mayak*, flows the river *Ouldza*, which falls into the lake *Dari noor*.

52. On an elevated spot in the plain, called *Tsiktou*, twenty wersts from the former.

53. On Mount *Dzerentou*, near the south-eastern edge of the lake *Khori Duri noor*, nineteen wersts from the former.

54. On Mount *Engge-tolokhai* or *Inke-tolokhai*, situated in the plain, twelve wersts from the former. The whole of this plain is without water, except from a few springs. Very rarely a lake or pool is met with in it, for which reason, the border here could only be pointed out by such hills and elevations, as are distinguished by a name.

55. On Mount *Moungge-tolokhai*, fourteen wersts from the former.

56. On a spot in the plain called *Angarkhai*, forty-four wersts from the former.

57. On Mount *Koboltsikou* or *Koubeldchin*, ten wersts from the former.

58. On the western bank of the lake *Turbaga dukhou*, fifteen wersts from the former.

59. On Mount *Tchagan oola*, seventeen wersts from the former.

60. On Mount *Boro tolokhai*, in the vicinity of another, called *Taboun to-*

lokhai, situated to the south of the last-mentioned one, twenty wersts from the former.

61. Farther north in the plain, near Mount *Soukte*, fifteen wersts from the former.

62. On Mount *Erdeni tolokhai*, nine wersts from the former.

63. On Mount *Abagaitou*, opposite the mouth of the *Gan*, on the right of the *Argoun*, ten wersts from the former.

The following *Mayaks* are on the east, from the *Kiakhta*, to the ancient borders of the Euleuts *Dzoungars*.

1. On the right bank of the *Kiakhta* or *Kiaktou*.

2. On Mount *Orkhoïtou*, ten wersts from the former.—Between this and the following *mayak*, the border line crosses the *Selengga*.

3. On Mount *Bouïlesoutou*, near the left and western bank of the *Selengga*, twenty wersts from the former.

4. On Mount *Yongkhor oola*, west of the stream *Isagan ousoun* (white water), which falls into the *Selengga*, sixteen wersts from the former.

5. On Mount *Khonggor obo*, ten wersts from the former.

6. On Mount *Goundzan oola*, west of the stream *Bougousteun ama* (on the Mandchoux maps *Bos angga*), which falls into the *Dzida* or *Dzedc*, sixteen wersts from the former.—This *mayak* is situated between the Mounts *Dzor-malik* and *Mertsel*, called on the Mandchoux maps, *Emeltchek*. The former is to the north, and the latter to the south of the *Goundzan oola*.

7. On Mount *Khoudakhaitou* or *Khoutougaitou*, on the left and western bank of the river *Dzeltoure* or *Ziltoura*, ten wersts above its mouth on the right of the *Dzida*, twenty wersts from the former.

8. On Mount *Koukou nourougou*, near the source of the *Ouber Khoulada*, which falls into the *Dzida*, twenty-five wersts from the former.

9. On Mount *Egouden dchoo*, commonly called *Uhden dzong*; at its

eastern end, and the source of the river *Katsartai* or *Katsouratai*, which runs towards the south, or Mongolia, and falls into the *Dzeltoure*. The mouth of the *Katsartai* is fifty-six wersts from that of the *Dzeltoure* in the *Dzida*. The mountain takes a north-westerly direction, and separates the sources of the rivers *Dzida Ekkel* (*Iga*) and *Ouki*. This *mayak* is thirty-four wersts from the former.

10. Near the source of the *Dsedî*, which comes from the north, and falls into the *Dzeltoure*, thirty wersts above the *Katsartai*, nineteen wersts from the former.

11. At the source of the *Modoun Koul* (wood river), which falls into the river *Ering* or *Iren*, which again falls into the *Ekhe*, forty-six wersts from the former. Near this *mayak*, another rivulet, also called *Modoun Koul*, or rather *Arou Modoun Koul*, rises, but takes its course towards the north, and falls into the *Dzida*.

12. On Mount *Boukhôtou dabaga*, also called *Bougoutou*, at the source of the *Bouroul*, which falls into the *Ekhe*, seventy-seven wersts from the former.

13. On Mount *Dosit dabaga* or *Dochik-tou dabaga*, at the source of the *Keket*, which falls into the *Ouri*, forty-three wersts from the former.

14. On Mount *Kesenektou dabaga*, at the source of one of the streams that form the river *Keket*, seven wersts from the former.—Here the chain of *Egouden dchoo* or *Uhden dzong* terminates, and another, called *Gourbi*, commences.

15. On that part of Mount *Gourbi*, where the sources of the *Ouri* are found, forty-three wersts from the former.

16. At the spot where the chain of *Gourbi* terminates at the north-west, and at the source of the *Khangkha*, which flows towards the south, and falls into the lake *Kosogoul noor* or *Kosogol*, forty-six wersts from the former. A few wersts west from the mouth

of this river stood formerly the Russian settlement, called *Kossogolskoi Ostrog*.

17. On Mount *Nouketou dabaga*, at the source of the *Narin Kharo*, which also falls into lake *Kossogol*, forty-six wersts from the former.

18. At the eastern extremity of Mount *Ergik targak taiga*, at the source of the *Tenggis*, which flows on the south, and falls into the *Chichkit*, thirteen wersts from the former.

19. On Mount *Toros dabaga*, among the sources of the *Khamsara Kem*, which falls into the *Beikem*, and that of the *Bede kem*, which empties itself into the *Khamsara Kem*, on the right side of this river, 133 wersts from the former.

20. At the western extremity of Mount *Ergik targak taiga*, near the source of the *Kenchen madan*, which unites with those of the *Ous*, a river which runs towards the west, and disemhgues into the *Jenisei*, 378 wersts from the former.

21. On the left side of the *Ous*, eighteen from the former.

22. On a high and steep rock on Mount *Khonin dabaga*, which is called *Knoin tag* (sheep rock), nineteen wersts from the former. On the north side of this rock, the Mongol *Khag Loodzang* had a winding pass cut through the mountain, which leads from Mongolia to Siberia. Before that, there was no possibility of crossing this mountain, and even now it is but with the utmost difficulty that a passage is effected.

23. At the mouth of the river *Kemtchik*, which comes from the west and falls into the *Jenisei*, eighty-five wersts from the former. This *mayak* is called *Kem Kentchik Bom*, or *Kem Kentchik Boktsir*; *Bom* signifying the steep bank of a mountain towards a river running through it.

24. Near Mount *Chabina dabaga*, 125 wersts from the former. The Territory of the *Kouznetsk* begins to the north of this *mayak*. A road coming from Siberia, cuts through the rocks

of the *Chabina dabaga*, and leads into Mougolia. It is of ancient construction, and is still passable for *beasts of burden*.

The final treaty between Russia and China was signed and published on the frontiers on the 21st October 1727 (o. s.); but having been drawn up in the name of the Empress Catherine I., of whose death they were then ignorant, it was not ratified till the 14th June following, in the name of the Emperor Peter II. By Art. II. of this treaty, it is stipulated that the fugitives of both empires are to remain where they are, and not to be reclaimed; but that any others who may in future pass the respective boundaries, shall be carried to the nearest posts of their respective empires, and there punished. Art. III. relates to the establishment of a commercial dépôt at Kiakhta, and the fixing of the boundary line in general.—Article IV. establishes the number of traders allowed to go to Peking once every three years, which is not to exceed two hundred. Mere traders are not to be maintained as they used to be; but no impost whatsoever is to be levied on them. On their arrival on the borders, they are to give notice of it in writing, upon which an officer is to be sent to meet and attend them, on account of the commerce. If on the road they purchase any camels, horses, or provisions, or hire any labourers, they are to do so at their own expense. The traders to be under the superintendence of a chief, who is to manage their affairs, and settle any differences that may arise among them. If this chief be a person of rank, he shall be received accordingly. All kinds of goods may be sold, except such as are prohibited by the laws of both empires. No one is to remain clandestinely, and without the permission of his chief, in the foreign country. If any one dies there, his property is to be given up to his countrymen. Besides the commerce carried on by the caravans of the two

empires, houses for the ordinary commerce shall be established on the respective frontiers, near *Kiakhta*, the *Selengga*, and *Nibitchoo* (*Nertchinsk*), and which may be surrounded with hedges and pallisades, if thought desirable. Those who go to these places for commercial purposes, are to follow the direct road; and if any one, contravening this regulation, carries on trade in any other place, his goods shall be confiscated for the profit of government. An equal number of officers, under the orders of chiefs of equal rank, are to be established on both sides to watch over these places. By Art. V. it is agreed that Russian travellers are in future to reside in the hotel of that nation at *Pekin*; that a temple having been built adjoining it, under the superintendence "of the *grandees* of the Central Empire, charged with the affairs of the *Oros* (Russians)," the priest, then in the metropolis, is to reside in it with three assistant priests, who are all to be supported by the Chinese government. The Russians are to have the free exercise of their religion; and six Russian lads, acquainted with the Russian and Latin languages, are to reside, and to be supported in the same place, for the purpose of being instructed in the Chinese language, which individuals on their studies being completed, are to return to their country, without any impediment being thrown in their way. Art. VI. orders that letters going from China to Russia, are to be sent under the seal of the tribunal of the affairs of the external provinces, to the Russian senate, and letters from China to Russia, are to be transmitted to the same tribunal, under the seal of the Governor of *Tobolsk*. It farther fixes upon the officers on both sides who are to sign papers concerning deserters or thefts, and establishes that such correspondence between the respective authorities is to be carried on by special messengers, and by the road of *Kiakhta* alone, unless the business should be

urgent, when the shortest road may be taken. In cases of infraction of this regulation, the respective authorities are to inform each other of it, and punish the transgressors of their respective countries. Art. VII. refers to the boundary line near the river *Oude*, about which the Russian ambassador declared himself unauthorized to treat, at that time, as according to his expression, that part of the country was as yet but little known. He promised, however, that strict orders should be given to Russian subjects not to pass in that quarter, the limits anciently established; the Chinese declaring that they would punish every Russian subject they might find there upon their territory, allowing the Russian government to do the same with any Chinese they might find on theirs. Art. VIII. directs the punishment of commanders on the respective borders, who might delay the decision of any case for their own interest. Art. IX. relates to the reception and entertainment of ambassadors, and the forwarding of letters and messengers in their respective empires. If the former arrive in a year when commerce is not permitted, they are to carry no goods with them; and if any unnecessary delay is any where thrown in the way of the latter, neither the traders nor ambassadors of the country which shall have been guilty of such neglect, are to be received till satisfaction is given. Art. X. fixes the punishment of subjects deserting, military deserters, marauders, cattle-stealers, hunters, &c., of both empires, on their respective territory; the first of which are to be executed on the spot where they are taken.

It was hoped that this treaty would have settled the quarrels between the two empires; but this was not the case. The article X. respecting subjects violating the respective frontiers was worded so loosely, that it constantly gave rise to new discussions; till at last, Catherine II., in 1767, des-

patched the commissary *Kropotow*, for the purpose of examining and altering the treaty, conjointly with the Chinese plenipotentiary, who had arrived for this purpose at *Kiakhta*. In consequence of this, a supplement to the treaty was agreed upon, and the Art. X. completely altered, and its provisions made perfectly clear and intelligible.

The line of demarcation which separates these two immense empires, begins in the west, near the river *Bouktourma*, and terminates in the east, on the shores of the sea of *Okhotsk*. Its breadth is from five, ten, or thirty fathoms, according to the nature of the country through which it runs. This line, in fact, belongs to neither of the two states, and forms their real border, which is to be protected by the two powers, and cannot be passed except at the places stipulated.

Guard-houses were placed at convenient distances, whose number, as well as the strength of their garrisons, was determined by the degree of population in the vicinity. The guard-houses of the respective countries are all placed opposite each other, and at such distances as to admit of their mutually observing each other. They are commonly placed within five, ten, or twenty wersts from the border. The line of demarcation is carefully visited every day, not only for the purpose of preventing its being passed, but likewise to prevent all communication between the border tribes. In wild and mountainous parts, where the distances of the guard-houses are more considerable, the ground has been raised in various places for the purpose of indicating the direction of the frontier line. In those spots where it is crossed by a stream, posts were fixed on each side, and ropes of horse-hair drawn across, which were sealed up at both ends, so that it is impossible for any one to pass the border without perceiving it.

When the members of the congress had surveyed the whole line in 1727,

it was agreed that every post should be guarded by Mongol horsemen well armed; their number is from twenty to thirty men, whose commander is obliged to ride every day along the line, as far as the next guard-house. In desert parts, however, this visit is not made daily on account of the distance. The advanced posts stand close to the border, and consist of several men. The principal duty of the commanding officer is to examine every morning if there be any indication on the grass or sand, of people having passed the border during the night; and the Mongols have such an acute sight, that even on horseback, they can discover the smallest mark. As soon as any such trace is perceived, they alight from their horses and follow it up towards the neutral line without effacing it. If the trace is of a horse or any other domestic animal, it is surrounded by bits of wood or turf, in order to preserve it. After having stationed a sentinel near it, they advance towards the opposite post till they reach the first sentinel, to whom they cry out to send his commanding officer with an escort. The two parties then repair to the spot where the trace was found, in order to examine its direction. Then the respective officers surround the places where researches have been made, with fine strings fastened and sealed to planks of wood, in order to prevent other thieves or marauders from making use of them, for the purpose of crossing the border. The party to whose territory the trace leads, is now bound to follow it up, in order to find out if any stranger has arrived, or any theft been committed. If the deserters are found, they are taken to the guard-house, whither the officer from the opposite one is invited, in order that they may be delivered over to him. The parties are then tried, and the respective authorities informed of the result, in order that every party may receive the fullest satisfaction. It is thus that the line of de-

marcation, established in 1727 and 1768, has been preserved to this day.

The first commercial dépôt has been established near the *Kiakhta*, ninety-one wersts from *Selenginsk*, and the second near the *Gan*, which falls into the *Argouna* at *Tsouroukhaitou*. All other commerce and connexion between the two empires was at the same time stopped.

During the congress, Count Sawa gave a new organization to the Russian Mongols and Bouriates, who dwelt to the south and east of the Baikal. A body of armed men was formed for the purpose of guarding the frontiers. The chiefs of the tribes of *Isangol*, *Sartai*, *Khori*, and *Podogrodskoi*, were raised to the nobility in recompense for the services they had rendered at the congress; and pensions were settled on them and their descendants. Other chiefs were made members of the provincial courts of judicature, and the jurisdiction of their tribes entrusted to them. Every tribe received a standard to be displayed on great occasions. The chiefs of the Bouriates renewed their oath of allegiance, and were compelled to pay the whole amount of tribute for their subjects, and to furnish, in proportion to the strength of the tribe, horsemen, to guard the borders. Every outpost of these horsemen is commanded by a Russian subaltern.

A border chancery was established at *Selenginsk*, whence all couriers going to the Ourga and Pekin were to be dispatched. Nine wersts farther, on the banks of the *Tchikoi*, a small fort with a church was raised. The goods destined for China arrive here by water, whence it has become the principal dépôt, and the custom-house for the Chinese trade has been established here.

As soon as the congress had finished its labours in 1727, a caravan composed of 205 persons was despatched to Pekin, under the command of Lieut. Lange. In the following year the first Russian guard-house was built

near the *Kiakhta*. This fort was named *Troitzoi Sawsk Krepost*, but is generally called *Kiakhta*. The border and commercial gate between the two empires had been fixed three wersts farther in the valley watered by the *Kiakhta*. There were two border columns raised, near which the commercial dépôts were established on each side, at a distance of 120 fathoms from one another. The Chinese column bears the Chinese inscription *Mai ye tchhu*, and the Mandchou, *Khó-dai ba*, both meaning places of commerce.

In the centre of the Russian dépôt, which, like that of the Chinese, is square, is the bazaar, built of wood, in which is a chapel built of stone. On the east is a church, and on the south, near the Chinese gate, are the barracks, the great guard-house, and the governor's house. The remainder of the space is occupied by the dwellings of the merchants. The whole is surrounded by *chevaux-de-frise*, and on each side is a gate, surmounted by a belfry. The Cossacs employed in the border service, together with their families, live outside the place, in a suburb, which contains, besides several public offices, three chapels, and is also surrounded by *chevaux-de-frise*. A little higher up is the fort *Troitzkoi Sawsk*, which contains a commercial dépôt, and some offices. The road thither is bordered on each side by a very high parapet; it is cut by a stream, the bridge over which is closed by *chevaux-de-frise*, which are raised to give a passage to carriages. A sentinel stands near it; and travellers and goods going to or coming from the frontiers, must pass through this gate. This little town has a considerable population, spacious streets, and the houses, although built of wood, have a very neat appearance. The crowd of merchants of various nations and tribes, together with their servants and the Cossacs of the garrison, give this place a very animated appearance. A suburb is appropriated for the accom-

modation of travelling merchants and Russian Mongols, the latter of whom resort here for the purpose of exchanging their cattle for merchandize. They have brokers of their own nation, and sometimes fifty of them engage for an annual pay to do the service of the Cossacs. Russian peasants here exchange their furs, hides, and tallow, for Chinese articles. Upper Kiakhta seems to be the most important place of the two. From both sides of the border columns a row of *chevaux-de-frise* extends for several leagues along the border, in order to prevent the cattle sold by the Russians from returning home again. The Chinese town is called *Mai mai-tchin* (place of commerce.) It is larger than the Russian *dépôt*, and surrounded by pallsades, having three gates on the north side, and as many on the south. The gates towards Russia are hidden by a wooden screen, with the word *Fou* (luck) written upon it, and which is to secure them against the influence of the evil eye, and even of incantations. There are guard-houses on the four angles of the town, and a fifth on the western front, which has to watch over the numerous carts on which the Russians bring their goods, and which they leave under their care.

The Chinese have many gardens, wherein they grow their vegetables, without which they could not subsist. The stream is crossed by two bridges, near each of which are some wells of clear water, the water of the Kiakhta being so muddy as to render it unfit for use. The streets are straight, and lead from the gates, dividing the town into regular squares. On the central spot where the two principal streets intersect each other, is a tower of some height, with a place under it in which the government orders are posted up. These orders are commonly written in large characters, and pasted on boards. This tower is ascended by four flights of steps placed at the corners. Bells and sheets of metal and glass are suspended on the

edge of the roof, and at the least draught of air produce a chime, which delights the Chinese. The houses closely adjoin one another, having seldom any windows towards the street. The principal entrance to each house leads into a yard, round which the apartments are ranged. They are chiefly built of clay. On the outside of the door one generally reads the name of the proprietor, the allegorical title of his shop, or the words, *happiness and long life*. Towards the yard, the houses and railings are painted with lively colours. On entering the door, the stranger is received by the master and his people, who drive away the large dogs from the yards, which are ready to tear every one to pieces. When seated in the drawing room, tea, sweet-meats, fruit, and tobacco are brought in. The rooms are either varnished or lined with painted or printed paper. The air is kept pure by means of a hole in the ceiling. The windows are made in the European fashion, with the exception of the pannels being filled up with fine paper instead of glass. In the middle of the window is an aperture which closes with a square of white mica, and which is opened when they want to look outside. The paper is protected against the effects of snow and rain by the projecting roof. Both streets and yards are kept exceedingly neat. The Chinese are very regular in their manners, but at the same time, extremely cunning. Those of them who trade here (for which privilege they pay a certain duty to their government) are all from the western parts of the provinces of *Pet-che-lee* and *Chan-si*. They are not allowed to have wives with them; and most of them have no other society than the young men who are in their service. Some rich men keep Mongol mistresses, who live under felt tents outside of the town. Most of the merchants speak the Mongol language, which they learn on their road hither. There are some, too, who speak the Russian well

enough to transact their business without the assistance of any interpreter. Their pronunciation, however, is often unintelligible; still they have an advantage over the Russian merchants, who never learn the Chinese.

Next to the governor's house (who has always a guard of from fifty to one hundred horsemen in his yard), are two magnificent temples; one of which is consecrated to the Mongol hero, *Gesur Khan*, who lived about the second or third century of our era, and is considered as the tutelary saint of the present Mantchou dynasty. A board upon the altar bears an inscription to the following purport: "To the great and sublime reigning emperor *Thai Tsing*, ten thousand, ten thousand years." There are several idols in this temple, but it is only visited by the Chinese. There is another splendid temple, dedicated to the god, to whom the famous Hindoo prayer *Om mannyde* is addressed. The emperors being of the Buddha religion, keep patriarchs of this religion at Peking, and *Ji ho* in Mongolia. It is also the faith of the principal Mantchou families, and of all the public functionaries at the *Ourga* and *Kiakhta*. The Foe religion, which is that of the majority of the Chinese, is only a sect of the Buddhists, and whose followers, although honouring the spirit of the *Dalai-Lama* as a divine emanation, do not consider him as the head of their church. South of this temple are two varnished columns, before the governor's house, which on solemn occasions are ornamented with standards, and, at night, with flaming torches. Many Mongols and Mantchoux of rank come here to purchase goods, as they can thus get them cheaper. There are also many Bokharians in this place for the sale of the rhubarb, of which they have the monopoly. There is a free communication between the Russians and Chinese during the day-time: but as soon as night approaches, the drum at *Kiakhta*, and a fire-ball launched from the yard of the *Dzargotchi* (Chi-

nese Governor), give the signal for closing the gates of both places, and for every one to retire home. The whole of the police and military management is under the superintendence of this last-mentioned officer, with a variety of inferior officers under him.

The establishment of the commercial dépôt at *Kiakhta* has answered its purpose completely, whilst that of *Tsouroukhaitou* has almost entirely failed, owing to the badness of its situation, and the difficulty of access on both sides. Indeed, the Chinese merely continue the commerce there for the purpose of conforming to the treaty. There were never more than six caravans sent to Peking from 1727 to 1755, when the government gave up the privilege to its subjects, together with that of the trade of *Kiakhta*, since which, the latter has singularly prospered, and rendered the former entirely useless. Nevertheless, that commerce is not so prosperous as is generally thought; for the value of all the goods exchanged there, taken together, seldom exceeds one million sterling a year, and sometimes does not amount to more than one quarter of a million. The exportation of peltry has considerably decreased, since the English and Americans have imported so much of this article into Canton. In order to make up for this deficiency in the annual balance, large quantities of coarse broad-cloth are sent there, which used to be formerly bought in Silesia, but which are now partly manufactured in Russia itself.

After the first treaty, in 1689, a column was raised on the east side of the mouth of the great *Gerbitsi*, and the left of the *Amur*, at a distance of 2250 *ly* (about 857 geog. miles), from the Mandchou town of *Tsitsigar*, and 1611 *ly* (about 614 geog. miles) from *Sakhaliyan oula Khouton*. Upon this column, the whole of the treaty, consisting of seven articles, was inscribed in the Russian, Latin, Chinese, Mandchoux, and Mongol languages; and it is still in existence.

Y. Z.

BUNGALOWS, CHOULTRIES, AND OTHER PLACES OF ENTERTAINMENT FOR TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE bungalows which have long been erected by the Government of Madras with the charitable view of affording temporary shelter to the weary traveller, extend from that Presidency to the frontier of the Nizam's territories; where one first meets with serais, commonly known by the more familiar appellation of choultries, to which I shall presently advert: they consist of two rooms, a hall, and a verandah on three sides only, with suitable out-offices attached, and a well sunk for the supply of water. The site selected for the erection of these bungalows, is generally in the neighbourhood of a tope of trees, at a short distance from the village, and commands a delightful and extensive prospect of the surrounding country. The first objects that, on alighting, attract a stranger's attention, are some peons belonging to the collector of the district, stationed there for the purpose of waiting on gentlemen travellers, with strict injunctions to attend to their requisitions; and they are sometimes accompanied by the Cutwal or Puttail of the village, who presents a written document, exhibiting a *nerick* of the provisions obtainable there, and bearing the signature of the collector in confirmation of the fairness of the prices laid down. According to this statement the necessary supplies are furnished; but when the account comes to be adjusted, which is always done in the dusk of the evening, few persons consider themselves bound scrupulously to abide by the regulations, under the plea that the charges are enormous. A begari is paid at the rate of one dub, or double pice, for every mile; and when it is taken into consideration that an individual travelling has seldom occasion for less than eight, ten, or twelve coolies, often more, while the length of each stage not unfrequently exceeds fourteen miles, it will be readily admitted that the rigorous observance of the above regulations would naturally bear hard upon peregrinators, especially upon such as, owing to their circumstances in life, are not overflushed with silver. On occasions of this kind, it is not to be wondered at that a wordy altercation should break out; the Cutwal shewing a positive

determination to enforce an implicit observance of the established regulations, and the other party stoutly maintaining a spirit of resistance to this obdurate assumption of authority. The latter, however, invariably takes the precaution to see that every thing is first provided according to his wishes and necessities before he begins to proceed to such unpleasant extremes.

Marching from Datchapilly, and proceeding in a somewhat northerly direction, after going over a distance of about eight miles, the progress of the traveller is suddenly intercepted by the Kistna river, whose banks are exceedingly high and steep in the dry season, when the water is remarkably low, though it is not fordable in any one place without boats, which here are made of baskets covered with thick black, seasoned leather, and of a circular form. These ferries being of a large size, are capable of transporting not only luggage of every kind, but also palanquins with their complement of bearers, and even carriages with their cattle. Owing to the peculiarity of their construction, they do not admit of being paddled in a strait-forward course, but go with a whirling motion which not a little retards their progress, and is always very disagreeable. On the opposite banks of the Kistna, whose current, from the face of the surrounding country intersected with lofty mountains on every side, joined to the natural declivity and steepness of its banks, runs smoothly throughout the year, stands the village of Warrapilly, marking the boundary of the Nizam's dominions. I once passed close to the Kistna, in the worst period of the monsoon, when the rains poured down in torrents, filling up every creek and nullah, and swelling the Kistna almost to overflowing, while the wind roared with a fury approaching to a storm, and yet I do not remember that this beautiful river was agitated in any extraordinary degree.

At Warrapilly the traveller for the first time meets with a choultry, with which the extensive possessions of the Soubah of the Dekhan abound. These edifices exhibit no proud specimens of architectural

elegance suited to European taste, as they are of the simplest and most ordinary construction, and built after the Mahomedan style. Their extreme length is from two to three hundred feet, and they are half that space in breadth. These serais consist of a vast number of little rooms adjoining one another, barely sufficient for the accommodation of a single person. The mosque stands facing the east, and was originally appropriated to religious purposes, though now all think themselves privileged to invade its quiet and sanctity. The centre of these choultries is an open space, overgrown with grass and shrubs, probably consigned for the use of cattle, and in some of them suitable apartments are appropriated for the exclusive convenience of native females. The lofty minarets of the mosques may be distinctly seen at the distance of two or three miles, and more if the country happen to be blessed with an open prospect: and at the time when these erections were originally finished, a faqueer had been attached to each, not only for the purpose of guarding the mosques from profanation, but also of keeping the buildings clean and in proper order. This description of service was usually rewarded by the voluntary contribution of Mahomedan pilgrims, who only were suffered to enter these sacred edifices in order to perform their morning and evening devotions; but now hardly a traveller arrives but he is sure to take possession of the very mosque itself, the walls of which are most shamefully disfigured with scraps of writing both in prose and verse in all languages; perhaps, left as lasting memorials of the gratitude of those who find shelter in them from the fatigues of peregrination, the scorching beams of a vertical sun, or the peltings of a furious storm.

It may not be irrelevant to mention here, that the serais or choultries in question, were originally founded by Meer Allum, late Minister to his Highness the present Nizam of Hyderabad, from his own private means. These buildings are not composed of common brick and mortar, like the bungalows erected under the auspices of the Madras Government, but of materials as different in quality as the edifices themselves are different in style and construction. Meer Allum, who had the envied reputation of being considered

an able minister and a shrewd politician, combined with the possession of unlimited power, exalted rank, and eminent station, all the milder and more cherished qualities of a generous and charitable disposition, a tender and confiding heart, benevolent feelings, and great integrity of principle. A few years, therefore, prior to his demise, desirous of leaving to an admiring posterity the most durable monument of his munificence, as during his life his uprightness of conduct in the impartial administration of justice and universal benevolence of character, which his very name significantly denoted, had shed a bright lustre on his reputation, and diffused an unfading radiance around his earthly career, he felt anxious of perpetuating his fame by an act that would not only exalt his renown among his contemporaries while the vital spark continued to animate his corporeal frame, but, at the same time, serve to immortalize his name in after ages. Accordingly, imparting his designs to his brother courtiers, or those satellites which are ever to be found crowding round the favourite of fortune, emitting a feeble splendour for a transient hour, and then withdrawing their diminished rays before the brighter effulgence of a rising sun, like the ignited insect that, attracted by the brilliancy of a glowing taper, heedlessly flutters round its lambent flame, and is then annihilated for ever; he set about carrying his laudable scheme into immediate execution. It was necessary for him only to issue his mandates to be peremptorily obeyed. Proper architects having been, therefore, provided, and the requisite funds raised, they were soon dispersed over the whole of the Nizam's country with the strictest orders to proceed with the work *instantly*. Large massy slabs cut out of the adjacent rocks were transported at an immense expense to the different scites where the edifices I have above alluded to were to be respectively erected in the manner described, no other material being employed on the occasion, except *chunam*, for the internal and external coating of the choultries, which must have been completed at a vast labour and expense, and after the lapse of several years; no doubt presenting at the commencement a grand and magnificent appearance, contrasted with the desolate state of the country

around. The spires of some of the mosques are of beautiful carved work, whilst the gateways of a few, being rather lofty and roomy, afford additional accommodation to travellers. The rooms are extremely small and confined, having no wicket to prevent intrusion, and very much incrustated with a black soot, in consequence of native pilgrims being allowed to dress their victuals in them, and there

being no vent for the egress of smoke; while the interior of the mosques exhibit frightful marks of ravages committed by the rude hands of heedless travellers, who, as a return for the kindly shelter they had received, have wantonly destroyed every vestige of the little elegance which these stately structures ever possessed, by idly indulging in that reprehensible propensity—the *cacoethes scribendi*.—[*Cal. Journ.*

AUTO-BIOGRAPHY OF A LEARNED NATIVE.

THE following piece of auto-biography of a learned native, now resident in Calcutta, was drawn up by the subject of it, Moulavee Abdoor Ruheem, at the request of several gentlemen, who were anxious to know something of the steps by which he arrived at several singularities of opinion, both physical and theological, that distinguish him from his countrymen. The names of many of the books which he mentions having perused are omitted, as it is not easy to give any account of them. They are in general highly metaphysical, as are also his doctrines. He is now engaged in translating into Arabic and Persian, a considerable number of European elementary treatises on Algebra, arithmetic, and mathematics; and is, doubtless, contributing very considerably to the better instruction of his countrymen in these sciences. He is a philosopher, and, like most other philosophers, has a system of his own. In the translations on which he is employed, he sometimes runs away from the subject more immediately before him, to prove his favourite doctrine that the Sun is God. He will not, therefore, allow that there are more suns than one in the universe, as he denies a plurality of Gods; and consequently considers all the fixed stars as revolving around our luminary. He rejects, without ceremony, the compound forces of rectilinear motion and gravitation, which we imagine combine to keep the planets in their orbits; and although mathematician enough to admit, that the elliptical motion would be the result of both, he will not grant the premises, which he regards as unproved. Although amply endued with the vagaries of a theorist, there is no doubt, that the translations of geometrical and other treatises,

chiefly taken from *Encyclopædias*, in which he is engaged, will be productive of benefit to the Persian and Arabic literati.—[*Oriental Magazine*.

“ However unworthy of attention the events of my unimportant life may be considered, yet, in compliance with the desire expressed by high and eminent talent, I proceed to give the following account :

“ I was born at Gorakpur, about the year of the Hijra 1200. My father was a weaver, and designed me for the same business, but had me nevertheless instructed, whilst a child, in the elements of the Persian language. He was disappointed by an accident which befell me when about ten years of age; by a fall from a horse, I dislocated my left arm, and lost for ever the free use of it. Being thus disqualified for mechanical occupation, and confined for a time by indisposition, I was induced to addict myself wholly to study; and between the ages of ten and fifteen, I read with avidity a great number of Persian works, such as ‘the Bostan and Gulistan, the epistolary works of Herkern, Khalifa, and Yâr Moham-med, the Vakial Alemgiri, the Sekender Nama, the Dewans of Hilali, Ghani, Asefi, and other poets: at fifteen I commenced the study of Arabic, and soon mastered the elementary treatises. In the course of a year, I perused the Mizan, the Munshaib, and Tesrif. I also learned to write the Suls character.

“ Whilst I was studying the Mishah, my father took me with him on a visit to his Pir, or spiritual guide, who lived at Tauda, on the banks of the Gaggra. The Pir was a man of learning, and gave lessons to a number of disciples. My

love of letters rendered me very willing to be enrolled amongst his scholars, and to benefit by his instructions. I accordingly remained with him, and studied under him three years. Our life was not one of plenty or ease. The Pir had no means of supporting himself and his pupils, but those derived from the bounty of his followers; and this was often insufficient to procure us a meal. He was, moreover, a man of a violent and irascible character; so that, notwithstanding my uniform diligence and obedience, I found it impossible to remain with him longer than the period above-mentioned. I then quitted him, and went to seek my fortune at Lucknow. Whilst living with my master, I read the *Kafia*, the *Shereh Mulla*, the *Isagoji* and *Commentary*, and other works.

"When at Lucknow, I placed myself under the tuition of other masters, and in the space of a year perused the *Maibeddi*. I also practised composition, and wrote Persian verses; in which employment, and the pleasures of Lucknow, I lost my relish for grave and serious studies. As one consequence of my altered sentiments, I detached myself from the communion of the Sunis, to which I had hitherto belonged.

"At the expiration of a year, I accompanied a teacher of note on his journey to Delhi, and on the road studied the *Shereh Akaida Nesfi*. I resided at Delhi three years, and read the *Mir Zahedeh Jelali*, the *Sedreh*, the *Shemsi Bazgheb*, &c. I also studied the elements of physic under Hakim Sherif Khan. Many of these books I was at the pains of transcribing: I gave, as well as received instruction, and usually devoted my days to teaching and copying, and my nights to study, I now began to compose, in a style, that would bear a comparison with the writings of former days.

"Towards the close of my residence at Delhi, I began to meditate upon the religious dissensions of mankind, and the attempts of the different sects, to vilify the tenets of their opponents, and veil the defects of their own systems of belief. By this train of thinking, my own high-got persuasions were entirely destroyed, and my attention was attracted by the histories of the bounty and equity of the ancient princes of Iran, and the contempt

displayed for superstition of every kind, by the eloquent writers who rehearsed their praises. Oppressed with doubt, and unwilling to communicate my feelings to any of my friends, my chief pleasure was in solitary rambles amongst the tombs of the illustrious and eminent, with which the ruined suburbs of Delhi are abundantly strewed. Whilst thus agitated between the reliques of those forms of faith, in which I had been reared, but had now abandoned, and those new and crude conceptions which I had scarcely yet embraced, I was little better than one beside himself. In this state of mind, these lines in the *Tuhfet-ul-Irakein* often recurred to me:—'I am struck with wonder at all that exists, until the revolution of time, and the end of all things, shall establish the chapter of the *Koran*, or the volumes of the *Zend*.'

"At last, in the year 1823, I accompanied Mr. Fraser, one of the gentlemen attending upon Mr. Elphinstone, on his embassy to Cauhul. I wrote a journal of the route to Peshawer; but it was afterwards lost. On the road also I perused many books, both Persian and Arabic, which belonged to Mr. Fraser, such as the *Haiet al Haiwan*, *Tarikh Hukma*, *Khamseh Nizami*, and the *Dewans of Anwari* and *Masaoud*. At Multan and Peshawer, I met with many works which I was delighted to find, as the *Tebaiat* chapter of the *Shefa*, and the *Mahahir Mashrekiya* Imam, which contains the substance of the *Shefa*, as well as other curious matters. I returned to Delhi in about a year; and shortly afterwards taking leave of Mr. Fraser, I repaired to Calcutta. I took up my abode at Rasapagla, and was well pleased to be established in a place where lawful authority prevailed, and every man was at liberty to enjoy his own opinions without molestation. I fell, however, into evil company, and lost much of what I had laboured to acquire by study, in idleness and dissipation. The slight reliques of superstition which yet lurked in my heart, were now completely eradicated; for in all situations of life, I had preserved the same anxiety to ascertain the true nature of God and of futurity, and was far from being able to meet with any solution of my doubts, either from men or books. Some of the former, of great repute, replied to my queries, that it was

the language of birds, which Suliman alone could interpret; and others advised me to wait till I was dead, when I might perhaps know. The works of Sheah-addin Soherwerdi, and the Mahahese Meshra-kiya were equally unprofitable. At length I satisfied myself with these conclusions:—The soul is subject to increase and diminution, and to various modifications of condition, from one period to another. The notion of its separate existence is altogether irrational; and man differs in no respect from other animals. I held the doctrines of the Sherakians, or fire-worshippers, for true, as I discovered what light they meant, and what fire they adored.

“ I have since been settled at Rasa-

pagla, and have made several attempts to master the English language, with frequent interruptions, and indifferent success. I have, however, read some astronomical and mathematical works, which have confirmed my conviction of the justice of the Pythagorean philosophy; and I derive daily progressive pleasure from my acquaintance with the writers of Europe.

“ I passed a year at Dacca about five years ago; before and since which period, I have continued to amuse myself with composition in Persian and Arabic. Anterior to that date, my writings were confined to ordinary subjects; but subsequently, I have addressed them to the praise of light, and the glorification of the Sun.”

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE GOANDS.

THE Goands, who differ widely from the Mahrattas in many respects, are a most singular race, and they must strike the most casual observer as being unlike in appearance to any cast of people in Hindoostan. They are semibarbarous, of low caste as Hindoos, and speak a language unintelligible to the inhabitants of the plains. A few of them get domesticated in the villages as servants; but chiefly they are to be found in the hills, where they reside in secluded parts, apparently accessible only to themselves.

The women carry burdens, more like beasts than human creatures; and in “fat and feature,” might well pass for Hot-tentots; they are not overloaded with cloathes, one piece, or “dhntee,” answering their purpose; their bodies are tattooed all over, and they wear the usual, but very heavy, brass ornaments: unlike most women, they neglect the hair, which is generally cut short. The women seem to do the work, which in other parts is the province of the men, and it is quite astonishing how much stronger, in conse-

quence, they are than the males, and what heavy burdens they can carry. Their chief employment is in bringing down from the jungles, the seeds of the Mowah tree for making shurab, and selling them to the distillers; bringing down also wood, grass, and bamboos, which resting on the crown of the head, rubs off the hair, causing a premature baldness. They are Hindoos, but bury their dead; and in caste, are as low or lower than Chumars, extremely carnivorous, eating the sacred cow herself, and feasting on fowls. I have even seen them cutting up and carrying off large pieces of cows and bullocks that die near the villages, which in most parts of India become as carrion, the portion and midnight meals of wolves, hyænas, jackals, &c. &c.

The Glands, however, are deservedly famed for almost invariably speaking the truth, and thus differ as widely from the Mahrattas, as in altitude the hills they inhabit, rise above the plains of the latter.

ACCOUNT OF CHEEN OR CHINA.

(Translated from a letter from a Persian Moonshee, dated Nepal, Oct. 20, 1823.

In the month of June 1822, the Rajah of Nepal dispatched Dilhunjun Pandee and Divee Bhughut, and others, on a mission to China, from whence they re-

turned in the following year, on the 18th of October 1823, to Nepal, and reported as follows:

It took them eight months to reach the

capital of China (Pekin), during which journey they passed over ninety-three large mountains.

They remained at the capital fifty-five days, by permission of the Emperor, who gave them a habitation to reside in.

They state that the buildings in the capital of China resemble those at Nypaul.

The circumference of the capital of China they state to be three cosses and a half, and its breadth half a coss. The principal gate of the city is very small.

The Emperor is thirty-eight years old ; but as yet he has no mustachios.

Four Cazies, or Viziers, have the administration of affairs ; and every morning about fifteen hundred of the nobility

and general officers assemble at the imperial durbar.

All the females of China are *purda nusheen*, or veiled.

Every shop is obliged to sell a particular article, and nothing more.

In summer the heat is excessive, and in winter the rivers of China are ice-bound, and the ice of such a thickness that Elephants cross over the rivers.

On the departure of the before-mentioned agents, they were invested, by order of the Emperor, with *khillats*, or dresses of honour.

The Emperor sent to the Rajah of Nepaul three Tanghau horses, with a variety of rich presents of all kinds.

CENTRAL ARABIA.

A work has recently been published in Paris, by M. Jomard, illustrative of the geography of Nedjd, or Central Arabia, a most extensive tract of country wholly unexplored by Europeans. D'Anville was almost entirely dependent upon Arabian authorities in compiling his map and geographical notices of this country. M. Jomard has derived intelligence from more recent sources. Ibrahim Pasha, the son of the present Pasha of Egypt, has lately carried on hostilities in Central Arabia, and has furnished M. Jomard with all the information he had thus an opportunity of collecting. It appears that the interior of the peninsula of Arabia, in common with all other countries (New Holland excepted), gradually becomes more elevated as its distance from the sea increases. It is generally supposed that this country is for the most part desert, but this is by no means the case ; for it abounds in small oases which afford subsistence to a tolerable population, of which it is estimated that 60,000 men at least

are able to bear arms. There are many towns, the principal of which is *El-Derreyeh*, which seems to have surpassed *El-Yemameh* in importance. *El-Derreyeh* is the capital of the Wahabees, an Arab tribe which has already been the dread of the Ottoman empire, and may again resume its energy.

M. Jomard, after a most careful collation of his more recent information with earlier authorities, has arrived at the conclusion, that the productions of the learned geographers of Europe are exceedingly inaccurate ; and that the positions of even the celebrated cities of Mecca and Medina are very incorrectly given in their best maps.

The liberal and even enlightened character of the present Pasha of Egypt, holds out to the learned and scientific world the fairest prospects of interesting research in countries which have been hitherto closed against modern discovery, though history will render them for ever memorable.

ORIENTAL COINS.

To the Editor of the Asiatic Journal.

SIR: The occasional insertion in your Journal of something regarding the literature or antiquities of India in the Oriental character, although perhaps not interesting to a number of your readers, is very gratifying to a portion of them; I was therefore well pleased to peruse in your Journal for this month the inscriptions on some medals recently discovered in Bengal; not that they are particularly interesting or novel, as they have been already noticed by Mr. Wilkins, in his "Views of the Ruins of Gour," published in 1817, and every information regarding the Princes by whom they were struck may be found in "Stewart's History of Bengal," published in 1813.

But I will embrace this opportunity of making a few observations on Mohammedan coins, which will enable your Oriental readers more easily to decipher those which accident may throw into their hands. It is not, however, my intention to enter into a prolix discussion on this subject, but refer your readers to Mr. Marsden's admirable work, the "*Numismata Orientalia Illustrata*," where they will find every information they can require.

Few of your subscribers are ignorant that a number of Musselman states have risen on the ruin of the *Khalifat*, but they are probably not aware that many of the princes who founded these empires still retained a nominal respect for the successors of Mohammed, and continued to impress their coins with the name and titles of the Khalif.

The first race of Khalifs commenced in the eleventh year of the Hejira, corresponding with A.D. 632, and terminated in the year 656, A.D. 1228; the cities of their residence, generally speaking, were Wâsit and Bagdad.

There was a second dynasty of Khalifs who resided in Spain or Africa, *Asiatic Journ.*—No. 102.

and two other dynasties called the Fatimite and Abbassy Khalifs in Egypt, all of whom, at various periods, were acknowledged as their superior by several princes.

The accompanying specimens, taken from Mr. Marsden's work, will better illustrate this subject than pages of writing.

What I wish to impress on your readers is, that a great proportion of Mohammedan coins contain not only the titles of the reigning princes, but also that of the Khalif. These titles are generally on different sides of the coin, but are sometimes so intermixed as to render the deciphering of them

very difficult; thus the words *اعلم* *الاعظم* in No. 5 of the Journal belongs to the reverse side of the coin. See also No. 3 of the Specimens.

On several coins a temporal prince is acknowledged to be the Lord Paramount; thus in 181 of the *Numismata*, the Atabeg of Irak has admitted Mangû Kâan, the Moghul prince, to be his superior. Mr. Marsden's second volume will probably contain a number of such coins, as it frequently constituted one of the articles of peace between two potentates, an example of which may be seen in page 58 of the "*History of Bengal*."

The translation of the inscriptions on the coins which has given rise to this discussion is literal, but from want of attention to these circumstances, the author has ascribed to the prince, the titles which belonged to the Khalif of Egypt, whose name was *ناصر* whom Dow, in his *History of Hindostan*, page 311, has by mistake called the Khalif of Mecca.

The legend on the reverse of No. 1 of your Journal should be: The pillar (or strength) of the Khalifat, Nasir, commander of the faithful.

In Nos. 3, 4, 5 of the Journal, the word **يمين** an oath, corresponds with the word **قسم** (No. 100 of the Numismata, and 1st of the Specimens. See Mr. Marsden's note), and the legend may therefore be translated: Attested of, or by, the Khalif of God, &c. &c.

The circumstance of Mohammed, King of Delhi, having sent an ambassador to Egypt about A.H. 743-4, and obtaining a firman and investiture from thence, is confirmed by the historians of both India and Egypt.

SPECIMENS OF VARIOUS COINS TO ILLUSTRATE THE ABOVE REMARKS:

1st. A coin of the Seljukian princes, being No. 100 of the Numismata, the inscription on which nearly corresponds with those of the Journal.

رُكْنُ الدِّينِ قَلِجْ أَرْسْلَانُ بْنُ كَيْخَسْرُو

Rukn-ed-din Kiliġ Arslān Bēn Kai Khosru,

Thirteenth sultan.

I. AREA. *Figura principis equo insidentis, arcam tendentis. In parte inferiore stella.*

MARGIN. **السلطان الاعظم ركن الدنيا**

والدين قليج ارسلان بن كيكسرو
قسم امير المومنين

Sultanus maximus *Rukn-ed-duniya wa ed-din Kiliġ Arslān ben Kai Khosru, teste (adjurato) imperatore Fidelium.*

II. AREA. **الامام المستعصم بالله**

امير المومنين

Imām Al-Mostāsem-billah imperator Fidelium.

MARGIN. **ضرب هذا الدرهم بسمواس**

سنة ست وخمسين وستمائة

Caditur hæc drachma in Siwās, anno 656 (1258). (1 dw. 15½ gr.)

The introduction of the unaccustomed phrase beginning with **قسم** "teste (adjurato) imperatore fidelium" is re-

markable, and I confess that in my first transcription of the legend (many years since) I had written it **بسم** "in nomine," misled by the familiar recurrence of the latter word. The three characters of the former are, however, perfectly plain, and as the phrase of **قسم بالله** *kesemi billah* is translated by Meninski, "Deum testimonem appellare," so may **قسم امير المومنين** *kesemi amir al-mūnenin* be considered as adjuring the head of the musulmān religion to attest the validity of his (the sultan's) title. On a dirhem of the same date, but without the equestrian figure, T. Ch. Tychsen finds the still more peculiar expression of **برهان امير المومنين** *berhān amir al-mūnenin* "præfectus principis fidelium."

N.B. The Khalif here mentioned, was the last of the Khalifs of Bagdad.

Second Specimen.

A coin of the Turkoman Ortokites, being 116 of the Numismata:

حسام الدين يولق ارسلان

Husām-ed-din Yuluk Arslān.

I. AREA. *Figura feminae, ut apparet, sedentis, cum tribus figuris adstantibus.*

II. AREA. **الامام الناصر الدين امير المومنين**

Imām Al-Nāser-ed-din imperator Fidelium.

MARGIN. **حسام الدين ملك ديار بكر**

يولق ارسلان بن ايلغازي بن
ارتق سنة سبع و ثمانين وخمما

Husām-ed-din rex Diarbekr Yuluk Arslān ben Il-Ghāzi ben Ortok, anno 587 (1191).

N.B. The Khalif here mentioned, was the thirty-fourth of the Khalifs of Bagdad, and was the supposed ancestor of those of Egypt.

Third Specimen.

A coin of the Atabegs of Irak, on which the inscription is intermixed, as in No. 5 of the Journal, being No. 180 of the Numismata :

لولو بدر الدين Lûlû. Bedr-ed-dîn

I. AREA. الامام لاله الا الله وحده لا شريك له المستعصم بالله امير المؤمنين

Imâm Al-Mostâsem-billah imperator Fidelium.

INNER CIRCLE. بسم الله ضرب هذا ست ماية

In nomine Dei cuditur hic (denarius in Mosul) anno 650 (1252).

MARGIN. لله الامر من بعد يفرح المنون (المؤمنون) بنصر الله

Deo est imperium antchac et in futurum, &c.

II. AREA. لولو محمد رسول الله صلب الله عليه بدر الدنيا والدين اتابك Lûlû, Muhammed est legatus Dei, cui sit pax Dei. Bedr-ed-duniya wa ed-dîn Atâbeg.

SIDES. الملك الناصر يوسف
Al-Malek Al-Nâser Yûsuf.

N.B. The Khalif is the same as of No. 1.

Fourth Specimen.

A coin of the same prince, on which Mangû Kâan, grandson of the celebrated Jengiz Khan, is acknowledged to be the lord paramount, being No. 181 of the Numismata :

لولو بدر الدين Lûlû. Bedr-ed-dîn

I. AREA. لولو الملك الرحيم بدر الدنيا والدين سلطان الاسلام المسلمين ابو آل (قضيلى)

Lûlû. Malek er-rahîm (rex musulmânicus) Bedr-ed-duniya wa ed-dîn, sul-

tanus fidei et fidelium, Abu al- (Fadhîl).

MARGIN. لا اله الا الله وحده له و المويه

First symbol. Sequel unintelligible.

II. AREA. منكو قان اعظم حلاو (خناو) بل عالم ياد شاه روي زمين (تتر) معظم

Mangû s. Mankû kâan maximus.... mundi, imperator orbis terræ, Tatar? magnificus.

MARGIN. بالوصول سنة ست وخمسين

(Cuditur) in Mosul, anno (6) 56 (1258).

Fifth Specimen.

A coin of the celebrated Timour or Tamerlane, on which he acknowledges Sultan Mahmud, of the race of Zagatay, as his superior; being No. 286 :

امير تيمور گورگان
Amîr Tîmur Gûrgân.

I. AREA. Third symbol.

II. AREA. سلطان محمود خان
Sultân Mahmûd khân.

امير تيمور گورگان
Amîr Tîmur Gûrgân.
(3 dw. 19 gr.)

Sixth Specimen.

Specimen of the coins of the Mamluks of Egypt, No. 260 of the Numismata :

الملك الظاهر ركن الدين ابو الفتح
يبرس

Al-Malek ed-Dhâher Rukn-ed-dîn Abu'l fat-ha Bîbars,

Fourth Mamlûk-Bahrite sultan of Egypt.

I. AREA. Infrâ, Leo currens.

العالي السلطان الملك الظاهر ركن الدنيا والدين .. برس تقسيم امير المؤمنين

Excelsus. Sultanus *Al-Malek ed-Dhâher Rukn ed-duniya wa ed-dîn Bibars. Kasim* imperator Fidelium.

MARGIN. Cut off.

II. AREA. ضرب بالسكندرية لالة
الا الله محمد رسول الله ارسله
بالمهدي ودين الحق

Cuditor in Alexandria. Non est deus nisi Deus. Muhammed est legatus Dei, quem misit cum directione et religione vera.

MARGIN. سنه سبع وستين و
Anno (6) 67. (1268.) (3 dw. 19½ gr.)

N.B. We here find the titles of the Sultan and the Khalif of Egypt on the same area.

Seventh Specimen.

The Soonies frequently add the names of the four first Khalifs, as in No. 4 of the Journal, and 382 of the Numismata, being a specimen of the coins of one of the Ottoman Sovereigns.

سليمان بن بايزيد

Soleimân ben Bâyezîd.

I. AREA. Imperfect *toghra*. سليمان

بن بايزيد

Soleimân ben Bâyezîd.

II. AREA. ٨٠٦ خلد ملكه
Perpetuum sit regnum ejus 8(0)6
(1403).

... بكر عمر عثمان علي

Abu-bekr. Omar. Othmân. Ali.
(15½ gr. 17 gr.)

N.B. The Ottoman and Timourean Princes did not acknowledge any of the late Khalifs. The inscription on a very fine medal struck at Delhi by the Emperor Shâh Jehân, may be found in Richardson's Persian Dictionary, under the word سك containing the names of the four first Khalifs.

Eighth Specimen.

The Shiâhs frequently add, Aly is the friend of God, as in No. 201 of the Numismata, being a specimen of the coins of the Fatimite Khalifs of Egypt:

المنصور بالله ابو الطاهر اسمعيل بن
القايم

Al-Mansûr Billah abu al-Taher
Ismâil ben al-Kaïm,

Third Fatimite khalif of Africa.

I. AREA. لالة الاالله محمد رسول
الله علي ولي الله

Non est deus nisi Deus. Muhammed est legatus Dei. Ali est amicus Dei.

II. AREA. المنصور بالله الامام امير
المومنين

Al-Mansûr-billah, imâm, princeps Fidelium.

MARGIN. ضرب هذا الدينار
بالممنصوريه ...

..... cuditor hoc (quartarium) in
Mansuriyah.... (15 grs.)

It is not my wish to make any critical remarks on the elucidations of M. Reinard, but I think those respecting "Father of victory," and "Alexander the Second" might have been omitted.

The word *حضره* means a town, *gréat*, &c., *المحروسه* the common epithet applied to any place of consequence. The word *گانو* is pronounced *gong*, a village, and *شمارگانو* if any dependance can be placed on etymology — the goldsmith's village. Its elevation from a village to the seat of government, is described in page 79 of the "History of Bengal."

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
P. L.

May 21st, 1824.

TRIP FROM AGRA TO FUTIHPOOR.

THE first appearance of high ground on leaving Agra, is the point of a long range of low rocky hills, surmounted with the lofty gate of the durgah of Futihpoor Sikri, which strikes the eye at a very considerable distance before your approach; and which is seen distinctly from the minarets at the Taj, and also from the top of Akber's tomb at Secndra. Futihpoor deserves the attention of the traveller from its having been founded by the Emperor Akber, and from the circumstances which caused so small a village to have been raised to such a repute, and dignified by the magnificent buildings, for which it is celebrated. It appears to have been the residence of Selim, a priest, high in the confidence and estimation of the Emperor, who had placed some of the inmates of his harem under his divine protection. The presentation of a first-born from the salubrious air of Futihpoor, appears to have been the cause of the Emperor's having raised this magnificent durgah, as a place of retirement and worship for the pious Selim. Whether words or works were more efficacious in bringing this first hope of Akber to light, is left to the discernment of the gentle reader; but it is no less true, that his Imperial Majesty was childless until he placed a select few of his favourite fair ones to receive the parental advice and ecclesiastical instructions of this pious sage.

On approaching the lofty gateway, you have to pass through a bazar, composed of miserable mud and stone huts, which carries you up to the very foot of the flight of steps by which you ascend to the building, and which takes off, in a great measure, from the noble appearance which it would otherwise have. On passing through the gateway, the eye opens in a quadrangle of large dimensions; having on three sides of it a spacious piazza (if I may use the term), and on the centre of the fourth side, opposite the grand entrance, is the tomb of Selim, a small marble-domed building, with a beautiful fretwork of white marble, which is kept clean, and polished by the innumerable pieces of string of various colours and shades, left there by women from all parts of the country, relying upon the efficacious influence of the divine Selim, even in death.

I was much struck with the dome of this beautiful little building, which, in comparison with any thing that meets the eye in looking around, is perfectly paltry; simply made of white pukka plaster, and having the appearance that all buildings have when built of that material, after a certain time. The tomb of the saint, or rather the place in which I fancy the body is placed, appears to be made of mother-o'-pearl, inlaid with foils of various colours, which has not a very pleasing effect; nevertheless, I was highly gratified, and was almost desirous to add my piece of string to those already attached to the fretwork. On the east of this building is the palace and sleeping apartments of the king, resembling most native places of the sort, and composed of spacious quadrangles, passages, courts, &c., but all built of the red freestone, of which the rock on which it stands is composed, and many of the buildings are one mass of beautiful carved work. In one of the quadrangles I could not help observing the pavement, which was laid down in the form of a *pucheesi board*, with a raised seat in the centre, where (agreeably to the information gained from some natives who shewed me the lions), Akber used to sit whilst some of the ladies of his harem were playing; after, I suppose, the fatigues of the day were over. The whole of these buildings, however, are going fast into a state of decay, except the durgah, which I understand is under the charge of the local agents at Agra. When pacing through these large quadrangles and passages, I involuntarily fell into a reverie, and participating in the feelings (though perhaps of a more peaceable description) of the "Hermit in London," after his visit to the Waterloo Panorama, only wanting the melancholy drawl of "Dust be!" to have completed the similarity and exposed my littleness; one glance of the eye on the dilapidations around me, however, dissolved the illusion, and I continued my way looking out for new beauties.

At the foot of the hill on the north side towards the Bhurtpoor country, is a column surmounted by a cupola, on which Akber used to sit to see elephant fights, &c. in the space beneath (according to my oracle who attended me). This column is

of very plain workmanship, but ornamented in an extraordinary manner upon the shaft, which makes it deserving of mention. On first appearance they seemed to be tusks of elephants; but on close inspection I found them to be made of stone, projecting from the body of the buildings, very similar to elephants' tusks; numbers of them are removed, others broken, and the whole in a state of ruin. You ascend by a winding staircase to the top, where I seated myself on that stone, which I fancy some ages back would have been degraded by the touch of such insignificance—"sic transit gloria mundi." The whole space for a considerable distance, both on the edge and below the rock, is one mass of ruins, baths, houses, &c., all in a state of woeful decay; even the wall, which from its dimensions would be almost thought imperishable, and which formerly encompassed not only the whole buildings of the palace, but also the town, and a large tract of country, can hardly be traced on the north side, whilst it continues tolerably perfect, though parts are falling down daily on the east, west, and south. This wall appears evidently to have been built for the purpose of defence; it is built entirely of stone, of great height and width, having a parapet at the top well lined with loop-holes, &c. There are many things well worth seeing; but of which my paper will not admit of a description, as I fear I have already exceeded the limits which many claims on your space prescribed for one letter. There is, however, a *boati* at the foot of the rock

under the palace on the south side, well worth seeing; the well of very large diameter, and I think four tiers of rooms, domed, to the water's level. I cannot pass over unnoticed an immense spherical stone, which was shewn me when passing through the village of Futihpoor, as that which had been discharged from the "great gun" at Agra, and had fallen in that place: by-the-bye, the original stone had broken in its fall, but the present one was placed exactly in the spot where the original fell. The distance from Agra to Futihpoor is nearly fourteen coss; but this very improbable story was told me with all the gravity imaginable, and, I am led to believe, is credited by all the natives round about.

The country is tolerably cultivated round Futihpoor, though in the immediate vicinity it is chiefly an open plain. The next few marches are through the country of the Bhurtpoor Rajah, all partially cultivated, and some of the crops appeared remarkably fine. The traveller observes, however, in every progressive march, the serious diminution in husbandry and cultivation, and the difference in scenery in so short a space of time, cannot help striking the eye. The outline and appearance of the low range of hills, which increase in boldness and in size as you daily advance, add considerably to the interest taken in traversing a country very deficient in the usual attendants on a civilized state, and boasting of little, but long tracts of arid slaty soil, bounded by an horizon of low barren hills.—[*Col. Journ.*

THE ROZAH OF EATIMAD-UL-DOWLAH, AT AGRA.

ON the northern bank of the Jumna, and in the centre of an extensive garden adorned with raised walks of red stone, and surrounded by a high wall with four handsome central gates, and pavilions at its angles, stands the Rozah, or Mausoleum of Eatimad-ul-Dowlah, the father of the celebrated Noor Jehan, and grandfather of Mumtaz Zameh, to whose memory Shah Jehan erected the splendid monument of the Taj.

The edifice forms a square of sixty feet, with octagon towers at the angles, and is raised on a terrace of red stone inlaid with white marble, three feet in height and 130

feet square, with a large reservoir in the centre of each face; from the angles of a second story rise four small marble minars, of the octagon form, surmounted by elegant pavilions crowned with domes; the lower story consists of a central room 24 feet square, with a suite of eight rooms round it, the pavement and lower compartments of which are of marble elaborately inlaid; the remaining part of the walls and ceilings, which are arched, are covered with stucco, painted, enamelled, and gilt in various patterns with extravagant profusion: the second story, with its marble terrace, consists of a single room

of the same dimensions as the central one below the whole, as well as the outside of the first story, is of white marble inlaid inside and cut in beautiful patterns of flowers, vases, cypress trees, and other ornaments composed of gems, as in the Taj, of inferior delicacy, but producing a fine effect. The minars are 14 feet in diameter, and 50 feet in height from the red-stone terrace to the top of the cullis; they are in two stages, with a gallery round, and decorated with inlaid work of various flowers. The diameter appears too great for their height, the only apparent defect, but perhaps unavoidable from the space necessarily required for each ascending stair.

The tombs in the lower story, which is 18 feet high, are of a yellow cast of porphyry of a high polish, and extremely beautiful; the heads of the arched doors of entrance are decorated with patterns of marble flowers in relief, which, as well as the Arabic inscriptions, are executed with a firmness and delicacy of touch, and a precision which is admirable: light is freely admitted through arched windows of pitwork.

The cenotaphs in the upper room are of plain white marble, the intercolumniations of the pillars are of fine lattice-work, admitting an agreeable light, that displays the inlaid flowers of the columns and pavement to the greatest advantage; the ornaments of the latter are particularly beautiful, as well from the richness and brilliancy of the gems, as from the wild and diversified form of the wreaths and flowers, where the usual stiff and stately lines are exchanged for the graceful waving of nature.

The river front is adorned with a lofty terrace, having apartments underneath on a level with the water. The gates are large and handsome, built of red stone inlaid with marble; that on the river front contains three apartments. The view from the top, of the opposite shore, is grand and interesting; on one side, the Taj, with its towering dome of white marble forming with the slender spires, the beautiful minars, the splendid gates, and other buildings, a delightful picture softened by the verdant shades of its luxuriant gar-

den; in the centre, the extended and lofty walls of the fort, rising with bold abruptness from the river, surmounted by the elegant marble domes of the Mootie Musjid, and the rich gilt spires and cupolas of the imperial palace.

To the westward, the city of Agra, built of brick and stone, rising immediately from the river, and extending along the banks, in a vast semicircle beyond as far as the eye can reach; the view is terminated by ruined buildings, vast arches, and the mouldering remains of pavilions, tombs, and the palaces of the ancient Omrahs.

On the northern bank, two miles to the westward of the Rozah, is the Rambaugh, surrounded by lofty stone walls two miles in circuit. The garden is divided into several stages, each decreasing about 12 feet in height as it recedes from the river; the walks are paved with red stone, and adorned with a variety of reservoirs and small cascades, the water of which falls from the highest terrace to those beneath; the first is of the best kind, consisting of grapes, peaches, apples, pines, oranges, &c. in the greatest abundance. Vegetables of every description are also reared in an outer enclosure.

The river face is adorned with a suite of excellent rooms, raised on a lofty terrace paved with red stone, with a large reservoir in the centre. This garden is cultivated with great care at the expense of the Government; the establishment consists of twenty-five men, and the fruit is sold to defray part of their wages.

At a short distance from the garden is an old building, or rozah, going fast to decay, the walls and dome of which were enamelled and gilt inside, and cut in the most beautiful style; and although it appears to owe its origin to higher antiquity, the colours, particularly the violet, retain their brilliancy even to this day.

It would be an endless labour to attempt the description of the palaces, gardens, rozahs, serais, and pavilions that decorate both banks of the Jumna, many of which are in a tolerable state of preservation, displaying in the most striking manner, the extent and magnificence of this once imperial city.—[*Cal. Journ.*

BRITISH SETTLEMENT OF ALBANY.

WE have been favoured with a sight of several letters written by a British settler in our new colony of Albany, after an experience of about two years and a half. The information they communicate is certainly gloomy, but by no means of so utterly discouraging a nature as other intelligence which has frequently been received from the same quarter. As much that is contained in these letters is particularly interesting at this juncture, and as they appear to furnish us with a fair and candid view of the settlement, we shall lay such of their contents as are of a general character before our readers in the present number, reserving the more particular details for a future opportunity.

The British settlement of Albany is contained between the Great Fish River, Boschman's River, and the sea, and comprizes an area of about 1,100 square miles.

The general character of the country, comprehending the climate, the nature of the soil, and its adaptation for agriculture, being considerations of the first importance to emigrants, demands our notice in the first instance.

Now, it certainly appears from the letters which are before us, that one very material error was fallen into in selecting Albany as one of our new settlements. It is true, the importance, nay, the absolute necessity of choosing a spot that might promise facilities for regular irrigation was not overlooked; but nevertheless the selection has not been judicious. To a superficial surveyor, the existence of numerous streams might seem to present all that was requisite; and Albany is a district abounding in rivers. Unfortunately, however, the level of the country is very considerably above them, for as the land increases very rapidly in elevation towards the interior, the streams have gradually, in the course of ages, worn

themselves deep channels, with very precipitous banks. Doubtless it is partly owing to the depth of these ravines below the surface of the country, that much more than half the land in the settlement is incapable of being cultivated, consisting, as the writer of these letters informs us, of "high unwatered plains." The district assumes generally an appearance of great sameness, for the deep water-courses already mentioned, the rocky and precipitous banks of which are clothed with wood, are seldom visible at a distance. They contain, however, the bulk of the population, and so completely do they conceal their inhabitants, that a casual visitor would scarcely notice their existence, though actually in the midst of them. In a country of such a character the cultivators must necessarily disperse, and consequently forego, in a great measure, the mutual assistance and support to which most of them have doubtless been accustomed in their native land.

We cannot but think that the district of Albany was somewhat hastily selected, particularly as it has subsequently been discovered that there are tracts adjoining which appear to present superior advantages. The various inroads of the Caffrees, however distressing to the settlers, have at least, by compelling us to invade their territories in order to chastise them, afforded us opportunities of exploring such portions of the neighbouring country as might otherwise have remained unknown to us for many years. In 1819 an expedition was sent into Caffreland, and the Europeans engaged in it, returned with accounts that the country they had visited was far superior in general fertility to that occupied by the colonists. They had discovered several fine rivers, the largest of which were the *Ki* and the *Buffalo*. The banks of these rivers

were less elevated than those of Albany, and the country consisted of extensive flats, less broken and better watered; there were also forests of the finest timber rising from the plains to the very summits of the hills. The country, moreover, increased in beauty and apparent fertility the further the expedition advanced.

The adaptation of the soil for agricultural pursuits was not, however, the only circumstance to be considered in selecting an eligible spot for the foundation of a British colony. It was likewise of great importance to secure, as far as possible, the best facilities for the encouragement of foreign commerce and internal navigation. We are not sufficiently acquainted with the harbours and rivers on the eastern coast of Africa to pronounce with any certainty, whether a situation could have been found, for the colonists now settled at Albany, preferable, in this particular, to their present district; but we certainly think that the expedition which has been subsequently fitted out at the Cape to survey the coast ought to have preceded so serious an event as the establishment of a colony; for unquestionably the harbours and rivers of Albany are by no means of the best description. The principal rivers are the *Great Fish*, the *Kawie*, and the *Boschemans*, with their various subsidiary but inconsiderable streams. The mouths of these rivers are much obstructed by bars of sand, so as to render navigation particularly dangerous and uncertain. The entrance of the *Kawie* river is most free from these obstructions, but is nevertheless so very shallow, as only to admit vessels of small burthen. In common with the other rivers, the navigation of the *Kawie* must always be inconvenient from its shifting sands, unless the infant and distressed colonists should be able to incur the expense of employing artificial means to improve the entrance. The basin, however, within the bar, when rendered accessible,

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will be found to be excellent, and is, moreover (with the exception of the *Knysna*), the only sheltered port on a line of coast of upwards of 500 miles. None of these rivers are navigable, even for boats and barges, for more than twelve miles from their estuaries, for above that distance from the sea they can no longer be called streams, being nothing more than a series of large pools with subterraneous communication.

The want of good rivers and harbours is not confined to our settlement at Albany, for the neighbouring district of *Uitenhaagen* is equally unfortunate in this respect. The *Zwartkops* is the only river that is navigable in that quarter, and *Algoa Bay* affords a very exposed and dangerous roadstead. The shores of this bay are wild and forbidding, and are studded with numerous rocks either just emerging from the waves or treacherously hidden beneath them. Owing to this cause, and the heavy roll of the sea from the S.E., the surf is very great, though not so tremendous as ill-fame has reported it. The landing-place is on an open and sandy beach, very difficult of access for want of a pier;* and the burial ground close to the beach exhibits a melancholy picture of its dangers in the numerous records it contains of those who have met with a premature death, and have been cast on shore by the surf.

We shall conclude the present article with simply observing, that it is only to be considered as an introduction to more interesting details; and that in pointing out at the commencement a few of the most important of the physical difficulties to be encountered by the settlers, it has been our chief object to exhibit ultimately in a more striking manner the obstacles that have been overcome by enterprise and industry.

* It is estimated that the expense of erecting a pier would not be very considerable.

Sacred Poetry.

THE PASSAGE OF THE RED SEA.

By the Right Rev. Reginald Heber, Lord Bishop of Calcutta.

WITH heat o'erlabour'd and the length of way,
 On Ethan's beach the bands of Israel lay.
 'Twas silence all, the sparkling sands along,
 Save where the locust trill'd her feeble song;
 Or blended soft in drowsy cadence, fell
 The wave's low whisper or the camel's bell.—
 'Twas silence all!—the flocks for shelter fly
 Where, waving light, the acacia shadows lie;
 Or where, from far, the flatt'ring vapours make
 The noon-tide semblance of a misty lake:
 While the mute swain, in careless safety spread,
 With arms enfolded, and dejected head,
 Dreams o'er his wondrous call, his lineage high,
 And, late reveal'd, his children's destiny.—
 For, oot in vain, in thralldom's darkest hour,
 Had sped from Amram's soos the word of pow'r;
 Nor fail'd the dreadful wand, whose god-like sway
 Could lure the locust from her airy way;
 With reptile war assail their proud abodes,
 And mar the giant pomp of Egypt's gods.
 Oh, helpless Gods! who nought avail'd to shield
 From fiery rain your Zenn's favour'd field!—
 Oh, helpless Gods! who saw the curdled blood
 Taint the rare lotus of your aocieot flood,
 And fourfold night the wonderiog earth enchain,
 While Memnon's orient harp was heard in vain!—
 Such musing held the tribes, till now the west
 With milder influence on their temples prest;
 And that portentous cloud, which all the day
 Hung its dark curtain o'er their weary way,
 (A cloud by day, a friendly flame by night),
 Roll'd back its misty veil, and kindled into light.—
 Soft fell the eve; but ere the day was done,
 Tall, waving banners streak'd the level sun,
 And wide and dark along th' horizon red,
 In sandy surge the rising desert spread.—
 "Mark, Israel, mark!"—On that strange sight intent,
 In breathless terror every eye was bent;
 And busy faction's undistinguish'd hum,
 And female shrieks arose, "they come, they come!"
 They come, they come! in scintillating show,
 O'er the dark mass the brazen lances glow;
 And sandy clouds in countless shapes combine,
 As deepens or extends the loog tumultuous line;
 And fancy's keener glance ev'n now may trace
 The threatening aspects of each miogl'd race!—
 For many of coal-black tribe and cany spear,
 The hireling guards of Misraim's throne were there,

From distant Cusb they troop'd, a warrior train,
 Siwah's green isle and Sennar's marly plain:
 On either wing their fiery coursers check
 The parch'd and sinewy sons of Amalek;
 While close behind, inur'd to feast on blood,
 Deck'd in Behemoth's spoils, the tall Shaugalla strode,
 'Mid blazing belms and bucklers rough with gold.
 Saw ye how swift the scythed-chariots roll'd?
 Lo, these are they whom, lords of Afric's fates,
 Old Tbebes hath pour'd through all her hundred gates,
 Mother of armies!—How the emeralds glow'd
 Where, flush'd with power and vengeance, Pharoah rode;
 And stol'd in white those brazen wheels before,
 Osiris' ark his swarthy wizards bore;
 And still responsive to the trumpet's cry,
 The priestly sistrum murmur'd—Victory!

Why swell these shouts that rend the desert's gloom?
 Whom come ye forth to combat?—warriors, whom?
 These flocks and herds—this faint and weary train,
 Red from the scourge and recent from the chain.
 God of the poor, the poor and friendless save!
 Giver and Lord of freedom, help the slave!
 North, south, and west, the sandy whirlwinds fly,
 The circling horns of Egypt's chivalry.
 On earth's last margin throng the weeping train;
 'Their cloudy guide moves on—"and must we swim the main?"
 'Mid the light spray their snorting camels stood,
 Nor bath'd a fetlock in the nauseous flood—
 He comes—their leader comes! the man of God
 O'er the wide waters lifts his mighty rod,
 And onward treads—The circling waves retreat,
 In hoarse deep murmurs, from his holy feet;
 And the chas'd surges, inly roaring, show
 The hard wet sand and coral hills below.

With limbs that falter, and with hearts that swell,
 Down, down they pass—a steep and slippery dell—
 Around them rise, in pristine chaos burl'd
 The ancient rocks, the secrets of the world:
 And flowers that blush beneath the ocean green,
 And caves, the sea-calves' low roof'd haunt, are seen.
 Down, safely down the narrow pass they tread;
 The beetling waters storm above their head:
 While far behind retires the sinking day,
 And sheds on Edom's hills its latest ray.

Yet not from Israel fled the friendly light,
 Or dark to them, or cheerless came the night.
 Still in their van, along that dreadful road,
 Blaz'd broad and fierce the brandish'd torch of God.
 Its meteor glare a tenfold lustre gave,
 On the long mirror of the rosy wave,
 While its blest beams a sunlike heat supply,
 Warm every cheek and dance in every eye,
 To them alone, for Misraim's wizard train,
 Invoke for light their monster-gods in vain;
 Clouds heap'd on clouds, their struggling sight confine,
 A tenfold darkness broods above their line.

Yet on they fare, by reckless vengeance led,
 And range unconscious through the ocean's bed,
 Till midway now, that strange and fiery form
 Show'd his dread visage light'ning through the storm;
 With withering splendour blasted all their might,
 And brake their chariot wheels, and marr'd their coursers flight,
 "Fly, Misraim, fly!"—The ravenous floods they see,
 And, fiercer than the floods, the Deity.
 "Fly, Misraim, fly!"—From Edom's coral strand,
 Again the prophet stretch'd his dreadful wand:—
 With one wild crash the thundering waters sweep,
 And all is waves—a dark and lonely deep;
 Yet o'er those lonely waves such murmurs past,
 As mortal wailing swell'd the nightly blast:
 And strange and sad the whispering breezes bore,
 The groans of Egypt to Arabia's shore.
 Oh! welcome came the morn, where Israel stood
 In trustless wonder by th' avenging flood!
 Oh! welcome came the cheerful morn, to show
 The drifted wreck of Zoan's pride below;
 The mangled limbs of men; the broken car,
 A few sad relics of a nation's war:
 Alas, how few! Then, soft as Elim's well,
 The precious tears of new-born freedom fell;
 And he, whose harden'd heart alike had borne
 The house of bondage and th' oppressor's scorn,
 The stubborn slave, by hope's new beams subdued,
 In faltering accents sobb'd his gratitude—
 Till kindling into warmer zeal around,
 The virgin timbrel wak'd its silver sound,
 And in fierce joy, no more by doubt suppress'd,
 The struggling spirit throb'd in Miriam's breast;
 She, with bare arms, and fixing on the sky,
 The dark transparence of her lucid eye,
 Pour'd on the winds of heaven her wild sweet harmony.
 "Where now," she sang, "the tall Egyptian spear,
 "On 's sunlike shield, and Zoan's chariot, where!
 "Above their ranks the whelming waters spread.
 "Shout, Israel, for the Lord hath triumphed!"
 And every pause between, as Miriam sang,
 From tribe to tribe the martial thunder rang,
 And loud and far their stormy chorus spread.—
 "Shout, Israel, for the Lord hath triumphed!"

HYMN.

By the same,

By cool Siloam's shady fountain,
 How sweet the lily grows!
 How sweet the breath on yonder mountain,
 Of Sharon's dewy rose!
 Lo! such the child whose young devotion,
 The paths of peace has trod;
 Whose secret soul's instinctive motion,
 Tends upward to his God.

By cool Siloam's shady fountain,
 The lily must decay;
 The rose that blooms on yonder mountain
 Must shortly fade away.

A little while, the bitter morrow
 Of man's maturer age
 Will shake the soul with cank'ring sorrow,
 And passion's stormy rage.

Oh Thou ! whose every year, untainted
 In changeless virtue shone,
 Preserve the flowers thy grace has planted,
 And keep them still thine own.

Review of Books.

The Wonders of Elora; or the Narrative of a Journey to the Temples and Dwellings excavated out of a Mountain of Granite, and extending upwards of a Mile and a Quarter, at Elora, in the East-Indies, by the Route of Poona, Ahmed-nuggur, and Toka, returning by Aurungabad; with some General Observations on the People and Country. By JOHN B. SEELY, Captain in the Bombay Native Infantry, and late in the Military Service of His Highness the Rajah of Nagpore. London, 1824.

THE excavated temples of Elora have never yet been shewn to the public in a familiar and popular view, if we except the slight sketches that have been taken by several passing travellers. Nevertheless, they may justly be ranked amongst the wonders of the world, for they are second to the pyramids alone as monuments of human labour, and are probably not much below them in antiquity. The disorganized state of the country in which these temples are situated has doubtless been the chief cause of their having been so little visited by our countrymen; and we certainly think that it reflects credit upon the enterprising spirit of Captain Seely, that he did not hesitate to prosecute his researches, though travelling without

a military escort in a land of freebooters.

The first hundred pages of the volume are occupied by a cursory journal of the author's travels into different parts of India, the better to enable him to describe the manners, customs, and various other peculiarities of the countries he had visited. The next two hundred and thirty pages are devoted to his principal object, the description of the famous temples of Elora, and some general remarks upon the Hindoo Pantheon; and the remaining two hundred and twenty pages consist of miscellaneous observations upon India in general, communicating particularly the author's views in regard to missionary exertions.

Captain Seely is doubtless a man of observation and intelligence; but he has given us rather too much of himself; his egotism appears indeed even in the best passages of his volume. It is too evident, also, that his prepossessions against the missionaries have betrayed him into great inconsistencies in regard to the Hindoo character. Sometimes our poor heathen subjects are described by him as most grossly vicious, and at others as all perfection. Such is invariably the result of prejudice. We shall not dwell, however, upon these portions

of our author's work, but allow him to conduct us immediately to Elora.

The following passage is descriptive of his sensations on first coming in sight of these wonderful relics of antiquity :

Conceive the burst of surprise at suddenly coming upon a stupendous temple, within a large open court, hewn out of the solid rock, with all its parts perfect and beautiful, standing proudly alone upon its native bed, and detached from the neighbouring mountain by a spacious area all round, nearly 250 feet deep, and 150 feet broad ; this unrivalled fane rearing its rocky head to a height of nearly 100 feet, its length about 145 feet, by 62 broad, having well-formed doorways, windows, staircases to its upper floor, containing five large rooms of a smooth and polished surface, regularly divided by rows of pillars. The whole bulk of this immense block of isolated excavation being upwards of 500 feet in circumference, and extraordinary as it may appear, having beyond its area three handsome figure galleries, or virandas, supported by regular pillars, with compartments hewn out of the boundary scarp, containing 42 curious gigantic figures of the Hindoo mythology. The whole three galleries in continuity, enclosing the area, and occupying the almost incredible space of nearly 120 feet of excavated rock, being, upon the average, about thirteen feet two inches broad all round, and in height fourteen feet and a half ; while, positively above these again are excavated five large rooms. Within the court, opposite these galleries, or virandas, stands *Keylas the Proud*, wonderfully towering in hoary majesty—a mighty fabric of rock, surpassed by no relic of antiquity in the known world. This brief outline will impart to the reader some idea of the Wonders of Elora ! and if these temples do not excite in the mind emotions of astonishment and delight, I have quite misunderstood my own feelings. To build the Pantheon, the Parthenon, at Athens, St. Peter's at Rome, our own St. Paul's, or a Fonthill Abbey, is a task of science and labour ; but we understand how it is done, how it proceeds, and how it is finished : but to conceive for a moment a body of men, however numerous, with a spirit however invincible, and resources however great, attack a solid mountain of rock, in most parts 100 feet high, and excavating, by the slow process of the *chisel*, a temple like the one I have faintly described, with its galleries, or pantheon ; its vast area, and indescribable mass of sculpture and carving in endless profusion ; the work appears beyond belief, and the mind is bewildered in amazement.

I think the caverned temples of Elora* far surpass, in labour, design, &c., any of the ancient buildings that have impressed our minds with admiration ; nor do I think they yield the palm of superiority to any thing we are told of in Egypt ; but that is a point I leave to better judges, antiquaries and critics. My task is faithfully, to record what I have seen ; and if any burst of admiration escape me at the recital, it is but a momentary acknowledgment of what my feelings were, at the time of surveying these stupendous caves. It is but a temporary interruption at the worst, and should the reader participate in my sensations, it is none at all.

After this burst of enthusiasm, our author proceeds to measure the various parts of the building with a degree of minuteness which is scarcely accordant to the popular and familiar view he proposed to furnish. Written descriptions of any buildings, however magnificent their structure, must be managed with greatadroitness to prevent their becoming tiresome. We think, therefore, that if the writer had embellished his volumes with a few additional plates of these stupendous excavations instead of so many pages of dry measurement six feet by four, &c. &c., he would have given his readers a far more correct idea of the general, and even particular effect of the mighty objects he has been endeavouring to describe. He is also by far too copious and diffuse in his history and delineations of the Hindoo deities. A work should be either popular or scientific ; it must always be difficult to unite the two. In making these observations, however, it is not our wish to throw discredit on the work before us, which undoubtedly is the best and most popular publication that has yet appeared on the subject of the excavated temples of Elora. It is not every one that can write like Eustace.

As our author determined upon making some stay at Elora to prose-

* It must be recollected that *Keylas* is but one out of about a dozen that are hewn out of this mountain. A range of distinct habitations and temples extend along the line, to the right and left, for more than a mile and a quarter, in a direction nearly north and south.

cute his researches, it was necessary for him to enter into a negotiation with the Brahmins who resided in the temples. He has given us the following history of this ludicrous affair :

I will now give the piece of diplomacy between the high contracting powers : it is short and explanatory, as all *state papers* ought to be. Whether there is any ability or address in the *official* document, is left to the better judgment of any of those gentlemen who lately met at Verona, should this work have the good fortune to fall into such hands.

Article 1. The great hall of the temple is to be entirely evacuated by the fakers of all orders, and the portico at the entrance to be likewise freed of all intruders. —Agreed to; but that my servants are on no account or pretence to cook meat, or smoke tobacco, within the walls.

Article 2. That free ingress and egress are to be allowed to the devotees at certain hours for the Ling worship of Mâhâ Deo, situated in one of the small rooms. Agreed to; but the priest and pilgrims are to proceed down the hall by the side aisles, and not through the larger or centre one. Agreed to.

Article 3. That one spring of water is solely appropriated to my purposes, and no other to be polluted in any way whatever by me or my people. Agreed to.

Article 4. That no foul sheep, kid, or other animal, is to be slaughtered near any of the temples, but one hundred yards distant, in front of the ground where my tent is pitched; that the cooking is to take place a few yards outside the wall of the front entrance. Agreed to.

(Signed) SOMEKEE RAM VYSTNAY,
1810. Brâhman.

Bhumesheerpe, Sunassee.
Gopal-Dass, Gossein.
Indurvirakumee, Voiragee.

On my part NULLA RAO,
Brâhman and Pundit.

In this treaty, it will be observed, no reference was made to *beef*, knowing the abhorrence they have even to the name of it : bowerer accidentally or slightly alluded to, the mere mention of it will put a high caste Hindoo into a cold sweat of horror, and cause his countenance to assume a livid colour : they will spit on the ground at the moment, that their breath may not be contaminated with the dreadful sound. I had salt provisions with me, but it would have been a cruelty to have outraged their feelings by letting them know it ; nor would it have been a very wise or very safe thing to have informed them I had such an article in my possession. In one of the front rooms, near the balcony over the gateway, is the bull Nundi himself, the daily object of adora-

tion and worship ; so it will be seen whether keeping my salt beef *au secret* was not necessary.

Since the visit of Capt. Seely, the circumstances of the country which contains these imperishable monuments of Hindoo idolatry have greatly changed. The district is now placed under British protection, and is consequently no longer infested by roving bands, whose occupation for many years has been plunder and devastation. Our countrymen are now at liberty to explore at leisure the most gigantic and perhaps most perfect relics of ancient superstition. By comparing these wonderful remains with the similar temples and idolatrous symbols of ancient Egypt, which the last few years have likewise opened to our inspection, much may be possibly effected to bring to light the history of the earliest ages. The labours of our antiquaries have been hitherto conducted in the dark with little or no encouragement, and it speaks well for their penetration and judgment that so much has been accomplished. They are at length, however, beginning to work in a mine that is replete with the richest treasures, but one which undoubtedly demands the qualification of an expansive mind. Far as we must always be from undervaluing the advantages to be derived from the patient study of Sanscrit literature, we think, at the same time, that a single glance at these palpable productions of the first ages of the world, will do more to unravel difficulties and flash truth upon the mind, than the perusal of multiplied tomes surcharged, as they mostly are, with the absurdities, corruptions, and fabulous stories of comparatively modern times.

Capt. Seely has ventured a few speculations illustrative of certain historical passages in sacred writ, which, whether correct or otherwise, may open the way to further elucidation. We subjoin the following as a specimen :

Figures of monkeys and peacocks are found carved in many of the temples. Both these animals are held in high vene-

ration; and where British soldiers are stationed, the most positive orders are issued, by the local authorities, that no molestation be offered to them. On this subject a curious coincidence occurs in the first book of Kings, 10th chapter, 22d verse:

"For the king had at sea a navy of Tharshish (Tarsus), with the navy of Hiram (Tyre). Once in three years came the navy of Tharshish, bringing gold and silver, ivory, and apes, and peacocks."

It is singular that a people so remote from each other should distinctly mention these animals only; and a natural question arises on it: For what purpose could Solomon import apes and peacocks? On this question an observation or two may be hazarded. We know that the Hindoos were strictly forbidden, under severe penalties, from passing beyond the Indus. Instances are known where Hindoos of high character, proceeding on embassies to Persia, have for a time been degraded from their caste. It is very probable that many of the superstitions of the Egypt-

tians, and other nations who held communication with India by Suez and the Red Sea, have borrowed many of their deities and customs from ancient India. The Hindoos being likewise forbidden to go on board of ship, it appears impossible that they could have adopted the forms or idols of other nations. They can neither migrate to distant countries, nor do they intermarry with foreigners; neither does their religion admit of proselytes or converts.

Any thing that tends to open our minds to the political or religious history of the earliest periods, and more particularly to throw light upon obscure passages in that volume which, a few days ago, was happily designated in Parliament as the "*most beautiful history of the world*," will always be attended to with interest and veneration.

Debate at the East-India House.

A Special General Court of Proprietors was held at the East-India House on the 26th May, at which a resolution was agreed to, granting a special allowance of £300 per annum to each of the Carnatic Commissioners, in addition to their ordinary salary of £1,500. This grant was made in consideration of the additional duty of adjusting the debts between the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore and the East-India Company, being about to be placed in their hands by a bill now pending in Parliament.

In answer to several questions respecting the papers, ordered to be printed, relating to the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, the Chairman informed the Court that they were very voluminous, and were classed under the following heads: 1. The Nepaul war, 2. The Pindarree and Mahratta War, 3. The transactions between the house of Palmer and Co. and the Nizam of Hyderabad; and 4. The finances of India. The Chairman was not able to fix any determinate time when these papers would be ready for distribution.

A brief conversation next took place on the subject of the Palembang Prize-money; after which the Chairman adverted to a case that had been lately brought into the Court of King's Bench, in which two persons of the names of Taggart and Bascombe were prosecuted for taking the

sum of £100 from an individual named Bennett, on condition that they would procure him a commission in the Company's forces. The commission was procured, and Bennett was now an Ensign on the Bengal Establishment. On the facts being examined, Taggart was acquitted, and Bascombe found guilty. The appointment, it appeared, was conferred through the nomination of an Hon. Director, on whose conduct, however, no imputation could be cast. He was, notwithstanding, most anxious that the matter should be investigated by the Proprietors. In consequence of his wish, the trial would be laid before them, and a motion would be made on the subject at the next General Court.

The Resolution of the Court of Directors of the 25th May relative to the transaction was then read. The chief point it contained was a declaration that, as Mr. Bennett, to whom the commission had been given, was ignorant of the manner in which it had been obtained, the order which subjected persons procuring situations improperly to removal and prosecution, should be suspended in his favour, he not being a fit subject for penalties.

The Court then adjourned.

* * The lateness of the month has compelled us to present our readers with a mere abstract of the debate. It will be given at length in our next number.

Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.

CALCUTTA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting which was held on the 19th of November, some very interesting communications were laid before the Society by the Secretary from Mr. Moorcroft. One of these, dated so far back as August 1822, describes an umbelliferous plant called prangos, and employed in the form of hay as a winter fodder for sheep and neat cattle. It is a native of Draz, from whence Mr. Moorcroft sent a large quantity of the seed, and several specimens of the dried herb, to the Government. The greater part of this highly interesting despatch has been forwarded to the Honourable Court of Directors for the Board of Agriculture of Britain; the rest has been distributed by the Superintendent of the Botanic Garden, with the view of affording every possible chance of success in rearing the plant. Unfortunately those which were sown at the Botanic Garden did not come up, nor is it likely that any part of the present despatch will vegetate, as the seeds were more than a year old when they were received. The plant is described as being highly nutritious and fattening, and what would render it invaluable in England, it destroys the liver-fluke, which kills so many thousands of sheep annually. If it is considered that in addition to the above valuable properties the prangos yields a vast crop, endures through many years, and admits of being cultivated on land of the most poor and unpromising quality, the plant deserves to be ranked among the most important in rural economy that has ever been discovered. Dr. Wallich calls it *Laserpitium prangos*. The other letter was dated from Kashmir, the 8th of July last, and contains a number of extremely valuable and interesting observations on the fruits cultivated there, which consist principally of apples, pears, quinces, peaches, apricots, plums, cherries, mulberries, walnuts, pomegranates, and almonds, with their numerous varieties. With the view of introducing these riches into Hindoostan, Mr. Moorcroft recommends that a small nursery should be established in the Shalimar of Penjower, a garden which was established by a former Governor of the province of Kashmir, and belongs now, with the adjoining country, to Raja Puteeala, who, it appears, derives no revenue from it, nor ever visits it. The garden is about twenty-three days' journey from Kashmir, thence from Sabbathoo to the south, and about nine from Delhi.

The Society concurring in the outline of this plan, have resolved to make a

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representation on the subject to the Supreme Government. An interesting account is also given of the manner in which the surface of water is made available for the purposes of gardening in that fertile country, by detaching a part of the banks of lakes, and forming them into floating, flexible beds, sometimes of very considerable extent, on which cucumbers, melons, and water-melons of a superior size and flavour are had in greater quantities. These singularly constructed floats are sometimes surrounded with a floating hedge made of reeds, and they are towed from one place to another as it suits the convenience of the proprietor, whose chief risk appears to rest on the frequency with which these moveable gardens are stolen away, and the difficulty of recognizing property among so many others of precisely the same shape and size.

A letter was also read from Mr. D. Scott, at Cooch Behar, describing a very ingenious, cheap, and successful method, invented by him, of raising cauliflowers, peas, and potatoes, during the rainy season, and applicable, probably, to most of the other sorts of vegetables. The principal feature of his plan consists in protecting the roots of the plants from the pernicious effects of too much moisture.

A letter was read from Lord Amherst, in reply to an address from the President, voted at the last meeting, signifying his Lordship's and Lady Amherst's compliance with the unanimous wishes of the Society, to become their patron and patroness, in succession to the Marquess and Marchioness of Hastings. His Lordship observed that he and Lady Amherst felt the warmest interest in the objects embraced by the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and would be proud to find themselves associated with those patriotic individuals, whose pursuits are directed to the substantial and permanent improvement of the British territory in India.

A communication from Mr. Chiunery announced that the portrait of their late patroness would be finished towards the close of the year.

Dr. C. Abel, W. Petrie, Esq., and Baboo Prusunno Cumar Thakoor, were elected members of the Society.

FRENCH ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the French Asiatic Society, held about the end of April, the President opened the proceedings by reading a letter from the Duke of Orleans, in which he expressed his regret at being unable to assist at this year's meeting, but assured the Society of his strenuous

support, and his best wishes for their success in propagating the knowledge of the Chinese, Hindoo, Sanscrit, and other Asiatic tongues in the colleges in France. The Secretary then proceeded to read a long report on the success of those engaged in the discovery of Asiatic manuscripts, and the progress made in perfecting types for printing those already received in Europe. He entered largely on the obstacles to be encountered in procuring copies, as the originals were generally deposited in the archives of the churches in Asia, and strictly guarded by the Bramins, whose prejudices it was difficult to vanquish. Many manuscripts have already been translated into Latin during the present year, among which is one by Monsieur Stanislaus Julien, who, in little more than a year, has made incredible progress in the knowledge of the Asiatic languages, and translated Mengtseu into Latin. The Secretary proceeded to compliment the British, whose researches had been very successful, and to acknowledge the favours the Society had received from the literati of Germany, and other countries, in aid of their laudable exertions in introducing into Europe the literature of those countries which gave birth to literature and the arts.

MANUFACTURE OF INDIGO IN BENGAL.

The plant when cut is tied up in bundles of a given size, which is determined by a chain being passed round them. These are carefully placed in the steeping-vat as soon after they are cut as possible, and pieces of wood being placed over them, to keep them down when the steeping shall have caused them to swell, the water is poured over them. When the water is equally covered with a scum or froth, it is considered time to pour it off, and this is done by pulling out a spigot from the steeping vat, and allowing the water to run into another vat in front of and below the first. The water is then of a light green colour, and if covered in many places with a light copper-coloured scum, a good opinion is formed of the produce of the vat. This vat is about three or four feet deep, and from fifteen to thirty men, according to its size, jump into it, and with sticks, with which they are provided for the purpose, violently agitate the water. This process is called beating. After it has been continued for some time, the whole of the vats become covered with a light blue froth, standing sometimes for a foot or more above its surface. A few drops of oil precipitate all this, and the heating is continued until no more froth rises, and when the contents of the vat have assumed a black colour the operation is discontinued. The object of thus beating

the liquor is to facilitate and expedite the separation of the blue from the evanescent yellow colour, from the junction of which the light-green colour before alluded to is formed, and to determine the *fecula*, which afterwards is the indigo, to the bottom of the vat. After being allowed to steep for a sufficient time to precipitate the *fecula*, the water is carefully drawn off by removing one peg at a time from the front of the vat, and the indigo is left at the bottom. After this the last spigot is taken out, and the indigo, still in a liquid state, is conveyed to another, called the settling vat. Here it is separated from the remainder of the water, and from hence it is afterwards conveyed to the boiler. After boiling for a sufficient time, it is allowed to pass from the boiler, through a piece of gauze, into a chaonel, which conveys it to the drying house. Here it is received in the state of a thick jelly upon pieces of cotton, through which any remaining water drains. After this has been sufficiently done, it is placed in frames to be pressed, and when the indigo becomes sufficiently pressed, it is taken from these and cut into the shape in which we see it. The cakes are then dried in the shade, which requires a considerable time, and are afterwards packed up in boxes of a specific weight.

An indigo concern of from 5 to 6,000 biggahs of land, will require from 2,500 to 3,000 people during the manufacturing season. The persons chiefly employed are natives of the hill districts, and appear to be a more active and industrious race of men than those of the plains, working more willingly, and free from many of the prejudices of the latter. They are of a low stature, with compressed features and flat noses. The price of labour is 3½ rupees a month, and from this their frugal habits enable them to form a fund to take home with them.

CAPT. PARLBY'S RIFLE ROCKETS.

To those interested or curious in the important matter of yesterday's (Dec. 13) exhibition at Dum-Dum, where the first practical experiment of Capt. Parlhby's rifle rocket was undertaken by express desire of authority, the result must be most gratifying. The display took place in presence of General Hardwick, Commandant of the Bengal Artillery, who is now on the eve of embarking for Europe, of Colonel Casement, and many civilians and officers, who could not fail to experience a pleasing and proud satisfaction at the complete success of an experiment of which the ingenious and scientific individual has himself just cause for exultation, and his masters good reason to be gratified. The short notice, only a few days since, on which Capt. Parlhby had to prepare, speaks much of the activity and ready

resources of the department, which is directed under his sole management.

The range of the rockets from their respective distances of 600, 800, 1,000, and 1,760 yards, was in general most beautiful; and, in the ultimate result, establishes unquestionably the superiority of Capt. Parlbys rifle rocket. A very small portion of them exploded, from causes attributable, we understand, to the great haste in which at so short a notice they were necessarily prepared. A few were fired from a tube placed at a no less distance from the target than one mile! one of which, at this amazing distance, penetrated the target; two others, ranged in fine parallel lines, even over the target, one of these to the distance of 2,300, and the other 2,400 yards. To the professional man it were needless to offer remarks on the consequences deducible from this successful experimental result in the department of projectiles. The state and service at large can be no less interested on a practical question of this kind, extending, as it does, its importance to the science in general, and our regret is proportionably awakened at knowing that the experiment, submitted so long back to our late Noble Commander-in-Chief as 1815, and before the Congreve rocket had reached India, should not earlier have been put to the test.

It is to be hoped, that some individual of office, or of the ordnance branch, will publish, for their brother officers, a correct table of yesterday's rocket practice, and that hereafter a comparative trial may be exhibited on the same ground with the Congreve and Capt. Parlbys rifle rocket. —[*Cal. John Bull.*]

The following is an accurate account of the range, &c., of the rocket fired by me on the 1st of December, before Major Wood, Capt. Oliver, and Capt. Nicholson, &c.

Length of the tube through which the rocket was fired, 16 feet.—Elevation 18 degrees.—Range to the 1st graze where the rocket lodged, 1,473 yards, 2 feet.—Penetration into the ground exactly five feet.

The size of the rocket is that which according to Pyrotechnical rules is denominated a $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounder, a leaden ball of the diameter of the mould being that weight; but a rocket of this size when filled with composition and complete with its head, stick, &c., weighs about 5 pounds 8 ounces.

From the penetration of the rocket into the ground at the distance of 1,473 yards from the place from which it was fired, it may be presumed that had the rocket been thrown at a higher elevation, the range would have been extended

beyond a mile. The range of the larger rockets is expected to be 3,000 yards.

SAMUEL PARLBY, Model Master.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE DAWK.

Whilst the anxiety of the public, both in England and in India, has been directed to plans for facilitating the intercourse between the two countries through the medium of steam vessels, we are gratified to learn that the attention of the Bombay Government has been engaged in an object no less important, but more easy of attainment, namely, the improvement of the internal intercourse of India. A plan, we understand, is now under experiment for mounting the Dawk, in the line of communication with Calcutta, to be conveyed at the rate of eight miles an hour on the average. We are not aware of the existence of any difficulty to the success of the measure, and to its prosecution even during the Monsoon; and entertain no doubt that when the riders shall have been trained to their duty, and the machine brought to its regular operation, that between many of the stages, if not the whole, the Dawk may be conveyed at the rate of at least ten miles an hour, which, taking the distance to be run at 1,300 miles, give only six days as the period within which the correspondence can be carried on between the two Presidencies; a facility of intercourse involving advantages of no ordinary consideration, equally of a political and commercial nature.—[*Bom. Gaz.*, Nov. 19.]

METEOROLOGY.

Years.	June.		July.		August.		Sept.		October.		Total per Annum.	
	Inch.	Dec.	Inch.	Dec.	Inch.	Dec.	Inch.	Dec.	Inch.	Dec.	Inch.	Dec.
1817	45	72	23	67	9	34	24	87	—	19	103	79
1818	22	54	17	69	28	45	10	39	2	07	81	14
1819	15	95	30	66	20	24	10	11	—	14	77	10
1820	18	82	28	37	19	49	10	66	—	—	77	34
1821	15	18	20	60	28	52	18	19	—	40	82	99
1822	29	21	26	59	33	83	22	16	—	82	112	61
1823	21	76	15	96	19	70	4	28	—	—	61	70
Average of seven Years.											85	24

Statment of the Fall of Rain at Bombay in the last Seven Years, measured with a Howard's Pluviometer.
Time of observation 7 A.M. daily.

DESCRIPTION OF WELLINGTON VALLEY IN
NEW SOUTH WALES.

Wellington Valley is situate in lat. $32^{\circ} 32' 45''$ south, and long. $149^{\circ} 29'$ east. It is bounded on the north by the Macquarie river, on the south by the Narugal Hills, on the west by the Glen Finlas range, and on the east by ranges of low and fertile hills. Its extreme length, by computation, is about twenty-five miles; and its extreme breadth about three. Bell's river, a stream of considerable magnitude, meanders through its centre, dividing it into a series of unconnected plains beautifully distributed on both sides of the river, each containing on an average upwards of 1,000 acres of the richest land imaginable. The grasses and herbage are most luxuriant; and the banks of the river are, in many places, covered with an impenetrable brush of herbaceous plants. Twelve miles south of the confluence of Bell's River and the Macquarie, the valley gradually contracts, and the range on each side assumes a more elevated form, although not less fertile; and the plains retain their character throughout. The timber trees are principally blue-gum, casuarina (what the settlers call the oak tree), and that known by the colonists under the name of the apple tree; all of them exceeding any thing seen on the east coast. On the Glen Finlas Range are abundance of cypress of very considerable dimensions, which have a most picturesque appearance, and resemble at a distance the Scotch pine. The rivers abound in excellent fish, many of which have been known to weigh upwards of 40 lbs.; fresh-water turtle has been caught weighing 15 lbs. Wild fowl (amongst which may be enumerated emus, pelicans, swans, ducks, teal, quail, &c. &c.) are in the greatest abundance; kangaroos are numerous. The geology of this tract is very interesting; on the south bank of the Macquarie, three miles S.E. of Mr. Oxley's encampment, are beds of green stone, containing very fine agates; the hills bounding the valley on the east are composed of mountain limestone of the best quality. The Glen Finlas range is principally formed of breccia, susceptible of a very excellent polish; slate has been observed in abundance a few miles lower down. Jasper and porphyry have been seen in large beds on the neighbouring ranges; and granite abounds on the ranges south-east of the valley. Glen Finlas presents a description of scenery distinct from any thing in the hitherto colonized districts of Australia; the appearance of the dark-green cypress, and precipitous rock, added to the peaked forms of the mountains, is truly grand; and the opening of the glen into the valley is magnificent. The contrast between the two views is indescribable. On the

whole, the valley and surrounding country may be justly termed one of the most interesting tracts ever passed over.

NAUTICAL NOTICES.—NEW ISLANDS, &c.

Abstract from the Journal of the Ship James Scott, John Mackenzie, Esq., Commander, during a passage from Acapulco towards Calcutta, 1823.

On the 13th May, passed two ships standing to the south-eastward.

On the 3d June, at 1 40 P.M. shewed our colours to a brig to windward, and was answered by Spanish, she firing a gun at the same time. At 3 30 P.M. made the Island Guam, bearing W. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. distance about eight leagues; 7 30 A.M. rounded the southernmost extremity of the island at the distance of about two miles, to give the shoal, which lays off, a good birth, then hauled round into Umatta Bay, and a boat from the port came alongside; not being able to procure any necessities without, we remained until the following day: we left that port at noon, and continued our voyage.

On the 6th June, in latitude $10^{\circ} 22' N.$ and longitude $139^{\circ} 43' E.$

On the 7th June, at two P.M. made the land, hearing about S. W. by S. at the distance of seven leagues, "having run seven miles S.W. from the position given on the 6th June." At 6 P.M. extreme of land from S.S.E. to S.W. appearing like several groups of trees, and extending about seven leagues in a N.W. and S.E. direction. I lay the south-western, in lat. $10^{\circ} 01' N.$, and long. per means of Chronometer and Lunar observations $139^{\circ} 35' E.$ the wind veering to the E.N.E. we determined to go to the eastward of the isles; during the night steered S.E. and run upon that course twenty-one miles; judging ourselves sufficiently to the eastward, at 4 A.M. altered the course to south, and run 3 K. 4 F. At daylight, 5 A.M. a small island right a-head, tacked ship, variable light airs and fine weather; several proas came alongside; the natives were well featured, and seemed particularly inoffensive: we gave in exchange for their manufactured scarfs, &c., small pieces of iron hoop. This day at noon, our lat. was $9^{\circ} 57' N.$ and long. $139^{\circ} 39' 30'' E.$; the southernmost island W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. three leagues, the nearest one W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. four miles; this I place in lat. $9^{\circ} 58' N.$, and long., by means of several observations, in $139^{\circ} 55' E.$ of Greenwich; at the same time four more in sight to the northward, extending nearly N. and S. A breeze springing up, the proas began to leave us, the last one that left the ship left one of the natives on board, who was busy down below eating with the Sookanees; immediately we got him to understand his boat was gone, he put the remains of his victuals on his head

and swam to the boat, although there were sharks about the ship.

On the 8th June, at 40 P.M. observed the bottom under the ship, sounded immediately after, and had sixteen fathoms; the nearest island of the group bearing N.W. distance two leagues, kept running S. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. distance four miles and a half in irregular soundings from five to seventeen fathoms, then deepened our water, no bottom at thirty fathoms. At 2 15 P.M. the shoal which we passed over, from the mast head appeared to have a ridge to the eastward of us, apparently very shallow, and extending about two miles in a S.S.W. direction.

At 6 P.M. an island N. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. six leagues, and another W.N.W. same distance.

On the 18th June, at 9 A.M. the man at the mast head discovered a shoal and two rocks level with the water's edge; in small sails and hauled ship to the wind, current running so strong to the westward, was set through between the two rocks without sustaining any damage; the situation of which I place in lat. 48° N., and long. $130^{\circ} 33'$ E. of Greenwich; an island at the time in sight from the top-sail yard, bearing about S.S.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distance six leagues, which I supposed to be the N.W. Isle of Youl's group; we then proceeded through the Giloo, and Pitt's Passage.

Hobart Town, Nov. 22, 1822.—"A ship in rounding the South Cape with the intention of entering d'Entrecasteaux's Channel, ought not to bring the South Cape to the southward of west, until Cape Bruney bears N. by E. in order to avoid two islands, and an extensive reef which lay off the S.E. part of the entrance into the channel. When the ship Actæon struck, the South Friar, off Tasman's Head, bore E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., and Partridge Island N. by E. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. distant off the S.E. point seven or eight miles.

"The Actæon struck, on the night of the 28th October, on the outer part of the above-mentioned dangerous reef, never which she beat with the loss of her rudder, and was wrecked on the northernmost island. This island is about two miles long, and half a mile broad, divided in the middle by a narrow neck which is overflowed at low water, and separated from the southernmost island by a channel two miles broad, in which the soundings are from three to eight fathoms, with many shoal patches interspersed. From this latter island, which is about three quarters of a mile long, the reef runs off to the distance of at least six miles, the bearings of its extremities, from this island being S. by W. and E.S.E.

"As these islands have not hitherto borne any name, I have called them after the ship, the Actæon Islands.

"There is a passage between these islands and the main; but as it is intricate, it ought not to be attempted except in cases of emergency.

"JOHN MACKFY,
"Commander of the late ship Actæon."

Penang, Oct. 26, 1823.—"Speck Shcal has lately been examined by the Prince of Wales, Lieut. Collinson, and found to lay five miles S.E. from the southern Calantigas, and three miles N.W. from Passage Island. It is a small rock, about the size of a long boat, nearly a wash with the water's edge, and a small shoal of two fathoms round it about 100 yards each way.

"Horsburgh's account of it is a little out."

AFRICAN TRAVELLERS.

Mr. H. Campbell, LL.D. F.A.S., who offered his services some years ago to the African Company, has determined to proceed to explore Africa at his own expense, the melancholy deaths of Messrs. Bowdich and Belzoni having left the field of enterprise open in that quarter of the globe. Mr. Campbell has already been several miles up the rivers of Cameroons and Old Calabar, two of the supposed mouths of the Niger: he has also been up the Congo. He is an officer of the navy, and topographer and editor of the Poems of Ossian, and author of several respectable works.

BARON WRANGEL'S EXPEDITION TOWARDS THE NORTH POLE.

This expedition, which is equally interesting on account of its object and of the immense difficulties attending the execution of it, is now happily terminated in a manner which does the highest honour to the officers who conducted it. The travellers were expected in the month of April, this year, at St. Petersburg, after having passed four years in the most desolate and inhospitable tracts of North-eastern Siberia and on the ice of the Polar Ocean, and manifested a degree of perseverance and fortitude which perhaps cannot be paralleled except in Parry's voyage. Nay, judging from the few details hitherto known of this expedition, it may be affirmed that the Russian travellers had to suffer much more from cold and privations of all kinds, than Parry and his companions; for the latter could always find shelter in their well-built, warm ships, where they had an ample store of the best and choicest provisions; whereas the former, in their excursions on the icy sea, which sometimes lasted for several weeks together, had, during the whole time, no shelter, no protection whatever against the severe cold, and were able to take with them of the wretched provisions (dried

fish) which those desolate regions afford, only as much as could be stowed in some narrow sledges, drawn by dogs, the chief part of which was occupied by the food for these dogs. They were in the same situation with regard to the most necessary article of all, namely, wood for fuel, of which but a small stock could be taken in the sledges. If we consider all this—if we consider what infinite exertions this enterprise required, in the solitary and barren tracts of Northern Siberia, where, for instance, it was necessary to put the whole government of Irkutsk under contribution for a whole year beforehand, only to collect food for the dogs employed in the expedition; the above assertion will not seem exaggerated.

The Expedition set out from St. Petersburg in March 1820, by land, for Irkutsk. It consisted of Baron Wrangel, who had the chief command of it, Lieut. Anjou, the *Mitschman** Matjuschkin, Kosmin a pilot, and Dr. Kober, physician. The following were the principal points in their instructions:—To determine, by astronomical observations on the coasts of the Fræzen Ocean, the extent of Eastern Siberia; and the true (hitherto unknown) geographical position of Cape Schalagskoj, the northern point of Asia: to decide the still-disputed question, whether Behring's Strait be a real channel between Asia and America, or only a deep bay, as Burney asserts; and, lastly, to examine more accurately than had hitherto been done, the islands that may exist to the north of the Jana, the Kolyma; and the country of the Tschukutskoi.

To give the reader some idea of the nature of the enterprise which our travellers accomplished, it may suffice to describe in a few words, a couple of their excursions on the ice. One of these was undertaken by Baron Wrangel on the 12th of March 1822, when he set out from Nischne-Kolymsk, with twenty-one sledges, which were laden with provisions, wood for fuel, and food for the dogs. After he had proceeded about 150 versts (about 100 miles)† on the ice, and was in 71° 36' North latitude, he buried the greater part of his provisions in the ice, and to lessen the consumption of them, sent back all his sledges except five, which he loaded with the most necessary provisions, and, accompanied by Matjuschkin and Kosmin, continued his journey in a north-east direction. On the 3d of April, when they were about 235 miles from the coast, they reached an open sea: several attempts to advance from different points farther to-

wards the north proved fruitless, and so, after having attained the latitude of 72° 3', they were obliged to turn back. They took up the provisions which they had buried, and proceeded eastward. When they had reached the meridian of Cape Schalagskoj, without finding any trace of land, they took a due west course, in order to traverse this region in every direction. All their provisions being nearly exhausted, they turned back, and arrived again at Nischne-Kolymsk, on the 27th of April, having passed six and forty days on the surface of the frozen Ocean, in the vicinity of the North Pole, without any shelter; during which time the thermometer never rose to above 15° below the freezing point, and frequently fell to 24°. (Though not stated, Reaumur's thermometer is, we presume, meant.)

Another excursion on the ice was made by Baron Wrangel, to examine the sea to the east of Cape Schalagskoj. The Tschukutskoi assured him that there was land to the north-east; they even affirmed that they could see it in clear weather, and estimated its distance from the coast at 80 versts (54 miles.) These accounts were extremely agreeable to an enterprising officer like Wrangel; he might now at least flatter himself with the hope of seeing his long and dangerous exertions crowned by a happy result. He immediately set out, and sent Matjuschkin in another direction, with the same view. But he had hardly got 50 versts (33 miles) from the coast, when a violent storm, which continued several days, broke the fields of ice, and not only rendered it impossible for him to proceed farther towards the north, but even made his return to land very problematical. It was with great difficulty, and after having passed several days on a piece of floating ice, among the masses piled up all round him, in the utmost danger, and exposed to total want of provisions, that he at length succeeded in reaching the land, where Matjuschkin also arrived after incurring similar dangers. By the breaking up of the ice, by which Baron Wrangel besides lost the provisions which he had deposited in several places, the possibility of reaching the land pointed out by the Tschukutskoi was destroyed, not only for that year, but probably for several years to come.

Though the Baron did not succeed in advancing farther to the north, he was fully indemnified for this disappointment by the perfectly successful execution of the other part of his instructions, which was equally difficult, and perhaps more important, for he has surveyed the whole coast of the Tschukutskoi, from Cape Schalagskoj almost unto Behring's Strait, namely, to the point seen by Billings, which is 120 miles (97 German miles) to the south-east of Cook's North Cape.

* We do not know what officer this is.

† A verst is something more than two-thirds of a mile, but as the difference is not considerable, we assume, for the facility of the reduction, three versts to be equal to two miles.

Baron Wrangel had indeed resolved not to return to Kolymsk, till he had actually reached Behring's Strait; but as by the breaking up of the ice he had lost not only all the provisions he had deposited in it, but likewise his whole stock of iron-ware and tobacco, which were the only means of obtaining any thing from the Tschuktskoi, he was compelled to turn back sooner. However, the circumstance that Baron Wrangel did not quite reach Behring's Strait, is not essential in a geographical point of view, as those coasts had already been surveyed by Cook. He and his companions may claim the honour of having solved the main problem, as their researches have established, beyond a doubt, the existence of a passage between Asia and America, which has been so frequently disputed; and of having made an astronomical survey of the north-east coast of Siberia, which has hitherto been so imperfectly known to us. The happy result of this perilous enterprise is to be ascribed to the perseverance of the officers employed, and more especially to their prudent behaviour to the Tschuktskoi, by which they acquired the confidence and esteem of that nation, hitherto inaccessible to all strangers, and where many who have ventured among them have found their graves.

The expedition is terminated, and we look with impatience for the arrival of the travellers, and the remarkable details and results of their extraordinary journey.—*[Lit. Gaz.]*

THE COPTIC.

M. Klaproth has recently published at Paris, a letter addressed to M. Champollion, jun., relative to the affinity of the Coptic to the languages of the north of Asia and the north-east of Europe. The learned author of this letter, who is so profoundly versed in the languages of Europe and Asia, endeavours to show the affinity of the languages above-mentioned with the Coptic, which is only the ancient Egyptian language written in the characters of the Greek alphabet. For this purpose, he compares a certain number of words from the Breton, from the Slavonian, from the Chinese, from the Turkish, from the Tchowack, from the Persian, from the idioms of Caucasus, from the Latin itself; the orthography of which he shows to be very analogous to that of as many Egyptian words of the same signification. From this he would conclude that the Egyptian language could not possibly have been of African origin. But it is evident that a question of this description cannot be determined by the analogy, more or less direct, of a hundred and twenty-five Egyptian words with the same number of other words, drawn from a certain number of the idioms of different

countries. Such researches, however, are not the less serviceable to philology.

NATIVE GOLD, MURIATIC AND SULPHURIC ACID IN A RIVER.

M. Humboldt has informed the Academy of Sciences at Paris, that he has received information from Messrs. Boussigault and Rivero, two enterprising travellers in South America, of a large mass of native gold having been lately found near Antioguia, in the Republic of Colombia, weighing eight *arrobas*, or above 190 lbs. The same gentlemen have detected sulphuric and muriatic acid in the waters of a little river, which falls from a volcano, called Puracé, near Popayan, and which is named by the inhabitants Vinegar River. They also say schools for instructing miners are about to be established in that country; and already there are lithographic and other establishments, which shew it to be in an improving state.

ANCIENT ACCOUNT OF ARRACAN.

The best account of Arracan will perhaps be found in Manrique's (Sebastian) *Itinerario de las Misiones del India Oriental*.—4to. Roma, 1653.

"About 1612, Manrique, with three other friars, of the order of St. Augustin, were sent to supply the missions in the kingdom of Bengal; from Bengal he was instructed to proceed to Arracan, at that time the seat of a great Asiatic monarchy, and where the Catholics had established a mission. He sailed by Chittagong to the port of Dianga, whence circumstances obliged him to proceed by land, over the range of mountains, which separate Arracan from Hindoostan; these mountains are described as very lofty, and as being intersected with torrents swelled by the rains; the road in every part lay over a frightful precipice, overhanging a great and rapid river. At length he reaches Peroem, where he embarks, and after a stormy passage (for the journey seems to have been made in the rainy season), he arrives first at Orvietan, and then at Arracan.

"Arracan, he calls the capital of the monarchy of the Mogas, situated in a fine plain of about fifteen leagues in circuit, and surrounded by a range of mountains so lofty and rude, that if the passes were duly fortified, the place would be impregnable.

"The city is watered by a great river, which dividing into various branches, enables vessels to sail almost through every street; and falls into the sea by two mouths with great impetuosity."

At this period, it would appear, that Arracan was not only independent, but sufficiently powerful to be contemplating the intention of extending its dominion over the surrounding empires of Siam, Pegue, and Ava.

HINDOO ASTRONOMY.

We are happy to observe, by the prospectus published, that the result of Mr. Bentley's further researches into the Hindoo astronomy is about to be given to the public.

Mr. Bentley was the first person who called in question the generally admitted antiquity of the Hindus, and he supported his opinion with the greatest ingenuity, by reasons derived from an intimate acquaintance with the systems of Hindu astronomy. This opinion has received the sanction of the celebrated La Place, who observes in his "Système du Monde," that "the Indian Tables shew rather an advanced state of astronomy; but every thing leads to a conclusion that they are not of high antiquity."—"Several elements, such as the equations of the centre of Jupiter and Mars, are very different in the Indian tables from what they ought to be at the epoch supposed: the general appearance of these tables, and above all the conjunction of the planets assumed, prove that they have been constructed, or at least corrected, in modern times." But the last paper on this subject with which Mr. Bentley has favoured the public, was published in 1805, since which time, no further account of his interesting researches has been communicated to the Asiatic Society; the work, therefore, that is announced in his prospectus, must, from the known abilities and acquirements of the author, afford the greatest gratification to all who have directed their attention to inquiries respecting the origin and antiquity of nations.

Mr. Bentley has thus stated the conclusion which he thinks irresistibly results from these researches, in the 8th vol. of the Transactions of the Asiatic Society. "In the first place, it must be evident, as the artificial system of Brahma Gupta, now called the Calpa of Brahma, and to which the modern Hindus have artfully transferred their history, is not yet 1300

years old; no book whatever, let its name or title be what it will, in which the monstrous periods of that system, or any allusion to them, is found, can possibly be older than its invention. And, secondly, that none of the modern romances, commonly called the Puranas, at least, in the form they now stand, are older than 684 years; the time when the fourteenth Mapwantara of the second system of the Graba Munjari ended; but that some of them are the compilations of still later times." A very interesting question would hence arise, which is, whether reasoning founded on astronomical or historical data is entitled to the greatest credibility; for the data assumed by Mr. Bentley, is rather more than one hundred years after the invasion of India by Mahmud of Ghaznin, from which period, the actual state of India became in a very considerable degree known to Muhammadan historians; and within two hundred years after which, the whole of Hindustan Proper and Bengal had been reduced under the Muhammadan authority. Thus, according to Mr. Bentley's hypothesis, Hindu literature either must have acquired its present form in the short period of one century, while the Hindu principalities were contending for their very existence; or it must owe its origin entirely to the peninsula. But the last supposition is contradicted by the Hindus themselves. Under these circumstances, therefore, it must excite much curiosity to ascertain the manner in which Mr. Bentley supports an opinion that seems so inconsistent with every thing which has been hitherto discovered respecting the Hindus: and should even his researches, when critically examined, not convey to others the conviction which they have impressed on his mind, still the data thus furnished, particularly when derived from a language so little known as Sanscrit, will always be of the highest value.—[*Bom. Cour.*]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, &c. By Capt. Cochrane, R. N. Map. 8vo. 18s.

The Private Journal of Capt. G. F. Lyon, of H.M.S. Hecla, during the Recent Voyage of Discovery under Capt. Parry, with a Map and Plates. 8vo. 16s.

Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and Italy. By the Author of "Sketches of India." 8vo. 12s.

New Map of Syria, showing the very great additions lately made to its Geography; on which the ancient as well as the modern names are pointed out, and

the Routes of the most Scientific Travellers inserted. In 2 Sheets. £1. 1s.

The Cross and the Crescent, a Metrical Romance. By the Rev. J. Beresford. 8vo. 14s.

Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor, with Comparative Remarks on the Ancient and Modern Geography of that Country. By W. M. Leake, F.R.S., &c. With a Map. 8vo. 16s.

Preparing for Publication,

The Three Brothers, or the Travels and Adventures of the Three Sherleys, in Persia, Russia, Turkey, Spain, &c. 8vo.

An Account of the present State of the English Settlers in Albany, South Africa. By Mr. Pringle, of Cape Town.

FRENCH PUBLICATIONS.

Le Propagateur Haïtien, Journal politique et littéraire, publié par plusieurs Haïtiens. 4to.

La Chaumière Africaine, ou *Histoire d'une famille Française jetée sur la côte occidentale de l'Afrique, à la suite du naufrage de la Méduse*; par Mme. Dard née Charlotte Adélaïde Picard, l'une des naufragées de la Méduse. Paris 1824.

Architecture Arabe, ou *Monumens du*

Kaire, dessinés et mesurés pendant les années 1820, 1821, et 1823; par P. Coste, architecte. 1re livraison. Paris 1824.

Lettre à M. Champollion le jeune, relative à l'affinité du Copte, avec les langues du Nord de l'Asie et du Nord-est de l'Europe, par M. Klaproth. Paris, 1823.

Notice Géographique sur le pays de Nedjd, ou Arabie Centrale, et sur la carte de ce pays, comprenant l'Egypte et les autres contrées occupées en 1823 par les troupes de Mohammed Aly, Vice-roi d'Egypte, pour servir à l'intelligence de l'histoire de l'Egypte sous le Gouvernement de Mohammed Aly; par M. E. Jomard, de l'Institut. Paris, 1823.

Asiatic Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT ORDER.

LOANS TO NATIVE PRINCES.

Political Department, Oct. 17, 1823.

"The following extract from a letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 9th April 1823, is ordered to be published for general information.

Par. 3. "You will observe that we are advised by these high legal authorities, that the restriction contained in the 30th Section of the Act 13 Geo. III. Cap. 63, which restrains the rate of interest to 12 per cent., extends to contracts made as well in those parts of the East-Indies, which are not under the Government of the East-India Company, as in those which are; the same restriction extends to loans made to native Princes and Governments in the East-Indies, as well as to those made to individuals, whether the contracts for such loans be made or carried into execution within or beyond the territories under the Government of the East-India Company. That the same restriction extends to loans made under a licence from the Governments in India, pursuant to the 37th Geo. III. Cap. 142, Sec. 28, and that it is not lawful for a mercantile or banking partnership, consisting partly of natives of India, and partly of European-born subjects of his Majesty, to make a loan to a native prince, contrary to the Provisions of 37 Geo. III. Cap. 142, Sect. 28, whether the contract for such loan be made or carried into execution, within or beyond the territories under the Government of the East-India Company, that in either case the contract of the house would be void, and that the European-born partners would be liable to be prosecuted for a misdemeanour.

Par. 4. "We desire that you will
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cause this explanation and instruction to be made public, and that you will institute prosecutions against all persons in any way contravening the law as thus explained."

By command of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council,

GEO. SWINTON,

Sec. to the Govt.

COURT MARTIAL

ON LIEUT. C. H. HERIOT, 4th REGT. L.C.

Head-Quarters, Cawnpore, Oct. 24, 1823.

At au European General Court Martial assembled at Neemuch, on Friday, the 5th day of September 1823, of which Lieutenant Colonel Penny, 2d battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, Lieutenant Charles William Heriot of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

1st. "For having at Neemuch, shortly after the closing of a Monthly Military Court, assembled on or about the 12th of November 1822, and before which certain bazar debts of his (Lieutenant Heriot's) became the subject of investigation, falsely stated to Captain Engleheart, the President of the said Court, that Lieutenant Colonel Lumley, the Commanding Officer of the Station, had promised to tear the proceedings of the Court the moment they were received, such assertion being a direct violation of truth and highly disgraceful to the character of an officer and gentleman.

2d. "For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, in having on or about the 11th of November 1822, beaten and ill-treated and suffered to be ill-treated, a native butcher who had applied for payment of his bill, previous to his (Lieutenant Heriot's) leaving the station, and which demand was subse-

quently adjudged by the said Monthly Court to be just and reasonable.

3d. "For having at the same time and place, on the occasion of the said native butcher expressing his intention of complaining to the general officer commanding the division, of the ill-usage he had received, made use of the following expressions:—'You have no business to mention the General's name here, he has no business with my private affairs,' or words to that effect; such conduct being highly disrespectful and contemptuous to the authority of his superior officer, and subversive of military discipline."

Upon which charges, the Court came to the following decision:

Finding.—"The Court having maturely weighed the evidence for the prosecution, and the matter which the prisoner has alleged in his defence, is of opinion that he is guilty of the 1st Charge, and that he is also guilty of the 2d Charge, with the exception of the words, 'conduct unbefitting the character of an officer and gentleman.'

"With respect to the 3d Charge, the Court is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of having used the words imputed to him, but acquits him of intentional disrespect."

Sentence.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the 1st Charge, and also of so much of the 2d and 3d Charges as is specified in the finding, sentences him, Lieutenant Charles William Heriot, of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, to be dismissed from the service."

Not Confirmed.

(Signed), EOW. PAGET,

General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Although the Commander-in-Chief concurs in the view of this case taken by the Court, still he is of opinion that there was so decided an irregularity on its part, in admitting as evidence, the proceedings of a Court of Award, which Court of Award had acted illegally in administering an oath (though at his own request) to Lieutenant Heriot, by which anomalous proceeding, the prisoner is placed in the position of appearing as an evidence on oath (and that oath illegally administered) against himself, that His Excellency has determined not to confirm the sentence of the General Court Martial.

Lieutenant Heriot is accordingly to be released from his arrest; but having more than sufficiently proved himself unfit to perform the duties of his station, and it having been represented to Sir Edw. Paget by the Court that the state of his health is deplorable, he having been deprived of the use of both hands and feet by a paralytic affection, the Commander-in-Chief has decided to submit to Government, his recommendation that he may be removed to the Invalid Pension List. [Vide p. 660.]

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Judicial Department.

Oct. 9. Mr. S. G. Palmer, Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Sarun.

Nov. 6. Mr. S. Paxton, Register of Zillah Court at Furrackabad.

Dec. 4. Mr. T. R. Davidson, Second Register of 24 Pergannahs.

Mr. James Armstrong, Second ditto of Zillah Court at Rajeshahy.

Mr. Augustus Prinsep, Register of ditto ditto Agra.

11. Mr. W. Dampier, Assistant to Magistrate and to Collector of Dacca.

Mr. John Lewis, Register of Zillah Court at Tipperah.

Mr. J. Thomason, an Assistant in office of Register of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Dec. 4. Robert Mc Clintock, Esq., Sheriff of Town of Calcutta and its dependencies.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Nov. 14, 1823.—16th Regt. N. I. Ens. F. Hewitt to be Lieut. from 27th Oct. 1823, vice Macdonald, deceased.

Med. Depart. Assist. Surg. J. Fallowfield to be full Surg. from 27th Sept. 1823, to complete establishment.

Lieut. J. Paton, 29th N.I., to be a Dep. Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen. of 3d class, to complete department of Quart. Mast. General of Army.

Messrs J. S. Sullivan and A. W. Steart admitted Assist. Surgeons.

Brev. Capt. D. Mason, 25th N.I., and Brev. Capt. A. White, 30th N.I., returned to do duty without prejudice to rank.

Assist. Surg. J. S. Sullivan to perform Medical duties of Civil Station of Beerbhoom, vice Assist. Surg. Carte returned to Military branch of Service.

Lieut. Col. J. Paton, Commis. Gen., permitted to retire from duties of office, and appointed to a seat at Military Board.

Lieut. Col. Paton to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to Governor General.

Maj. Cunliffe, Dep. Com. Gen., to be Commis. General, and Capt. Lumsdaine, Assist. Com. Gen., to be Dep. Com. Gen. in succession to Lieut. Col. Paton; retired.

Assist. Com. Gen. Capt. Peach will relieve Capt. Lumsdaine from duties of Supervisor to establishment at Hissar.

Ordnance Depart. Dep. Com. Lieut. L. Burroughs to be Commissary, and Lieut. E. B. Gowan, of Artillery, to be a Dep. Commissary of Ordnance, in succession to Capt. J. McDowell proceeded to Europe.

Commis. Capt. W. G. Walcott removed from Nagpore to Saugor Magazine.

Commis. Lieut. Burroughs posted to Nagpore Magazine.

Dep. Commis. Lieut. E. P. Gowan posted to Magazine at Mhow.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 29, 1823.—Officers posted.—Lieut. Col. Com. U. Yule, C.B., to 2d regt. N.I.; Lieut. Col. T. D. Broughton to 2d bat. 10th ditto; Lieut. Col. G. Richards to 1st bat. 32d ditto; Lieut. Col. H. Hodgson to 2d bat. 12th ditto; Lieut. Col. G. Sargent to 1st bat. 7th ditto; Maj. C. Ryan and Capt. J. Campbell to 2d, and Lieut. W. Innes to 1st bat. 12th ditto.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Read removed from 1st to 2d bat. 12th regt.

Lieut. Mackintosh, 2d bat. 22d N.I., directed to join and do duty with 1st bat. N.I. at Benares, until arrival of his own corps.

Lieut. T. Smith, 34th N.I., Act. Adj. to Left Wing of 2d bat. 15th regt., to take charge of Artillery details at Rohilcund from Brev. Capt. Dennis, till arrival of an Artillery Officer.

Lieut. J. Oldham to officiate as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 31st regt.

Oct. 30.—Officers recently admitted, appointed to do duty: Ens. T. Shuldham with 1st bat. 24th regt. at Muttra; and Ens. H. Kirke with 1st bat. 12th regt. at Meerut.

Oct. 31.—Assist. Surg. Davidson, doing duty with 1st bat. 1st regt., appointed to charge of Medical Dépôt at Cawnpore during absence of Surg. Venour.

Lieut. K. F. Mackenzie removed from 1st to 2d bat. 32d regt., and Lieut. E. Carte from latter to former bat.

Assist. Surg. H. Fraser, attached to Garrison of Asseergurh, appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 11th regt. at Mhow.

Lieut. Vanrenen to act as Adj. to 2d Nusserre bat. till arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Lawrence.

Lieut. Sampson to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 2d regt. until arrival of Lieut. Vanzetti.

Ens. M. Smith, 1st bat. 4th regt., permitted to do duty with 1st bat. 23d N.I.

Fort William, Nov. 27.—20th Regt. N.I. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. A. Bunbury to be Capt. of a company, and Ens. R. Chitty to be Lieut., from 20th Nov. 1823, in succession to Methven deceased.

Capt. E. J. Honeywood, 7th regt. L.C., to be a Brigade Major from 1st inst., to supply a vacancy on establishment.

Assist. Surg. John Colvin to perform Medical Duties of Civil Station of Asimghur.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 15.—Ensigns J. Tindal and W. Dickson, of Engineers, appointed to do duty with corps of Sappers and Miners, and directed to join at Cawnpore.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. B. Pryce removed from 1st to 2d bat. 26th N.I., and Lieut. H. Brown, from latter to former bat.

Ensigns R. M. Hunter, H. Alpe, W. W. Blyth, H. O. Frederick, and H. Hunter, directed to join detachment of Europ. Regt. at Dinapore.

Cornet T. D. Colyear appointed to do duty with 6th L.C. at Keitah.

Ens. E. J. Dickey to do duty with 2d bat. 10th N.I. at Barrackpore.

Ens. W. F. Grant to do duty with 1st bat. 15th N.I. at Cawnpore.

Assist. Surgs. Stewart and Clark, doing duty in Artillery Hospital at Dum Dum, directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and place themselves under orders of Superintendent. Surgeon.

Assist. Surg. McIsaac, now under Superintendent. Surg. at Presidency, appointed to do duty in Artillery Hospital at Dum Dum.

Lieut. E. Malone to act as Adj., to left wing of 6th L.C. during its separation from Head-Quarters of regt.

Lieut. W. H. Whinfield, Adj., and Lieut. W. Payne, Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 15th N.I., permitted to exchange appointments.

Nov. 17.—Ens. J. S. Browne (lately admitted), appointed to do duty with 2d bat. 23d regt., at Berhampore.

Lieut. E. Marshall, 1st bat. 31st regt., directed to do duty at Barrackpore until arrival of his own bat.

Lieut. Heaver to act as Adj. to left wing of 2d bat. 10th regt. during its separation from Head-Quarters of bat.

Lieut. H. Raban to act as Adj. to left wing of 2d bat. 24th regt., vice Young, removed to 34th regt.

Nov. 19.—Lieut. Wood, 1st bat. 11th regt., to officiate as Major of Brigade to Malwa Field Force.

Lieut. Pollock to act as Adj. and Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 2d bat. 32d regt. until relieved by officers permanently appointed to those situations.

Brev. Capt. and Adj. Sibbald to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 21st regt. until arrival of Lieut. McKenley.

Lieut. and Adj. Marley to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 14th regt. during absence of Lieut. Ouseley.

Nov. 21.—Lieut. Troup to act as Adj. to 1st bat. 11th regt.

Nov. 22.—Assist. Surg. Greig to proceed in medical charge of young officers proceeding to Dinapore, and thence to repair to Cawnpore, and place himself under orders of Superintendent. Surg. at that Station.

Lieut. Burney to act as Adj. to right wing of 2d bat. 19th N.I. during its separation from Head-Quarters of corps, vice Aldous, on sick leave.

Lieut. and Quart. Mast. Bignell to act

as Adj. to 1st bat. 32d regt., vice Candy on sick leave.

Assist. Surg. J. W. Grant, appointed to relieve Assist. Surg. McIsaac from duties in Artillery Hospital at Dum Dum, and latter officer directed to proceed to Goalpara, and assume medical charge of detachment at that out-post.

Lieut. Griffin to act as Adj. to a detachment of five companies of 1st bat. 8th regt.

Lieut. Ramsay removed to 1st bat., and Lieut. Neufville to 2d bat. 21st N.I.

Lieut. W. G. Cooper removed from 1st to 2d bat., and Lieut. C. Chester from 2d to 1st bat. 4th regt. N.I.

Maj. Smith, 1st bat 25th N.I., in command of 1st bat. 32d regt., directed to deliver over command of bat. to Senior Officer present, and to proceed to Nusseerabad and take command of his own corps.

Fort William, Dec. 4.—Lieut. W. J. Thompson, 12th regt. N.I., to be a Supernum. Sub-Assist. in Army Commissariat Department.

Assist. Surg. A. Menzies, M.D., attached to Civil Station of Ramghur and now doing duty at Gyah, permitted to return to military branch of service.

Lieut. C. W. Heriot, 4th L.C., transferred to Pension Establishment, subject to confirmation of Hon. the Court of Directors.

Dec. 11.—4th Regt. L. C. Cornet W. Benson, to be Lieut. from 4th Dec. 1823, vice Heriot transferred to Pension Establishment.

Assist. Surg. J. Henderson to perform Medical Duties of Civil Station of Ally Ghur, vice Fallowfield promoted.

Capt. C. C. Chesney, regt. of Artillery, to be Superintend. Officer of gentlemen Cadets in Fort William, vice Capt. Higgins, proceeding to Europe on furlough.

Capt. J. Peckett, corps of Engineers, to superintend completion of Mypurrah Light-house.

Head-Quarters, Nov. 24.—1st Lieut. Randle Jackson, of Artillery, directed to join Head-quarters of regt. at Dum Dum.

Lieut. Col. L. Wiggins posted to 2d bat. 31st regt., in room of Lieut. Col. Taylor removed to 1st bat. 13th regt.

Ens. Kennedy, 2d bat. 19th regt., to do duty with wing of 2d bat. 20th regt. at Barrackpore, till arrival of his own corps at Midnapore.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Williams to act as Adj. to left wing of 2d bat. 29th regt. during its separation from right wing.

Lieut. Auberjonois to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d bat. 26th regt.

Nov. 25.—Lieut. Wilkinson to act as Interp. and Quart. Mast. to 1st bat. 14th N.I.

Lieut. Stuart to act as Adj. to detached wing of 1st bat. 7th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Nash to act as Adj. to 2d bat. 31st regt.

Lieut. Phillips, 1st bat. 28th regt. N.I., to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt., at Barrackpore.

1st Lieut. Horsfield, Artillery regt., posted to 6th comp. 1st bat. of corps.

Capt. S. Watson, 1st bat. 28th N.I., to do duty with 1st bat. 34th regt. at Benares.

Lieut. E. A. Campbell, 3d L. C., appointed Act. Brig. Major to troops in Rohilkund, during absence of Brig. Major Casement.

Capt. Brown removed from 2d to 1st bat. 30th regt., and Capt. Land from latter to former bat.

Ens. E. Meade to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt. N. I. at Barrackpore. This arrangement cancels the G. O. attaching Ens. Meade to 1st bat. 12th regt.

Ens. Buncombe removed from 2d to 1st bat. 10th N.I.

Nov. 26.—Lieut. R. B. Fergusson removed from 2d to 1st bat. 32d regt.

Lieut. Thoresby, 34th regt., removed from 2d to 1st bat.

Ens. W. F. Grant appointed to do duty with 1st bat. 32d N.I. at Cawnpore, instead of 1st bat. 15th regt.

Lieut. Pennington, European Invalid, permitted to reside at Monghyr.

Nov. 27.—16th N.I. Lieut. S. Boileau to be Interp. and Quart.Mast. of 1st bat., vice Macdonald, deceased.

26th N.I. Lieut. F. Auberjonois to be Interp. and Quart.Mast. of 2d bat., vice Stewart, removed to 31st regt.

Sirmoor Bat. Lieut. T. Webster, 30th N.I., to be adj., vice Todd, deceased.

Ens. C. H. Boisragon removed from 25th to 10th N.I., as junior, and posted to 2d bat.

Ens. A. M. Skinner to do duty with 2d bat. 10th regt., at Barrackpore.

Ens. C. G. Ross, 2d bat. 3d regt., to do duty with 2d bat. 11th regt.

Nov. 28.—Assist. Surg. Child, now attached to Artillery at Agra, appointed to medical charge of 2d bat. 16th regt. during absence of Assist.Surg. Inglis.

Nov. 29.—Lieut. Bowe to officiate as Adj. to detached wing of 1st bat. 10th regt.

Lieut. Oldfield to act as Adj. to five comps. of Chumparun Light Inf. detached to Rungpore.

Lieut. Richardson to act as Adj. to five comps. of 2d bat. 23d regt. during their separation from Head-Quarters of bat.

Brev. Capt. and Adj. Gairdner to act as Interp. and Quart.Mast. to 2d bat. 10th regt.

Lieut. Halford, 2d bat. 21st regt., to have charge of 1st and 5th comps. of Sappers until an officer belonging to corps may join.

Cond. Thomas O'Brien removed from Agra to Rajpootana Magazine.

Lieut. M'Sherry to Act as Adj. to left wing of 1st bat. 15th regt. during its separation from Head-Quarters of bat.

Lieut. J. W. Colquhoun removed from 2d to 1st bat. 16th regt., and Lieut. F. Howitt posted to former bat.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 14. Lieut. G. Fleming, 33d N.I., on account of health.—27. Major W. H. Wood, Europ. Regt., on private affairs.—Dec. 4. Lieut. Col. Com. J. L. Richardson, 13th N.I., ditto.—Capt. D. G. Scott, 5th N.I., ditto.—Capt. E. B. Higgins, 31st N.I., and Superintending Officer of Cadets, for his health.—Surg. John Paterson, ditto.—11. Lieut. Col. J. Ross, 14th N.I., on private affairs.—Lieut. E. S. Hawkins, ditto.—Capt. J. H. Litter, 10th N.I., Dep. Assist. Com. Gen., ditto.

PROMOTIONS, &c. IN HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Head-Quarters, Oct. 25, 1823.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

38th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. M. Semple, from 28th regt., to be Capt. of a comp., vice Brev. Lieut. Col. Willshire, promoted, Sept. 10th, 1823.

46th Regt. Major A. Ogilvie to be Lieut. Col., vice Molle, deceased, Sept. 10th, 1823; and Brev. Lieut. Col. and Capt. T. Willshire, from 38th regt., to be Major, vice Ogilvie, promoted, ditto.

59th Regt. Brev. Capt. and Lieut. N. Chadwick to be Capt. of a comp. by purchase, vice Clutterhuck who retires, Oct. 24, 1823; and Ens. C. Coote to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Chadwick, ditto.

Nov. 21.—Until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

44th Regt. Brev. Maj. and Capt. A. Brugh, to be Major, without purchase, vice Nixon, deceased, 7th Nov. 1823; Lieut. J. Connor to be Capt. of a comp., without purchase, vice Brugh, deceased, ditto; and Ens. W. Ogilvy, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Connor, promoted, ditto.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—Nov. 18. Major Graham, Royal Regt., for his health.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROTECTION OF OUR EASTERN FRONTIER.

[We believe that the following is the latest intelligence that has reached England respecting the state of affairs on our eastern frontier, in consequence of the late petty aggressions of the Birmans.]

The H.C.'s surveying vessel Research, being required to proceed on survey duty,

has returned from the Naaf river, having left Shupparee on the 27th Nov., at which time it was in the peaceable possession of our troops. We have learned nothing of what the Birmans are doing on the other side of the Naaf, as no accounts are received from that quarter, except through the emissaries of the Birman chiefs, which are of course not to be depended upon, and are but a repetition of their ridiculous threats.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, Dec. 8.]

Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Tiknaaf, December 5th, 1823.

"We are situated precisely the same as when we arrived here and took possession of the island of Shupparee, said to have been possessed by the Birmans for some years past, to whom the Mugs have, in a manner, paid tribute, and have consequently been charged with duties on visiting the island for the purpose of feeding their cattle.

"Our communication with the Birmans on the opposite shore is very precarious, having only had five visits from a knowing vakeel, under the pretence of obtaining trivial articles of provisions, except on the first and second occasions, which he stated were political visits; but all of them, in my opinion, were to ascertain the nature of our movements and the amount of our forces. The guns having been landed from the Ernaad, a message has been sent to the King of Ava, to which we expect a reply in a few days, and on this our future operations will depend. The men are very well just now, and to all appearance will continue so, as the cold season is approaching."—[*Ibid.*, Dec. 17.]

The right wing of the Chumparun light infantry battalion, with the guns attached, left Mullye for Rungpore, on the 12th November. This movement, we presume, is consequent to the intention of Government to strengthen the eastern frontier.—[*Ibid.*, Dec. 2.]

SUBSCRIPTION IN BEHALF OF THE GREEKS.

Letter addressed to the Editor of the *India Gazette*, by *Nicolo Chiefala* on his arrival in Calcutta on a Mission from the Greek Government.

Sir: Permit me to avail myself of the medium of your paper, to communicate to the public information of my arrival in Calcutta, on a Mission from the Greek Government, together with a brief and connected view of the state of affairs in Greece at the period of my departure from that country.

The Greek Government is established at Tripolizza. Petrobeis is President of the Executive, and Prince Ypsilanti of the Legislative; and the Secretary of State and Minister for Foreign Affairs is Prince Maurocordato, who is in correspondence with the European Governments to obtain their recognition of the indepen-

dence of Greece. For this purpose he made a voyage to the Island of Zante, where he had a long conference with Sir Thomas Maitland, the Governor of the Ionian Isles; and on his return to the Morea he despatched a vessel, bearing an Envoy to the English Government and Parliament. Other envoys have been despatched to the Courts of Vienna, Paris, Petersburg, and Berlin, earnestly entreating the united Sovereigns to nominate an independent King for Greece, to liberate them from the yoke of the Turks.

The Morea is free, with the exception of Patras and Coran, where the Turks remain blockaded. Crete is also free, after a bloody battle, in which Hassan Pascha, and several thousand Turks, were slain. The remainder retired to the fortresses of Candia and Canee, and were on the point of surrendering; after which event they will be transported to Anatolia, in the same manner as the Turks of the Morea have been.

All the islands of the Archipelago have shaken off the yoke of oppression, except Lemnos, Mitylene, Scio, Rhodes, and Cyprus. An expedition was on the point of sailing to re-take Scio, and to liberate the rest.

Athens, Thebes, Livadia, Missolongi, Salona, Tricala, Olumbo, Sagori, and Caterina, are in the power of the Greeks; and 40,000 soldiers under the command of Generals Colcotroni, Nikitas, Odysius, and Bosari, proceeded in the month of July to attack Larissa, which contains 52,000 Turks, the best troops of Rosemelia.

The Cimariate Greeks have seized the forts of Valona and Barat; and Durazzo, Dulzina, and Autivari in the Adriatic, are blockaded by Greek vessels.

Albania has taken arms, and a vast number of the Albanians make common cause with the Greeks.

The fortresses of Modon, Auavaria, Monovasia, Corinth, and Napoli di Romania, are defended by Europeans in the service of Greece.

The Armenian nation have, at their own expense, organized a militia consisting of about 2,500 men. Its commanders are Dosoglo, whose three brothers were beheaded at Constantinople; Kircor, the son of Gaspar, a rich banker, who was hanged at Constantinople; and Manos, the son of Stephanaki, a native of Adrianople, whom the Sultan ordered to be strangled in order to get possession of his riches. Antonachi Lazarus, a merchant of Cairo, the family of Serpos, and many other families of distinction, fled from Constantinople, Smyrna, and Cyprus, to the Morea, and after having assisted the Greek troops at the siege of Napoli di Romania, they obtained from the Greeks a mosque, which they converted into an Armenian church.

Greece is abundantly supplied with provisions by the great number of European vessels that arrive daily from Egypt and the Black Sea.

There have arrived at Tripolizza commissioners from two London bankers, to treat with the Greek Government for a loan of fifty millions, at 7 per cent. per annum, on a mortgage of all the salt-pits in the Morea and in the territory of Argos.

A Turkish fleet from the Dardanelles, consisting of ninety-six ships of war, large and small, was beaten by the Greek fleet in the month of July 1823, near the Island of Cerigo. The greater part having fled to Patras, the Greeks have pursued them thither.

The Pacha of Scoutra, whom the Sultan had ordered to march against the Greeks, excused himself under the pretext that he was afraid of the Montenegrins.

The Sultan, by the mediation of the new Patriarch appointed by himself, proposed to the Greeks to lay down their arms and only to receive from him their Princes, tributary to the Porte, like those of Wallachia and Moldavia; but they rejected with disdain such a proposition, giving for reply, that they wished a Christian king, and one independent of the Turks.

The Sultan has published a Firman, which has been read in all the mosques of his empire, by which he expressly requires that Greeks, and all other Christians subjected to him, should not be molested. He, at the same time, declares that he is at war with the Greeks. It is to be observed, however, that he does not give them any more the name of insurgents.

The Greek Government has transported the inhabitants of the small and barren islands of the Archipelago to re-people the Morea and Crete.

Having thus succinctly related the present situation of affairs in Greece, it remains only further to state, that the object of my mission to this country is to solicit such pecuniary or other aid as the friends of liberty, of learning, and of religion, may be disposed to afford to the Greek cause; and that I shall feel very highly obliged by any suggestions respecting the best mode in which the object may be accomplished.

NICOLA CHIRFALA.

At the Greek Convent, Nov. 10, 1823.

Provisional Government of Greece.

Circular to our pious and honourable brethren who are members of the Eastern Church, and to all those in the East-Indies who are friendly to the cause of the Greeks.

Brethren: That Divine Grace which has hitherto protected and supported the oppressed, has been pleased, at last, to liberate us from bondage to the implacable enemy of our holy religion, and of

our political liberty; and notwithstanding the very small number of the troops, and the very great deficiency of the national resources which we can employ in opposing the Sultan, who is both a wealthy and a powerful sovereign, yet the ensigns of the cross have not ceased for one hour to float upon those walls which, with much bloodshed, we have wrested from the hands of the Ottomans.

Almost all the islands of the Archipelago, the Morea, and the greater part of ancient Greece, have been rescued from the hateful yoke of the Turks; and we trust in our Supreme Protector, with such assistance as he has afforded us up to the present time, and with such courage as we have shown since the commencement of our struggle with the Turks, that we shall be able to pursue this oppressor of our nation into Asia, whence he formerly rushed like a torrent, and overwhelmed all before him, without regard to our customs and religion, our national or political rights. Notwithstanding all this, brethren, and other friends of Greece, although we have now waged war for three years, with almost invariable success, yet the deficiency of our national resources has become a great obstacle to our final success against the enemy. Before, therefore, he can collect his forces and execute his intention of extirpating us—which do thou, O God, prevent!—to the great disgrace of all those Christian powers who regard with indifference the present momentous crisis, the Provisional Government of Greece has determined to depute to you Captain John Kephalas, accompanied by his experienced brother Nicolas Kephalas,* men both equally burning with the love of their country, and who have materially contributed to its glory, in order to incite our other brethren to copy the patriotic and courageous example in which they, and others, have set before them in word, in deed, and in pecuniary benefactions.

Wherefore, the Provisional Government of Greece solicits you, brethren and friends of the Greeks, to receive the said Captain John Kephalas, thus commissioned, and to honour him as a man worthy of this charge, by confiding in him, and trusting him with whatever the Head of the Church may inspire you to give for our assistance.

Make haste then, brethren, and free our religion from the danger to which it is exposed; aid your brethren in their endeavours to acquire political liberty; and do not neglect our nation in its present necessity.

We request, also, that you will make known your names, through our agent, that they may be inscribed in the records of our heroes and national benefactors;

* Nicolo Chiefaia.

that they may be honoured on earth, as they will receive from the Highest a recompense in heaven.

May God preserve you!

Given at Tripolitza, in the Morea, the seat of the Greek Government, on the 6th of May 1823.

(Signed.)

The President of the Council,

DEMETRIUS YPSILANTI.

The President of the Executive,

PETROS. MAVROMICHAIL.

[The latest arrivals mention that about 15,000 rupees had been subscribed within a very short period, and that the subscriptions were rapidly proceeding.]

TRANSMISSION OF MR. ARNOTT.

We understand that Mr. Sandford Arnot, late Assistant Editor of the late Calcutta Journal, with whose name the public has been lately made familiar, was on Wednesday arrested by virtue of a warrant under the authority of the Right Honourable the Governor-General, and conveyed on board the H.C.'s ship Fame, for transmission to England. Mr. Arnot, we are informed, is to be accommodated at the third mate's mess, for which, we learn, the prescribed sum of sicca rupees eight hundred has been paid by Government.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, Dec. 17.]

[It appears that the Calcutta Journal has obtained a renewal of its license.]

ROUPLAUL MULLICK'S SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT.

The Nautch, on Tuesday night was equally splendid with that on the preceding one; and the Company numerous, though more amusing from its variety than selectness.

The wines were abundant and in much demand, particularly the Champagne, which did not flow in quite so full a stream as on the evening preceding. In consequence of the immense consumption and waste of it none could be obtained for love or money, at least for the former (for I saw some reason to think the latter of more effect), without an order or ticket from Rouplaul himself.

It was amusing to observe the eagerness, anxiety, and disappointment consequent thereto. The supper tables excited great interest at an early hour, and numbers seemed anxious to honour them, though a little awed by the grandeur of impending castles, pagodas, and other ornaments. A beginning once made, the jellies, pies, and pastry vanished in a very short time, and the supper, affording nothing more substantial, was soon deserted. The house, which is a very fine one, was ornamented in a magnificent manner. The area enclosed in for the occasion, and lighted up by handsome chandeliers, formed a noble and imposing hall of reception. It is

surrounded on all sides by extensive colonnades and verandah, and at the end opposite the entrance is the place appropriated to the penates or family idols, which seemed to have increased for the occasion. A range of octagon pillars, with double columns to each angle, supported the verandah at that end, and had a very fine effect. In the centre were dancing girls and musicians, and by them Rouplaul himself was conversing with several Europeans. Around the square were couches, upon which the higher class of natives and several Europeans were reclined.

The amusements of the evening consisted of numerous bands of dancing girls, and an attempt at a pantomime below. The latter afforded another example of how much more nimble the natives are with their fingers than with their feet. Harlequin must have struck himself and his party with the enchanted wand, and thus turned all into lifeless statues, for they never once cut a caper or gave a tumble the whole evening. The nautch girls seemed as if their bodies turned on a pivot, fixed into the lower half, the arms being only stretched out. It was almost painful to look upon the inanimate countenances of the poor creatures.

On the whole, the scene was magnificent and brilliant in the extreme; but the prevailing idea excited was astonishment at the variety of the attempt, and the amazing sums of money thrown away.

The luxury of the Romans required sumptuary laws to restrain the expense of their entertainments; and their extravagance in the purchase of certain articles for their tables was unbounded; but it may be doubted if their expense on the whole surpassed, or equalled, that of the natives of India at the present day. It is no uncommon thing for one of these Baboos to expend several lacs of rupees in the course of a few nights. Among the Romans it was either the great, or those who had accumulated vast riches, and were in the habit of living at all times in a magnificent state, who gave the great entertainments, and their guests were the rich and great. Here the host is a man who has accumulated sums, the greater part of which he expends in amusing and feeding persons with whom he has not the least acquaintance, and who honour him and his Champaigne alike. It was evident the party was for Europeans, not natives—the upper rooms were almost entirely frequented by the former. The order and quietness which prevailed was highly creditable, and with the exception of the disappointed suitors for *simpkin shurab*, all seemed highly gratified. — [Beng. Hurk., Nov. 20.]

CONSECRATION OF CHURCHES.

St. James's Church.—On Tuesday morn-

ing, the 11th Nov., the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of the diocese, attended by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, the Rev. J. Parson, Senior Chaplain, and all the clergymen at the Presidency, consecrated St. James's Church in the Boitconnah. The congregation was numerous, and highly respectable.

The proceedings were conducted with the solemnity due to the occasion, and appeared to make a corresponding impression on the congregation. The service closed with a highly appropriate sermon by the Rev. J. Hawtayne, the minister of the church, from Genesis chap. 21, ver. 17.

"And he was afraid, and said—How dreadful is this place. This is none other than the House of God, and this is the Gate of Heaven."

We understand, his Lordship, the Bishop of Calcutta, will preach on the ensuing Sunday at St. James's Church. — [Cal. John Bull, Nov. 12.]

Dum Dum Church.—We understand the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta consecrated the Church at Dum Dum under the name of Saint Stephen, on Tuesday the 4th Nov. His Lordship was attended by the Venerable Archdeacon Corrie, and the principal part of the clergy from Calcutta.

The church service was read by the Rev. T. Thomason, A.M.; and a very appropriate and impressive sermon was given by the Senior Presidency Chaplain, the Rev. J. Parson, A.M., from 1st Book of Kings, 8th chap. verse 36.

"Then hear thou in heaven, and forgive the sin of thy servants, and of thy people Israel, that thou teach them the good way wherein they should walk, and give rain upon thy land, which thou hast given to thy people for an inheritance."

The whole service was most gratifying; and after the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Lord Bishop consecrated the burial-ground. His Lordship and a large party breakfasted and dined with General Hardwick on the occasion.

On last Sunday (the 9th instant), the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop preached at Dum Dum from the 15th chapter of Luke, 10th verse.—

"Likewise I say unto you, there is joy in the presence of the Angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

The sermon was one not easily to be forgotten. The mercies of the Gospel were so happily blended with faithful exhortations to do good unto all men as there is opportunity, and especially with relation to their eternal interests, that it could hardly fail of a happy and influential impression.

The service on this last occasion was read by the Venerable the Archdeacon. — [Ibid. Nov. 15.]

SUTTEES.

On the 16th July, a Baboo by the name of Ram Chunder Day, of the Danish Settlement, Serampore, departed this life. A report was made to the Darogah in the night about ten o'clock, that his widow intended to sacrifice herself with her deceased husband, and insisted upon being burnt the very same night; but the Darogah not having authority to grant permission to that effect without the sanction of the Judge and Magistrate, apprized this gentleman of the circumstance, who immediately proceeded to the dwelling house of the Baboo, and requested an interview with the widow, which, however, was declined, by her desiring the Judge to meet her upon the spot where the funeral pile was erected, and where she appeared about one o'clock in the morning. The magistrate, G. Hohlenberg, Esq., in the most praiseworthy manner remonstrated with this unfortunate woman on the shocking impropriety of thus sacrificing herself, but was at last obliged to grant permission in the usual manner.—[*Cal. John Bull*, July 1823.

A Suttee took place about eight o'clock on Friday morning, at Koonaghur Ghaut, where four women, from the age of thirty to fifty, sacrificed themselves on the same pile with the corpse of their dead husband, Kummall Chatterjee, a Coolin Bramin of Koonaghur, who was not only permitted, but paid for marrying *thirty-two wives*, whilst living in this world, and who departed this life on the evening of the 5th instant. Directly information was sent to his different wives, who were in general living at their fathers' houses (only two of his wives lived with him), four of these determined on *eating fire*, as the natives call it; two were living near, one at Calcutta, and the fourth at Bosborrah, above Hoogly; however, they were soon brought together, and the necessary permission having been obtained from the magistrate of the district (at least so the police people said who attended the suttee), they surrounded the funeral pile, which they enclosed all around with a paling of bamboos, so as to prevent the escape of any who might be so inclined after having once entered it; in less than one minute after the fire was lighted the whole of them must have been suffocated, and in less than ten minutes their bodies burnt to a coal, so excessively hot was the fire. So common is the sight in this neighbourhood, that only a few hundred people collected together to see it, and nearly all of them women. It is said that twenty-two of his wives were living at his death, and it was expected more of them would have joined the four.—[*Ibid.* Nov. 10.

Asiatic Journ.—No. 102.

FORMATION OF THE CALCUTTA AUXILIARY CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

On Monday the 1st of Dec. a meeting of the friends and supporters of the Church Missionary Society was held in the Old Church Room, for the purpose of forming an Auxiliary Church Missionary Society,

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta in the Chair.

G. Udney, Esq. opened the business of the meeting by adverting to the operations of the Church Missionary Society at this Presidency. He stated, that in 1807, the Society voted £250 for the furtherance of Missionary objects, and constituted him, together with the late Rev. David Brown and the Rev. Dr. Buchanan, a corresponding Committee; that in 1809 the grant was increased to £500; and the Society had gone on increasing their contributions as circumstances called for them, and that they now remit annually £3,000.

With the assistance thus afforded, and further contributions raised in this country, the Corresponding Committee had established schools in various parts of the country; had supported Missionaries, and had been enabled to extend their operations much beyond their expectation. That in consequence of the increased importance of the labours of the Committee, and of the enlarged measures of the Society, which required additional patronage and support, the Corresponding Committee had, with the advice and concurrence of the Lord Bishop, agreeably also, as they conceived, to the wishes of the Parent Society, called the present meeting with a view to form an Auxiliary Society, to which the labours of the Committee might be devolved, and which might be able to promote the measures of the Parent Society in a more extensive and efficient manner than had hitherto been done.

The following resolutions were then proposed and unanimously adopted:

Resolved 1st. That, with a view to the more efficient and extensive prosecution of the highly important objects of the Church Missionary Society, the Meeting accept of the powers heretofore vested in the Corresponding Committee of the Church Missionary Society at Calcutta which have been tendered to them, and that a Society be now formed which shall be designated "The Calcutta Church Missionary Society, Auxiliary to the Church Missionary Society for Africa and the East."

2d. That, the labours and functions of the Corresponding Committee, comprehending the superintendence of the Society's Missions, correspondence with the Missionaries and with the Parent Society, and all matters connected with the ma-

nagement of Missionary operations, be transferred to this Society.

3d. That all the landed or other property, now in charge of or under controul of the Committee, be understood as belonging to, and agreed to be held subject to the disposal of the Parent Society, in whom it shall be vested, as well as any other property to be hereafter acquired by the Auxiliary.

4th. That the centre of the Society's operations shall be in Calcutta, and that it extend itself throughout the provinces subject to this Presidency, as opportunities may offer, by associations to be denominated, Church Missionary Associations in aid of the Calcutta Auxiliary Church Missionary Society, according to the precedent established by the Church Missionary Association in Calcutta.

5th. That all persons subscribing or collecting annually the sum of Sa. Rs. 32, or upwards, be deemed a member of this society.

6th. That the business of this Society be conducted by a President, Vice Presidents, members of the Established Church, Treasurer, Secretary, and a Committee, consisting of all Clergymen of the Established Church who are Members of this Society, not being Missionaries, and Laymen, members of the Established Church, not exceeding twelve.

7th. That the Committee shall hold monthly meetings for the despatch of business, and that five shall be competent to act.

8th. That all bills drawn on the Parent Society, after being voted in the Committee, shall be signed by the President and the Secretary.

9th. That this Society shall, once at least in every year, transmit to the Bishop of the diocese, and to the Committee of the Parent Society, an abstract of their proceedings and regulations.

10th. That the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Calcutta be respectfully requested to accept the office of President.

11th. That G. Udny, Esq. and J. Harrington, Esq. be Vice-Presidents.

12th. That G. Ballard, Esq. be requested to act as Treasurer, and the Rev. Archdeacon Corrie as Secretary; and that the following gentlemen be the Lay-members of the Committee:—

E. A. Newton, Esq.; Col. McInnes, Capt. Hutchinson, Engineers; Capt. Chesney, Artillery, and M. Gisborne, Esq., with power to add to their number, and fill up vacancies, subject to confirmation at the annual meeting, to be held on the Wednesday after Whit Sunday, and with the privilege of admitting to their consultations the presidents of associations and honorary members, whom it may be desirable

to associate in the discussions of the Committee.

13th. That a report of the proceedings shall be annually read at the general meeting on the above-named day, and afterwards published, with an abstract of receipts and disbursements during the year.

14th. That the amount collected by associations be applied at their option, to the purposes of the Society, within the range of such associations, subject only to the approval of proceedings, tracts, and school-books, by the Committee of the Auxiliary Society, who will afford the use of their press at the Presidency, in printing what may be thus approved.

15th. That the thanks of this meeting be given to George Udny, Esq., the other gentlemen and clergymen members of the late Corresponding Committee.

On the 10th resolution being proposed by the Archdeacon, and seconded by J. H. Harrington, Esq., and unanimously and cordially adopted by the meeting, the Lord Bishop expressed at some length the cordiality with which he accepted the office of President of the Society. He observed that he had noticed the proceedings of the Church Missionary Society from its formation, and though he had no connexion with the excellent men who established it, except a common feeling for the objects aimed at, he had, in common with many others, always admired the prudence, perseverance, and energy with which its operations had been conducted. He also congratulated the meeting on the success which had attended the operations of the Society in Africa, and, he would add, in this country also, where extensive good is accomplishing by its means, in conjunction with other Societies of a similar nature; and that he should be happy to render it all the assistance in his power.

At a Meeting of the Committee held Dec. 8, in the Bishop's House.

Present, The Lord Bishop of Calcutta, President, in the Chair; J. H. Harrington, Esq., Vice-President; E. A. Newton, Esq.; Rev. T. Thomason; Rev. G. W. Craufurd; Rev. Dr. Parish; Colonel M'Innes; Captain Hutchinson; and Rev. D. Corrie (Secretary).

Resolved, 1st. That all the Episcopal Missionaries of the Society at this Presidency, who have not obtained the Bishop's license, be directed to apply to him for the same; and that every Missionary of the Society episcopally ordained, be directed on his arrival from England, to present himself to the Bishop of the diocese for his license.

2d. That the Secretary be authorized to draw upon the Treasurer for the amount of the bills, for current expenses, and all disbursements sanctioned by the Com-

mittee, and that such hills, together with all communications addressed to him on the business of the Society, be laid before the Committee at the next monthly meeting.

3d. That the Secretary keep a fair copy of the proceedings of the Committee, in a book for that purpose.

4th. That the correspondence of the Committee with the Parent Society in London shall be carried on through the Secretary, who shall receive instructions from the Committee, and sign every letter with his name and addition as Secretary of the Calcutta Auxiliary Church Missionary Society.

5th. That the Secretary do keep an account-book exhibiting an abstract of the Committee's receipts and disbursements, to be made up from time to time by the Treasurer, and produced to the Committee whenever the same may be called for.

6th. That the Secretary be empowered to entertain a writer, at a monthly salary of thirty rupees, and also a hurkaru of five rupees.

7th. That the Committee do meet every third Wednesday in the month at half-past nine, of which three days' notice will be given by the Secretary.

8th. That the Right Rev. the President, or, in his absence, the senior Vice-President then in Calcutta, shall be empowered to call special meetings of the Committee when the affairs of the Society may render it necessary.

9th. That every meeting of the Committee shall commence and terminate with a form of prayer to be approved by the President.

10th. That the above resolutions be considered as standing rules for the conduct of the Committee.

It was further resolved, that 700 copies of the resolutions of the General Meeting and the standing regulations adopted by the Committee be printed, and that the President and the Secretary be requested to transmit them to the friends of the Society in different parts of India and Europe, with such recommendations as they may judge likely to obtain further support to the objects of the Society.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Dec. 16.

NATIVE FEMALE EDUCATION.

A meeting was held at the Old Church Room on Friday morning, the 12th Dec., for the purpose of the first public examination of the female children educated by the Church Missionary Society. The room by ten o'clock was filled with the fashion and beauty of Calcutta, amongst whom we noticed the Right Honourable Lady, and the Honourable Captain and Miss Amherst, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop,

&c. The examination commenced on the arrival of the Lady Amherst by the introduction of the first class, consisting of a number of girls, who read the New Testament with much facility, and answered the questions put to them by Mrs. Wilson, and the Rev. Messrs. Wilson and Jetter, with much perspicuity and discernment. We cannot help remarking the quickness of one little girl, a child not exceeding four years of age, who read the New Testament without the slightest hesitation, and with a clearness quite astonishing. The girls composing the second class were examined in one of the elementary books made use of by the Society, and acquitted themselves very much to the satisfaction of the company present. Another class was examined in Dr. Watts's catechism, and evinced great retention of memory. After these exercises had been gone through, some of the girls seated themselves upon the ground, and began to sew, after which they displayed their performances to some ladies, who highly commended them also. Specimens of their writing were then exhibited, which reflect the highest credit upon their teachers. When we consider the short period that this society has been in active operation—a period not exceeding eighteen months—we feel that every thing which could be said by us would be inadequate to the idea we entertain of the value of its services. Nearly 400 children are educated in twenty-two schools, belonging to the Society. We know not whether we should say *children*, for amongst those present yesterday were several adult females. The difficulties the Society have had to contend with, it must be obvious, are of no common kind. These have been of a nature probably stronger than caste—and the principal of them appears to us to be the habit of female seclusion among the natives. It is true that the greater number of these children are Hindus, and that the custom of seclusion is of Mahomedan origin: yet so well does it suit the Hindu character, that it now forms a strong feature of it. We were very much pleased with the presence of several respectable natives, who even assisted in the examination of the classes themselves, a plain proof of the decrease of prejudice among them. We believe there was not a person who attended this meeting, who did not feel rejoiced at the communication of instruction to the numerous interesting little objects around him, and we most fervently express our hope that these feelings will not be allowed to expire without some assistance of a more substantial nature being afforded to the funds of so valuable an institution. We mention for the information of those who may feel interested in these matters, and who had not an opportunity of being present on this occasion, that a similar examination of the female children educated

in the schools under the care of Mr. Pearce, will take place on Friday next, at nine o'clock in the morning, at the school-house, near Matik Tallao.—[*Bengal Hurk.* Dec. 13.]

HONOURABLE COMPANY'S MINT.

The whole of the new mint apparatus, which lately arrived in this country on the H.C. chartered ships Ahberton, Florentia, and Potten, has been safely landed at the import warehouse wharf, under the vigilant superintendence of Capt. Milner, the harbour-master, by whose judicious arrangements the whole has been safely conveyed, without the most trifling injury being sustained by any single part, to the new inland custom-house, at the north end of the Strand, immediately contiguous to which the new mint is to be built. Some of the parts weighed nearly five tons. There are altogether four engines—two of forty horse power, two of twenty, and two of fourteen. We understand the foundations of the new mint are to be commenced upon forthwith.—[*Calcutta John Bull*, December 11.]

ACCIDENTS ON THE GANGES.

Patna, 17th Sept. 1823.—“We arrived here (a little below the old fort) the evening before last, and cannot move further, the wind being right in our teeth, a dreadful current running, and the river like a sea. Thank God, we are near Dinapore; our losses have been severe. I have, out of my small party, lost six men, and a boat is now missing with eight Europeans and one woman. The left wing of the 44th is a few miles in our rear. All the cadets, I am happy to say, are well and safe, only a few cooking-boats of theirs lost, but some of the budgerows had very narrow escapes. The rudder of my boat was carried away, and the pinnacle, in consequence, nearly upset. I lost my cooking-boat with all its valuables, and next day my orderly boat, but no lives.

“What a melancholy sight I saw near this! Poor Captain Conway's budgerow a wreck, with the bottom upwards. It upset three days before we came up to it, and the night previous to that they found Conway's body, by cutting some of the planks out of the boat; also Miss Farrell's, but Mrs. Conway's body was not discovered, though we caused search to be made for it, but it is dangerous going down into the boat, it being quite under water.

“The Mangie thinks Mrs. C.'s body has been washed out of the boat, but I am of a different opinion. A great part of the property has been saved. Miss F. is buried close to the place where the boat lies; Captain C.'s body has been sent up to Dinapore. He was found with his arms clasped round the mast, and the Mangie

says, it was his orders to go on during the bad weather, which caused the boat to upset; but this I do not believe. He might have saved himself, but was too much engaged with the unfortunate ladies.”—[*Cal. John Bull*.]

IMPROVEMENTS IN CALCUTTA.

The improvements which have taken place in this city within the last twelve years, as well as those in progress, reflect the highest credit on all the parties engaged in promoting them. They have been occasionally alluded to individually, but never have been noticed collectively. We should be very much obliged by a communication on this subject from those who have an opportunity of observing them: we wish we could ourselves take a survey of the town for the purpose. The first, certainly, that would engage our attention would be the New Strand; both on account of its being the grandest effort that has been made, and also from its locality, its southern end forming the very commencement of the town. Those who have left Calcutta only twelve months, would be surprised at the change which has taken place at that spot. The house lately occupied by Mr. Tyler is now down, and the whole space from Chandpaul Ghaut to Colvin's Ghaut is laid open. An iron railing extends along the whole of the wall, which here forms the boundary of the river; close to the railing there is a regular elevated and paved foot-path of about seven feet. The road-way is of very considerable breadth along the whole line of the Strand, which is every day improving in appearance, from the elegant houses and warehouses which are erecting in various places. The new mint is to be built at the northern extremity, and no doubt can be entertained but that it will be worthy of the city, and an ornament to the place.

We have heard that the building for the present mint is to be near the palace which is to be built for the Bishop of Calcutta. We are not aware whether the palace will be open to the river; but hope, if it is possible, that it will be so, and thus add another grand ornament to the Strand. From Colvin's Ghaut towards the north, the bank of the river is sloped and plotted with grass; this has a very pretty effect, and would look well if carried along the whole length. It is not improbable that when the Strand is completely occupied by houses, new streets will be opened to the eastward, to connect it with the other parts of the town and with Chitpore road. The mention of this place at once points out an object well worthy the consideration of the Committee for Improving the City. At the Loll Bazar end a small widening has taken place, but of not half the

necessary breadth. We would recommend the breadth of this part of the road to be increased as much as possible at once. The guide should be to leave a sufficient space from the police gaol for a wall of the necessary height for security, and that width should be carried throughout the road. We may possibly recur to this subject at some future period.—[*Cal. John Bull*, Dec. 18.

GAOL DELIVERY.

Supreme Court, Nov. 17, 1823.

The following prisoners, convicted this sessions, were put to the bar, and respectively addressed by the Hon. Sir F. Macnaghten in the following words :

Thacoor Doss.—Your situation is singular. The offence of which you have been convicted, and for which in England you would surely have suffered death, is not a capital crime in this country. The most savage and ferocious brutes regard the sharers of their enjoyment with tenderness and affection—this pervades all animated nature : yet you, worse than the savage, go to indulge your passions with a defenceless female : having satisfied your lust, you watch until sleep has made her an easy and unresisting victim, then for the sake of her ornaments you resolve upon her murder, and inflict wounds upon her from which she miraculously recovered. Every person of humanity, every man must lament that you are not to expiate your crime upon the gallows ; but fine and imprisonment are the only penalties we can award ; a fine which you are unable to pay, and imprisonment which to you would be no punishment. You have, however, been convicted of two larcenies, one in having stolen an ornament from the person of the woman whom you must have thought you had murdered ; the other for having stolen property from the house of Muddoosudden Moira ; for each of these offences the sentence of the Court is, that you be transported to Bencoolen, in the island of Sumatra, for seven years, making in all the term of fourteen years.

Hurischunder.—Burglary.—You have been clearly convicted of hurglary. It must be admitted that your offence was not accompanied by any aggravating circumstances ; but your offence subjects you to the penalty of death, and it is not in the power of this Court to do more than to commute that sentence into one of transportation. Indeed, we are not disposed to mitigate it further, for your conduct upon your trial was such as to make us think that you had used your influence as a Bramin to procure the perjury of three unhappy men who were examined for you as witnesses, and who are now in gaol to be tried for the offence which they have committed at your instigation. Sen-

tence, transportation to Bencoolen for ten years.

Muddun.—You have been convicted of the most brutal violation of a female infant. There was every thing in the perpetration of your crime which could aggravate its guilt. We may, indeed, be well blamed for our lenity in not awarding the extremest punishment of the law : it might be most justly inflicted upon such an offender as you. We hope, however, that transportation for life will be an example, or rather, indeed, that example may be unnecessary, for we believe there are few, if any, so depraved as to think of forcibly violating female infancy. Carnal knowledge of such a child, even with consent, is a capital felony by the law of England. Ordered to be transported for life to Bencoolen.

Andri.—You have been convicted of burglary, an offence which is a capital felony by our law. There is nothing particular in your case, and if any body could have spoken favorably of your character, we might have lamented the necessity we are under of banishing you from this country, or been induced to shorten the period of your transportation. The Court must now sentence you to be transported to Bencoolen for seven years.

James Fraser.—You have been convicted of forgery. It is needless to enlarge upon the dangers to which society must be laid open by the commission of this offence. Your character, I am sorry to say, is such as to be very far from recommending you to favour. I do not wish your offence to be made capital here, but I am very desirous that it should be made a felony for the convenience of prosecuting it, and that a punishment more likely than transportation is to prevent its commission should be sanctioned. Ordered to be transported to Bencoolen for seven years.

Jeetoo Thannadar.—You have been convicted of an offence, which if not punished whenever it is detected, would render the situation of the lower orders of this society intolerable ; it would expose them to the most cruel oppression. You are clearly proved to have gained by extortion, committed under the pretence of performing your duty, property to the value of 200 rupees. We have no doubt of your guilt, but we consider that you must necessarily be punished in some degree by the loss of that office which you have so grossly abused, we shall, therefore, only sentence you to imprisonment in the common gaol of Calcutta for the term of eighteen calendar months ; to pay a fine of 300 rupees to the King ; and to be further imprisoned until that fine be paid.

Rajkiso Mitter.—You have been convicted of perjury, and to my knowledge there never was a perjury more deliberately

committed than yours. You were repeatedly admonished, not only as to the improbability of the account you gave of yourself, but of the consequences which would follow from your perseverance. You did persevere, and, swore yourself, when you came to justify as bail, to be worth 100,000 rupees, although persons were present who declared they would prove that you had a short time before been confined in the Court of Requests gaol for a sum not exceeding fifty rupees. We have considered the mode of punishment most likely to deter others from the commission of such an offence, and we think it better in your case not to adopt transportation, although we are at liberty to order it in addition to other punishment. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned for twelve calendar months in the House of Correction, and there be kept to hard labour; and that twice within that period you be publicly whipped in the streets of Calcutta, at the usual place and in the usual manner. The sheriff will take care to have a label affixed to your breast denoting your offence.

The other prisoners were then put to the bar, and upon the name of Robert Hosier being called, Sir F. Macnaghten inquired whether the magistrates had sent the informations, and was answered in the negative.

Sir F. Macnaghten.—"Then let him be discharged. For every term during the last five years we have directed this to be done; and if it is not done on another occasion I will put a fine upon the magistrates. It is quite intolerable. Let the man be discharged."

James Johnson, William Kelly, Cossinath Bannerjee, Doye Sing, and several others, were then put to the bar, and severally discharged.—[*Beng. Hurk.*, Nov. 17.

ADMINISTRATIONS TO ESTATES,

*In August, September, October, and
November, 1823.*

Lieut. Col. Lewis Grant, late of Invalid Estab. at Chunar—James Weir Hogg, Esq.

Mr. W. Harmsworth, late of Calcutta, Merchant—Eliza Henrietta Harmsworth, widow.

Rev. F. T. Kirchhoffer, late of Nagpore, Chaplain—F. Kirchhoffer.

L. Hook, Esq., heretofore a Captain on Bengal Establishment—Mr. Alex. Colvin, of Calcutta, a Member of the firm of Messrs. Colvin and Co.

Major R. Macpherson, late of Bengal Establishments—Capt. J. Macpherson, H. M. Service.

Mr. W. Higgs, late of Chandernagore—Mr. A. Cameron, of same place.

B. Comberbach, Esq., late of Calcutta,

and one of Attornies of Supreme Court at Fort William—Capt. T. Maddock, Bengal Establishment.

Lieut. Col. W. Agnew, late in Service of United Company—Capt. J. W. Jones.

Lieut. A. C. Trevor, late of Invalids—B. Wolff, Esq., Merchant.

Mr. R. Patullo, late of Mookseepore, District of Bhaugulpore, Province of Behar, Indigo Planter—John Smith, Esq., Merchant.

Eliza Breton, late of Suburbs of Calcutta—P. Breton, Esq., a Surgeon in service of Hon. Company.

Capt. J. Green, late Master of ship Liverpool—W. Prinsep, Esq., a member of firm of Messrs. Palmer and Co.

Lieut. Gen. Dyson Marshall, late in Service of Company—Capt. C. D'O. Aplin.

Mr. W. Browne, late of Seebpore, District of 24 Pergunnahs, Mariner—Mrs. Mary Browne, widow, and W. Haggins, Esq., of same place.

Lieut. Gen. James Morris, late of Bengal Establishment—John Palmer, Esq.

Miss C. Eliz. Top, late of Madras—ditto.

Capt. Alex. Fortune, late of Lucknow—Assist. Surg. George Baillie, of Dum Dum, and Mr. James Hastie, of Rada Bazar, Calcutta.

Surg. John Jack Gibson, late of Lucknow—Hon. J. R. Elphinstone, of Allipore.

C. Child, Esq., late of Calcutta—H. M. Child, of Calcutta, Merchant.

Mrs. E. C. Pinto, late of Calcutta—A. Lockersteen, of Calcutta, Merchant.

James Fowler, late a Master Pilot—Emelia Fowler, widow.

Ens. G. D. Cullen, late of 11th regt. N.I.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Mr. B. L. Jenkins, late Assist. in Military Account Gen.'s Office—ditto.

Mr. H. Orde, late of Cawnpore, Merchant—ditto.

Capt. C. Dacre, late of Military Service—ditto.

Mr. J. Broders, late of Calcutta—Mrs. Sarah Broders, widow.

Lieut. S. Delap, late of 1st bat. 24th regt. N.I.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Mr. T. Vaughan, late of Calcutta—ditto.

Mr. T. N. Gibson, late of Pilot Service—ditto.

Ens. D. Campbell, late of 2d bat. 19th regt. N.I.—ditto.

Lieut. Chas. J. Levade, late of 1st bat. 3d regt. N.I.—ditto.

Mr. George Collins, late of Moorsheda-bad—ditto.

Major Chas. Arden, late of 1st bat. 27th regt. N.I.—ditto.

Mrs. Marg. Keys, widow of late Dr. R. Keys—ditto.

C. McNicoll, late Commander of brig Pallas—ditto.

Lieut. John Hoare, late of 2d bat. 20th regt. N.I.—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Mrs. Anne Gibson, widow of late John Jack Gibson, Esq.—ditto.

Lieut. B. Williams, late of Artillery—ditto.

Mr. T. Reid, late Purser of Ogle Castle—ditto.

Lieut. G. Walter, late in Service of Hon. Company—John Palmer, Esq.

Lieut. Col. John Petrie Keble, late in Military Service on Bengal Establishment—Mr. Gervaise Robinson, and Mr. James Watson.

H. Mercer, Esq., late of Mirzapore—David Clark, Esq., of Calcutta, as a member of firm of Messrs Fergusson and Co.

Capt. C. O. Jenkins, Bengal Artillery—Capt. Rich. Jenkins.

Ross Jennings, Esq., late of Sydney Grove, district of Jessore—Mrs. Sarah Jennings, widow.

Lieut. C. H. Phelps, late in Military Service of Company—Mrs. Harriet Phelps, of Berhampore, widow.

Surg. John Macrae, late in Service of Company on Bengal Establishment—N. Alexander, Esq., of Calcutta.

Lieut. Alex. Rind, late in Military Service of Company on Bombay Establishment—J. N. Rind, Esq.

Dr. Roger Keys, a Superintending Surgeon on Bengal Establishment—W. Nesbit, and T. C. Plowden, Esquires, both of Calcutta.

Tredway Clarke, Esq., late of Company's Civil Service—J. W. Hogg, Esq.

Mr. G. Mowatt, late an Indigo Planter in district of Nuddeah—ditto.

Ens. Fred. Sysonby, late of European Regt.—ditto.

Capt. Alex. Cook, late of 6th regt. L.C.—ditto.

Mr. D. Smith, late of Ghazepore, Indigo Planter—ditto.

Capt. J. E. Conway, late of Bengal Army—W. Ainslie, Esq., a Member of firm of Messrs. Colvin and Co.

Lieut. Col. W. Robinson, late in H.M.'s 24th Foot—Nath. Alexander, Esq., Calcutta, a Member of firm of Messrs. Alexander and Co., Merchants.

Maj. W. Henley, late of Bengal Establishment—John Palmer, Esq., and Capt. John Craigie.

John Marchant, late of Mozambique, Coast of Africa, Master Mariner, and late Commander of ship Matilda—John Dowling, of Calcutta, gent.

Mr. W. Higgs, late of Chandernagore—Mr. R. Campbell, of China Bazar-street, Calcutta, Wine Merchant.

John Pinto, Esq., late of Calcutta, Merchant—A. Lackersteen, C. L. Pinto, and J. M. Lackersteen, all of Calcutta.

Capt. Geo. Casement, Bengal Military Estab.—Lieut. Col. W. Casement, C.B.

SHIPPING.

Departures from Calcutta.

Dec. 16. *Fame*, Young, for London via Bencoolen.—17. *Florentia*, Wimble, for London via St. Helena.—20. *Duke of Lancaster*, Davies, for Madras and Liverpool.—30. *Woodford*, Chapman, for Madras and London.—31. *Albion*, Swainson, for Liverpool.

Ship Atlas.—We are happy to learn that Captain Ceronio has been successful in extricating the ship *Atlas* from her perilous situation in H-g River Creek, and that a pilot was despatched on Saturday for the purpose of bringing her up to Calcutta. From what we have heard respecting the situation of the *Atlas*, she must be a remarkably strong ship, as she was resting on the bank by her head and stern, so that all between them was quite unsupported. Part of the deck had been cut away for the purpose of taking out her cargo, so that no support was derived from the deck, notwithstanding which, not a single plank had started.—[*Ben. Hurk.* Dec. 15.]

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 5. At Barrackpore, the wife of Mr. R. Platts, of a son.

6. At Futtyghur, Mrs. S. Quinan, of a daughter.

13. Mrs. Payne, Jun., of a daughter.

15. At Entally, Mrs. G. M. Anderson, of a daughter.

16. At Goorgoan, the lady of Assist. Surg. Joseph Woolley, of a daughter.

— At Bankeepore, Mrs. J. De Costa, Jun., of a daughter.

17. At Banda, the lady of George Mainwaring, Esq., Civil Service, of a daughter.

19. Mrs. J. J. L. Hoff, of a son.

— Mrs. Francis Victor, of a daughter.

— Mrs. F. D' Cruz, of a son.

— Mrs. J. H. Hosmer, of a daughter.

23. At Dinapore, the wife of Mr. H. C. Chamberlain, Warrant Medical Staff, of a daughter.

— Mrs. W. Sturmer, of a son.

24. At Berhampore, Mrs. S. Eliz. O'Connor, wife of Mr. P. O'Connor, Assist. Indigo Planter, of a daughter.

— At Meerut, the wife of Rd. M'Auliffe, Riding Master Horse Brigade, of a daughter.

— At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Vetch, 27th N.I., of a daughter.

27. At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Jervis, 2d bat. 2d N.I., of a daughter.

28. Mrs. J. M. Heritage, of a son.

Dec. 1. At Lucknow, the lady of Capt. Smalpage, M.B., of a daughter.

- Dec. 1. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. H. Wood, 11th N.I., of a son.
 3. The lady of the Rev. W. Adam, of a daughter.
 4. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Maclean, of a son.
 6. In Fort William, the lady of Major Henry Faithful, of a son.
 — Mrs. P. D'Mello, of a daughter.
 — At the Calcutta Academy, Mrs. Frederick Lendstedt, of a son.
 9. The lady of Capt. Lamb, of the ship *Palmyra*, of a daughter.
 10. The lady of R. M. Thomas, Esq., of a daughter.
 — The lady of W. Anley, Esq., of a son.
 11. Mrs. Bailey, widow of the late Mr. W. Bailey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 12. At Meerut, Capt. J. Barclay, 4th Light Cav., to Miss Elizabeth Long.
 Nov. 3. At Nusseerabad, Cornet Penefather, 3d regt. Bengal Light Cavalry, to Miss Eliz. Jane Denson.
 8. Mr. John D'Rozario, to Miss Emeilia Sequira.
 15. At the Cathedral, Mr. J. Hudson to Miss Susan Peters.
 19. At Cawnpore, Mr. J. Roberts, of Subordinate Medical Staff attached to H.M. 16th Lancers, to Miss Mary Creigh, daughter of Capt. Creigh, H.M. 8th King's Royal Irish Regt. of Hussars.
 20. At the Cathedral, the Rev. J. Jetter, to Miss Harriet Corties.
 25. At the Cathedral Church, Mr. L. B. D'Mello to Miss N. Foy.
 29. At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. E. Leggett to Miss A. Gilbert.
 — At St. John's Cathedral, Mr. B. D. Terherbruggen, to Emma, daughter of Mr. Samuel Huet.

Dec. 3. At St. Nazareth's Church, Vartanees Zacharia, Esq., of Dotar Kotee, in Jessore, to Mariam, youngest daughter of the late J. David, Esq.

8. At the Cathedral, Mr. Francis Favie to Miss Marie Bouchez Joubert.

Lately. At Meerut, Thomas J. Turner, Esq., of the Civil Service, to Miss M'Combe, only daughter of Colonel M'Combe, commanding H.M. 14th regt. of Foot.

DEATHS.

Oct. 27. At Nagpore, Lieut. C. Macdonald, 16th regt. N.I.

Nov. 3. At Lucknow, the infant daughter of Mr. James Morris.

9. On her way to Calcutta, near Malda, at the age of 25, Panny, the wife of Mr. N. Delvain, indigo planter, of Purneah.

17. At sea, Capt. M. Pike, of the ship *Reliance*.

18. The infant daughter of Mr. John Payne, Junior.

22. Mrs. Catherine D'Rozario, aged 40 years.

23. Mr. A. Da Costa, aged 63 years.

24. At Saugor, Ellen, the wife of Lieut. Col. Perkins.

25. Mr. J. S. Cooke, wine merchant, aged 57 years.

27. At Chinsurah, Mrs. Mary Theresa Ulrich, widow of J. D. Ulrich, Esq., aged 40 years.

30. Mr. Thomas Cottrell, senior, formerly of the Police Department, aged 63 years.

— At Bandel, Mr. M. A. Gomes, an old resident of Sookasagur, at a very advanced age (nowards of 100 years).

Dec. 2. At Garden Reach, the lady of W. H. Websterfield, Esq., aged 26 years.

4. At Dinapore, the infant son of Lieut. Maclean.

7. At the residence of Capt. H. Nicholson, Brigee Tullow, Chowringhee, Lieut. Col. Francis Drummond, of the Bengal Establishment.

— Of apoplexy, Mr. H. Davies, of the firm of Davies and Co., Tank Square, aged 32 years.

9. At Cossipore Gnn-Carriage Agency, Helen Blair Cleghorn, daughter of Mr. Conductor G. Cleghorn, aged 7 years.

10. The infant daughter of R. M. Thomas, Esq.

— Mr. James Clare, aged 18 years.

11. The infant son of Mr. J. Brown, aged three months.

12. John Calman, Esq., ship-builder, aged 44 years.

14. J. C. Smith, Esq., aged 57 years.

— Mrs. Catherine Ham, aged 37 years.

MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Jan. 1. Mr. Thos. Gellibrand, to be Sheriff of Madras.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Nov. 28, 1823.—Lieut. F. B. Lucas, 8th N.I., to be Quart. Mast and Interp. to 2d bat. of corps, vice Smith.

Lieut. G. Wright, 10th N.I., to be Quart. Mast and Interp. to 2d bat. of corps, vice Wilson.

Assist. Surg. T. M. Lane, to be Assistant to Superintendent of Eye Infirmary.

Dec. 2.—1st Regt. N.I. Sen. Lieut. Brev. Capt. J. R. Godfrey to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. J. W. Goldsworthy to be Lieut., vice Macdonald deceased; date of com. 28 Nov. 1823.

The undermentioned Cornets and Ensigns directed to take rank from 2d May 1823:—*Cavalry*: Cornets P. A. Walker, W. P. Deas, C. B. Lindsay, S. F. Mackenzie, and W. Sharp.—*Infantry*: Ensigns R. S. M. Sprye, J. Sinclair, C.

Yates, D. Strettell, D. Wynter, H. P. Clay, H. C. Beavor, G. W. Moore, C. P. Moore, G. A. Barnard, J. W. Rickards, J. Thomas, J. Smith, H. T. Yarde, E. W. Snow, G. C. C. Rand, W. E. Gibb, E. W. Ravenscroft, and J. C. Boulderson. Assistant to Eye Infirmary placed in charge of Institution, vice Hyne.

Dec. 5.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) L. W. Watson, 1st N.I., to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 1st bat. of corps, vice Godfrey.

Lieut. P. P. Hodge, 1st N.I., to be Adj. to 1st bat. of corps, vice Watson.

Lieut. E. T. Clarke, 19th N.I., to be Adj. to 2d bat. of corps, vice Cleaveland.

Lieut. H. Wright, 19th N.I., to be Quart. Mast. and Interp. to 1st bat. of corps, vice Clarke.

Surg. J. Goldie, First Member of Medical Board, permitted to resign service of Hon. Company.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 28. Col. H. S. Scott, commanding Travancore Subsidiary Force, for health.—Lieut. H. Currie, 5th N.I., ditto.—Dec. 2. Capt. C. B. Patton, of Art., ditto.—Ens. J. S. Elliott, 7th N.I., ditto.—Cornet B. W. Cumberland, 7th L.C., for one year.—J. Lieut. Col. J. Viog, 13th N.I., for health.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. Inglis, 24th N.I., ditto.—Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. A. Coudell, 16th N.I.

Cancelled.—Dec. 9. Lieut. H. W. Sparrow, 13th N.I., to Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GANJAM.

The following is an extract of a letter from Berhampore near Ganjam:—"We have been very quiet in this district for some years past, until a few days ago, when some of the neighbouring chieftains, that infest the hills close to Berhampore, made an irruption into the lowlands, burning many of the villages. Things are now coming to a bearing, and I hope quietness will soon be restored without having recourse to the employment of the regular troops. The hills are very unhealthy at this season of the year."—[Ind. Gaz. Dec. 1,

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

Vepery Mission.—The old church erected at Vepery in the year 1746 and granted by Government for the use of the Vepery branch of the mission of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge in the year 1750, having been found quite insufficient for the accommodation of the rapidly increasing congregations and schools who there attend divine service, a representation of the necessity of erecting a new church was made by the late Bishop of Calcutta to the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. Asiatic Journ.—No. 102.

ledge, who immediately voted the sum of £2,000 toward the work; and the Government of Madras have been pleased to give very liberal aid by the grant of a further large sum, necessary to complete the building on a scale of sufficient magnitude. With these sums the Missionaries have been enabled to undertake the desired work, and on Monday the 8th Dec. at five o'clock in the evening, the time appointed for laying the foundation stone, the Venerable the Archdeacon Vaughan, President of the Madras District Committee, and a considerable number of the members of that institution, accompanied by their families and friends, assembled at the Mission House, where they were kindly received by the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Roulter, the Rev. L. P. Haubroe and the Rev. E. A. G. Falcke. The Company then proceeded through the Mission Garden to the spot where the foundation of the New Church had been dug, and were joined by the members of the English and Tamil congregations of the Mission who had assembled to witness the ceremony. The children of the mission schools, consisting of about 100 boys and 70 girls of the English, and about 80 boys and 40 girls of the Tamil school, had been previously arranged in the space assigned for the body of the church. The stone, in which were deposited the current coins of the Madras Presidency, with a Latin inscription on a copper plate, was laid by the Hon. G. Stratton, Esq., Member of the Council of Fort St. George, and an appropriate prayer, invoking the blessings of the Almighty on the work, was impressively delivered by the Venerable the Archdeacon. The ceremony closed by the children of the English school singing the 100th Psalm, and the Tamil children the 272d hymn of the *Tabernacles* Tamil hymn book. The plans of the church, which is to be a neat Gothic building, were exhibited by Mr. Johor Low, the Architect.

We have been favoured with a copy of the Archdeacon's prayer, and a copy of the inscription, which we insert below, and in laying this short sketch of the ceremony before the public, we offer our hearty congratulations to the Reverend Missionaries on this truly gratifying, interesting, and memorable event.

Form of Prayer on occasion of laying the first stone of the New Mission Church at Vepery, Madras, December 8, 1823.

Let us Pray: Almighty and everlasting God, whose omnipotence filleth the whole universe, and whose all-seeing eye pervadeth the actions of men, who regardeth not the outward appearance of things, but the inward intention of the mind. Look down, we beseech thee, with thy favour on us thy creatures here assembled before thee, to erect a building for thy public worship, and as pious Christians to

dedicate the same with all humility to thy Divine Majesty, of which this stone now to be laid is the foundation.

[Here Mr. Stratton descended the steps and laid the stone, spreading over it corn, and pouring on it wine and oil, after which the Archdeacon read as follows:]

Sanctify, we beseech thee, O Lord! these humble offerings of the emblems of those necessities of life, of which we perpetually stand in need, and of that sufficiency, which under thy Divine Providence we may be permitted to enjoy.

Bless this undertaking with success for the benefit of the present and succeeding generations. Work in us all, we beseech thee, such a sense of thine infinite goodness, and our own obligations to serve thee in sincerity and truth, that we may never enter thy holy sanctuary hut with hearts deeply penetrated with a sense of our unworthiness, and filled with reverential awe, of the Sacred Majesty in whose gracious presence we stand, zealously applying the doctrines of the Gospel to the necessities of our fallen nature. Cleanse our hearts by thy divine grace from all things which may be displeasing to thee, that the incense of praise and supplication, now arising, as from a consecrated altar, may be an evening sacrifice well pleasing in thy sight.

Enable us, by thy protecting influence, so to pass through things temporal that we finally lose not the things eternal, and amid the hopes, and fears, and pleasures, and the sorrows, the dangers and deliverances, which we meet with in all the various changes and chances of this mortal life, may our hearts, by the help of thy Holy Spirit, be firmly fixed on the everlasting enjoyment of thy eternal presence, through Jesus Christ our Lord.

Blessed Lord! direct and sanctify, we beseech thee, our present as well as future endeavours to spread abroad the true religion of thy Son, our Blessed Saviour, in the world, the knowledge of which leadeth us to everlasting salvation. Assist with thy blessings, the spiritual labours of those pious missionaries of our church, who earnestly endeavour, as true ministers of the Gospel, to extend its happy effects here, as well as in other parts of the world, to the advancement of thy glory, and the benefit of all mankind, ever remembering the solemn account they must one day give before thee, as stewards of thy most holy mysteries. May their sacred offices in thy holy sanctuary be always attended by edification and succeeded by righteousness, and to such as hereafter may be ordained to such holy offices, give thy grace and heavenly benediction, that both by their life and doctrines they may set forth thy glory by forwarding the salvation of all their hearers.

Graciously bestow, Almighty Lord! a

favourable bearing to these, our humble petitions, and accept those acts of our bounden duty and service to thee, and grant that all our Christian brethren who may serve or attend in this place, may meet and part in unity, peace, and brotherly love, possessed of those principles of universal charity and good will, so forcibly recommended to our observance by thy inspired word: the word of truth, of light, and of life.

Permit us to close these our supplications in the name, words, and as far as we are able, in the spirit of thy Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ, saying, Our Father which art in Heaven, ballowed be thy name, thy kingdom come, thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven, give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive them that trespass against us, and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom, the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The Peace of God which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord, and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always. Amen.

Inscription.

D. O. M.

Consecrandæ ædis
Posita sunt fundamina
Die octo Decembris.

A. D. MDCCXXXI.

Regnante Augustissimo Britanniarum
REGE GEORGIO IV.

Madrasensi provincie presidente
Honorabili viro Thoma Munro
Ex æquithus præfectis ordinis militaris de
Balneo

Sumptibus eorum

Qui ad Cognitionem Christi

Promovendam sociati sunt

Liberaliter adjuvante Honorabili

Mercatorum Anglicorum Sodalitate.

[*Mad. Gov. Gaz. Dec. 11.*]

Examination of the School of the Vepery Mission of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

The annual examination of the above school was held on Wednesday the 17th Dec., in the old Mission Church at Vepery, and was honoured with the attendance of Lady Munro, and many ladies and gentlemen, members of the Madras District Committee, and others were also present on this interesting occasion. The examination was most ably conducted in English, by the Rev. Mr. Roy, who kindly undertook that duty at the request of the Missionaries, and in Tamil by the Rev. Dr. Rottler.

The number of children present was

about 340: they consisted of—1st. The 16 boarders, supported by the legacy of the late Rev. Mr. Gericke. 2d. The English boy's school. 3d. The English girl's school. 4th. The Tamil boy's school. 5th. The Tamil girl's school. Nearly the whole of those are the children of the country-born Portuguese and Tamil congregation, belonging to the Vepery Mission. The day school, which includes the whole number, with the exception of the sixteen boarders, was established in 1819, and opened on the 16th October of that month, and has risen to its present state of efficiency under the care of the Rev. Dr. Rottler, and of his active and zealous coadjutors, the Rev. Messrs. Haubroe and Falcke. Its chief object is to secure to the offspring of the poor members of the congregations, a religious and useful education, and it is, therefore, professedly a "Christian School," on the principles of the established church, but it admits any who desire to be instructed there, and to conform to its rules and principles.

After the usual school prayer and singing a Christmas hymn, the children were examined in reading the Holy Scriptures, and in the comprehension of what they had read, in spelling, and in arithmetic, which are taught on Dr. Bell's plan; and in the church catechism.

After the examination was closed, rewards were distributed to the most deserving of the scholars of the different classes, and the three best monitors had the honour of receiving each a silver medal from the hands of Lady Munro, who obligingly complied with the request that she would bestow these principal rewards. The medals were "for talent, industry, and correct conduct."

The company then proceeded to visit the different parts of the school, and inspected the registers of good conduct, and the specimens of writing and of the works done by the children. These consisted of needle-work by the girls of the English school, which was observed to be remarkably neatly and well executed. Stockings knit by the Tamil girls, and shoes made by the boys; who are also learning to bind books and cast type, and are employed in the printing press.

It was highly satisfactory to observe that the children had made very quick progress, as well in their learning, as in their manual works, since the last examination.

In the course of the last year, two boys from this school have found employment as draftsmen, and two as servants; five girls have gone out to service, three have been married, and one has been employed as a teacher; only two of the scholars have died.

The visitors were highly gratified with the very improved state of this valuable institution, and thought the highest credit

was due to the Reverend Missionaries, for the rapid progress in knowledge, as well as the orderly and healthy appearance of the children.—[*Ibid.*, Dec. 25.]

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 12. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Tweedie, 2d regt., of a daughter.

20. At Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. Holroyd, Commanding Resident's Escort, of a son.

22. At Bellary, the lady of Thomas Keys, Esq., Assist. Surg., 2d bat. 24th regt., of a son.

25. At Royapettah, Mrs. A. Williamson, of a daughter.

31. The lady of Major Cadell, of a son.

DEATHS.

Dec. 5. At Tellicherry, Mr. Henry Stevenage.

22. Mrs. Jane Williams.

Jan. 2. J. F. Lane, Esq., Collector of Masulipatam.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BATTA TO EUROPEAN AND NATIVE TROOPS.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 17, 1823.—The Hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to cancel that clause of the General Orders of the 18th June 1801, which restricts the issue of *batta* to native troops "to such movements as imply a march of more than three days," and directs that they be hereafter considered as entitled to marching *batta* in all situations in which their European Commissioned Officers would be entitled to the same.

2d. The *batta* to European Commissioned and Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, &c. &c., heretofore allowed for three days after arrival at garrison stations, is discontinued, except on return from field services, in all other instances they are to be considered as entitled to *batta* to the date of arrival, inclusive; but not for any period subsequent thereto.

3d. Officers proceeding singly from station to station may be expected to move much more expeditiously than with corps or detachments, and will be allowed marching *batta* according to the actual distance, at the rate of one day's *batta* for every ten miles, together with the difference between the garrison and field-tent allowance for the same number of days, without reference to the period of arrival at their place of destination. Officers drawing full *batta* for commanding corps are not, however, to draw travelling *batta*

in addition thereto, although they may come under the description of officers entitled to that allowance when proceeding to join.

4th. Adverting to the General Order of 5th ultimo, by which certain Regimental Staff Officers are permitted to draw office-tentage when proceeding from one garrison station to another, the Hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to intimate that this allowance can only be admitted to the date of arrival inclusive, and not for any period subsequent thereto, and that the foregoing rule is considered as equally applicable to every description of office-tentage, even on the return of troops or departments from actual field service.

5th. The existing rules regarding the discharge of extra followers attached to corps on their march from station to station, as well as on their return from field service, not appearing to be in all instances sufficiently understood, the Hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to intimate that no charge on these accounts can be admitted beyond the actual date of arrival at garrison stations, when the followers in question shall be regularly mustered and discharged.

The Hon. the Governor-in-Council is also pleased to direct that *batta*, and all other extra charges incurred on account of troops employed on political, revenue, commercial, or judicial duties, be hereafter defrayed by the respective departments, and to publish the following regulations for general information and guidance, *viz.*

No charges for *batta*, or other extra expenses which may be incurred on account of escorts attending political residents or agents beyond the fixed regimental pay and garrison allowances of the troops employed on such duties, shall be hereafter paid by or entered in the disbursements of Paymasters; expenses of this kind not being considered as military charges.

Abstracts for expenses incurred on account of collection of the revenue (*batta*, and other extra charges) are in future to be discharged by, and appear in the accounts of Collectors.

Military officers are, therefore, to present separate abstracts for such payments to collectors, respectively, on whose requisition troops have been furnished, instead of, as heretofore, drawing the amount from Military Paymasters.

Expenses incurred in consequence of requisitions from commercial residents, are to be discharged by, and appear in the accounts of Commercial Residents on the same principle as those incurred on account of collection of the revenue.

Batta, and other extra charges incurred by the employment of troops upon the requisition of a public magistrate, shall be

defrayed in the Judicial Department, and their amount shall be included in the monthly indents of the magistrate at whose requisition the troops are employed.

Such extra charges shall be drawn in separate abstracts, under the signature of military officers.

Military Paymasters shall furnish Residents and Political Agents, Collectors of the Revenue, Commercial Agents or Residents, and Magistrates, with tables of the established rates of *batta*, or other allowances issuable on account of the several ranks of the army.

Batta for troops employed in escorting treasure to be issued by Paymasters as heretofore, and to be charged to the Military Department, unless the requisition for the troops shall specify that the escort is required for money intended for the use of the Judicial, Revenue, Political, or Commercial Department.

All requisitions for troops from Political or Commercial Residents or Agents, Collectors, and Magistrates, are to specify the particular service for which they are required, and authenticated copies of them are to accompany the abstract for *batta*, or other extra charges.

COMPANY'S CRUIZERS.

Bombay Castle, Oct. 9, 1823.—A *havidar's* party of Native Infantry, serving on board one of the Hon. Company's cruisers, having been placed under stoppages to answer for a portion of the law, or other expenses attendant on the detention of certain vessels having slaves on board, the Hon. the Governor-in-Council is pleased to declare, that no officer of any description shall ever cause a *sepo*y to agree to assign or appropriate his pay to any particular design or purpose whatever.

SALARIES OF STAFF OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 21, 1823.—The Hon. the Governor has much pleasure in notifying that the Hon. Court of Directors have been pleased to annex to the following officers on the staff the salaries hereafter specified, with retrospect from the 1st June 1821, and all Paymasters within whose range of payments the several officers may fall, are hereby authorized to discharge the abstracts accordingly.

In cases where the salaries fixed are below the scale temporarily sanctioned by Government, under date the 18th November 1820, or at any other period, the reduced scale is to have effect from the 1st of the present month.

	Per Annum.
Adjutant General	Rs. 18,000
Deputy Adjutant General	6,000
Quarter-Master General	18,000
Deputy ditto	6,000
Secretary to Military Board	12,000

	Per Annum.
Assistant Secretary to Mil. Board, Rs.	3,600
Fort Adjutant of Bombay	2,160
Deputy Commissary General* ...	9,500
Barrack Master of Bombay	3,000
Commissary of Stores	10,000
Deputy ditto	4,800
Agent for Gunpowder	7,200
Military Secretary to Governor ...	4,800
Secretary to Medical Board	7,200
Commandant of Garrison of Bombay	8,400
Town Major	5,000
Judge Advocate General	7,200
Brigade Major of King's Troops	6,000
Paymaster, Bombay	9,600
—, Cutch	3,600
—, Guzerat	6,000
—, Baroda Force	6,000
—, Sholapore	3,600

The salaries of the following offices are fixed from the same date at the rates specified, subject to a further reference to the Hon. Court of Directors on the subject, viz.

	Per Annum.
Military Auditor General.....Rs.	27,000
Commissary General	24,000
Agent for Manufacture of Gun-Carriages	10,000

The Hon. Court having directed the Members of the Medical Board to be delivered, at the expiration of every four years, from the date of their respective appointments to the Board, as notified in the General Order dated the 11th of July last, have now resolved to equalize the salaries of the different members, and have fixed the salary of each at rupees 22,000 per annum, with retrospect from the 1st June 1821, which salary is to be considered as exclusive of the nett pay, batta, and garrison tent allowance of a Lieutenant Colonel, subject to the Honourable Court's further orders.

The salaries of the Superintending Surgeons have been fixed by the Hon. Court with the same retrospective effect, at rupees 15,000 per annum, which is to be considered exclusive of the pay and field allowances of a Captain granted by the General Orders by Government dated 3d December 1821.

The present number of Superintending Surgeons is to be reduced from four to three whenever a vacancy may occur.

The duties of Superintending Surgeon in the North and Southern Concan are then to be executed by the Junior or Third Member of the Medical Board, who, during his circuit on duty, is to draw the field allowances of his military rank.

The duties of Superintending Surgeon within the garrison and island of Bombay, &c. devolve on the Second Member, without any augmentation to his allowance.

The salary and allowances of the Medical Storekeeper at Bombay are fixed as follows, from the 1st of the present month.

Salary	Rs. 1,000
Pay	120
House-rent.....	50

1,170

It being intended that the office of Paymaster in the northern districts of Guzerat shall be abolished on the present Paymaster's vacating the appointment, and one Paymaster only allowed to the Surat division of the army, under the increased salary now sanctioned, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to allow the former officers to draw the increased allowance of rupees 6,000 from the 1st June 1821, so long as the office may be continued.

The following officers are allowed to draw full batta from the 1st of the present month:

Aides-de-Camp; Extra Aides-de-Camp; Brigade-Majors of Forces;* Brigade-Quarter-Masters.

TENT ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 21, 1823.—The Honourable the Governor-in-Council is pleased to extend from the 1st instant, the provisions of the general order of 31st July last, to all Staff Officers who are at present in the receipt of regimental allowances, and on the house rent and tent-purchase system, which latter allowance is now entirely abolished, and to declare, that the existing rates of tent allowance, agreeably to the principle on which they were originally established, are to be considered in full of all charges for the personal accommodation of officers with camp equipage in the field, and quarters in garrison or cantonments in peace or war.

Referring to the IXth Article of the above order, the Governor-in-Council confiding in the sense of duty which will actuate every officer to be ready whenever called upon for actual service, is pleased, in the case of Staff and other officers, who are permitted by the regulations to draw their regimental pay and allowances on their own separate abstracts, not to require the monthly certificates directed to be furnished by Commanding Officers of Corps, &c.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

[In our last number, page 564, for "Capt. Browne to have command during Lieut. Col. Edward's absence from district of Candeish," read "An order of the late Lieut. Col. Edwards, dated 16th Feb. 1823, directing the next Senior Officer, Capt. Browne, to command during his absence from the district of Candeish, is confirmed."—Lieut. Col. Dyson, 1st

* Abolished by Government Order dated 7th Nov. 1823.

* Brigade-Major to King's troops not included.

regt., was appointed to the district of Candeish on the 12th of March 1823, and, we believe, still continues in command.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARRIVAL OF AN ARABIAN REFORMER.

The late prodigies we have read and heard of, are all thrown into the shade by an illustrious personage, who has lately made his appearance at Bombay from Mocha. He is yclept Haji Syud Ahmed Peer Zada. It is said that we, of this city, are not unacquainted with his holiness, for he was here about a year ago. The zeal for Islamism burns so furiously in his bosom, that his views, it is said, extend to nothing less than driving the whole of the Christian unbelievers from this land of the sun. We happen to know something about the Peer Zada; for we had heard of him when he was levying contributions on the followers of the prophet in the environs of Calcutta, to enable him to prosecute his pilgrimage to Mecca. We were told, at the time, by several respectable Mahomedan gentlemen, that his holiness was an ignorant, illiterate, and presumptuous impostor; that the Marquess of Hastings having destroyed the Pindaree hordes, and Ameer Khaun being deprived of his power, he was compelled to disband his troop of freebooters, and that the Peer Zada was one of the suwars of this chief; and that since the sword and spear could not now yield him his curry and rice, he had betaken himself to the profession of a faquer of the superior order.—[*Cal. Jour.* Sept. 29.]

WEATHER.

We fear we shall have much reason to lament this year, the absence of the latter rains, called here the Elephauter. It is calculated that there is a deficiency in the usual supply of water in the island, at this period of the year of almost fifteen inches, and it behoves us all to be very provident in this necessary article of life. Our letters from various parts of the country state the deficiency to be much greater, and that a season of drought is so much to be apprehended that the inhabitants are already removing to parts more favoured. Seasons of drought and sickness generally go together. Whether it is from the absence of the Elephanter or not, it is too certain that fevers are usually prevalent on the island at the present moment, though they are not at all considered of a serious nature. They are usually accompanied with general pains in the limbs, sickness of the stomach, and an eruption very like that known as the scarlet fever. We hear that this fever has passed through the female charity school, with the only instance of one child escaping. The great ventilation of the

rooms in this country must be a great check to the spreading of infection.—*Bom. Cour. Nov. 1.*

SHIP HASTINGS.

Government has sanctioned the temporary appropriation of the Honourable Company's ship Hastings to the purpose of performing Divine Service, every Sunday, to such of the European sailors in the harbour as may find it convenient to attend, and the Senior and Garrison Chaplains have kindly undertaken to perform this duty alternately.—[*Bom. Cour.* Nov. 29.]

SHIPPING.

Arrival.

Cambrian, Clarkson, from London.

MARRIAGES AND DEATH.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 4. At Aurungabad, J. B. Alexander, Esq., Assist. Surg. Horse Brigade of Artillery, to Miss Hornby.

11. At St. Thomas's Church, Mr. R. Elliot, Ordnance Department, to Mrs. Eliza Metcalf.

DEATH.

Dec. 6. At Belvidere, Licut John D. Saltwell, 2d bat. Grenadiers, aged 22 years.

CEYLON.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 5. At Colombo, the lady of Lieut. Deacon, Staff Officer, of a son.

8. At Colombo, the lady of William Granville, Esq., Paymaster General, of a daughter.

PENANG.

An application was made by the merchants (European and native) of Penang, praying Government to establish Penang as a free port, like Singapore. This request has been deemed inadmissible by the authorities of Penang; but some modifications have been adopted in the mode of collecting the duties, according to the document that follows:—[*Penang Gaz.*

Notification.

Notice is hereby given, that the Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that all duties now levied on the exportation of goods, the produce or manufacture of Great Britain and Ireland, Foreign Europe, America, China, and British India, and on the exportation of oil, ghee, or hogs' lard, salt and tobacco, pursuant to the first and second clauses of the export regulations of Government, as well as the duty to which

timber and planks imported from the dominions of the King of Ava, are now liable, according to the thirteenth clause of the import regulations, shall be suspended until further orders, from the first proximo.

A. D. MAINGY, Acting Collector.

Custom House, Prince of Wales Island, July 22, 1823.

Government Advertisement.

Public notice is hereby given, that the Honourable the Governor-in-Council has been pleased to direct the following modifications of the port charges, to have effect from and after the first proximo.

1st. that the period for which ships and vessels are allowed to remain in the port without incurring port charges be extended from twenty-four hours to three days, provided they do not break bulk or receive freight within that time.

2d. That port charges will only be levied once in six months on the same ship or vessel.

3d. That vessels under foreign colours be subject to the same rates of pilotage and anchorage duties as those under British colours.

4th. That the pilotage charged on all vessels proceeding through the southern channel, be reduced from one dollar to half a dollar per foot.

C. W. H. WRIGHT, Mast. Attend.

*Master Attendant's Office,
P.W. Island, July 29, 1823.*

Suicide.—The Chinaman, Gay, on whom sentence of death was passed at the last session for the murder of Puenseng, hung himself in his cell on the night of the 9th inst., and was found at half-past six o'clock the following morning suspended to the iron cross-bar of the window. The height of the bar from the floor is about eight feet and a half, and it appears, that having released his hands from the irons put on them, he rolled several straw mats on which he slept, round his pillow, which being thus strengthened to support his weight, he raised himself up and fixed a rope, made out of his palampore, to the bar, by which he suspended himself and effected his purpose.—[*Penang Gazette*, Oct. 15.]

Case of Insanity.—On the night of Friday last, at nine o'clock, as a Golundauze, placed sentry by the telegraph on the outer works of the fort, was about to be relieved, the party was challenged by him and warned not to approach at their peril, stating that the spot of ground he stood upon belonged to him, and which he was determined to protect, threatening at the same time to shoot the first person that dared to trespass on it. The astonished

Naik halted the relief and applied to the Havildar of the guard, on whose appearance he repeated the same words; and proceeded deliberately to load his musket. The Havildar finding the man was determined, returned and reported the circumstance to the European Serjeant of the Main Guard, who proceeded to the spot with two or three privates, and on their approaching were also warned not to come near him, repeating the former threat, and declaring that he was determined to keep that spot of ground to himself. One of the privates who accompanied the Serjeant offered to seize him, and accordingly ventured up a rugged part in his rear; but being soon observed by the sentry, he brought his piece immediately to the charge, and in that position fired; he was, however, just in time to push the muzzle of the musket aside, and fortunately escaped, the ball passing very near his head, upon which he closed with him, when a violent scuffle ensued, and both fell; the Golundauze was then immediately seized and put in confinement. He was examined the following day, and we understand appeared to be deranged.—[*Penang Gaz.*, Nov. 12.]

Trial of Mr. Anderson.—(Extract from letter dated 2d Oct. 1823).—"Mr. J. Anderson, of the Civil Service, was yesterday put to trial on a criminal information, on the part of Cpt. Luke, of the Britannia, for defamation of character in a correspondence he printed and sent to Madras. In one of these letters he called Captain Luke a blackguard; this occurred when Captain Luke was here on his last voyage; and the letter in question was given when sailing out of the harbour. The Britannia returned here about fifteen days ago, and Captain Luke wrote to Mr. Anderson for an explanation; but his letter was returned unopened. Captain Luke called at his office, but could get no satisfaction. Mr. Anderson posted a placard at the jetty where the Government proclamations are affixed, avowing himself the author of the letter, and making use of harsh language: for this act of disrespect he was suspended the service; but restored on making an apology. About seven in the evening the Jury retired; they were locked up all night, and this morning delivered their verdict—guilty: but strongly recommended him to mercy. The Court will pronounce judgment on Monday next."

We learn by a subsequent letter, that the judgment of the Court was, that Mr. Anderson should be imprisoned for two months; and give security for his peaceable conduct for two years: himself in 5,000 dollars, and two securities in 500 dollars each.

Commercial Arrangements.—The same regulations it appears, are now in force at Malacca as at Java, since 1st August; namely, all goods imported into Malacca from all parts and places east of the Cape, are liable to an import duty of 24 per cent. The same duty, we presume, is levied at Padang. This notice, we trust, will prove useful to some of our trading readers. Dutch gratitude is a scarce article we suspect, at least, in a national sense. The benefits conferred on the Hollanders by Great Britain, have been of the most substantial kind; and what is the return of the cold, plodding, unfeeling government of that people? The most mortifying one,—a contemptuous opposition to all the generous plans of policy laid down by the British, persecution of their ancient allies and friends, and ungrateful fetters upon their commerce wherever the Dutch have influence in the Eastern Seas.—[*Ind. Gaz.*]

Ferocity of a Tiger.—The following fact serves further to illustrate the ferocious boldness of a tiger under certain circumstances.

"Lately an Arab ship sent over her boat for Penang to the Kidda shore for sand ballast; after taking some sand into the long boat, one of the Kiddies, a Caffree, landed, and went up into the jungle a little way, where he was attacked by a tiger. The boat's crew saw him, and gave such a yell, and made such a noise,

that the tiger let him go and ran off; the crew of the boat landed and helped their comrade into the boat, where he was hardly seated, when the tiger followed them, having recovered from his fright; the brute tried to get into the boat, but the Arabs filled their baskets with sand and threw it into his face, and thus blinded him, and kept shoving off the boat at the same time. At length they got off, though the tiger would not desist till the water became too deep for him. The poor man recovered at the hospital."—[*Ibid.*]

Markets.—(Extract of a letter dated 26th Oct.) "We shall not want any rice from you next year, as we have a population of about fifteen thousand souls settled in Province Wellesley, opposite the island, in length eighteen miles, and in shore, in breadth three to four miles. All the poor Keddah population has come there to settle under our able Lieutenant Governor."

Rice is at two and a quarter dollars per bag; Capt. Earl got that for his, and little demand. Europe goods are some at 50 per cent. discount, and the best sorts of chintz, madapollams, and handkerchiefs, &c., are at a discount of 25 to 30 per cent. and take payment in barter of rattans at 2½ dollars per pecul, or pepper at 12 dollars per pecul. There are now more Europe goods here, I hear from the merchants, than will be sold in three years."

Home Intelligence.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

Account of the aggregate amount in official value of Trade carried on between Great Britain and the Coast of Africa, from 5th January 1815, to 5th January 1824.

Years.	Imports into Gt. Britain.	Amount of Customs re- ceived thereon.	Exports from Gt. Britain.
1815	£149,662	28,664	169,134
1816	197,474	30,895	159,656
1817	127,323	19,202	143,399
1818	122,352	30,715	198,868
1819	110,280	36,190	240,883
1820	153,620	25,299	202,301
1821	63,282	23,011	227,023
1822	164,076	27,146	321,019
1823	114,969	26,528	360,511
1824	132,292	26,084	302,213

Note.—In the last year there has been a very considerable increase in the following articles of imports:—Bugles, hides, gum, palm oil, pepper, rice, sea-horse teeth, timber, and wax.

Account of the quantity of Tea exported from Great Britain, from 5th January 1819, to 5th January 1824.

Years.	Ireland and British isles.	British Colo- nies.	Foreign Europe, &c.
1819	3,557,093	787,358	34,156
1820	3,520,743	667,093	14,037
1821	3,056,522	459,924	8,231
1822	3,860,151	474,968	7,277
1823	3,696,006	587,231	10,213
1824	3,570,595	410,856	11,855

Account of the quantity of Sugar imported into Great Britain from the British Colonies and plantations, and from Foreign Countries, from 5th January 1823, to 5th January 1824.

British, viz.	British Plantation. cwt.	Foreign Plantation. cwt.
Antigua.....	135,466	—
Barbadoes.....	314,630	—
Dominica.....	39,013	—
Grenada.....	247,360	—
Jamaica.....	1,417,746	11

British	British Plantation. cwt.	Foreign Plantation. cwt.	British	British Plantation. cwt.	Foreign Plantation. cwt.
Montserrat ...	24,466	—	St. Vincent	53	—
Nevis.....	44,283	—	Trinidad	2,953	—
St. Kitts	76,181	—	Bahamas	—	120
St. Lucia	62,148	—	Bermudas.....	796	—
St. Vincent.....	232,575	1	Demerara.....	5,417	—
Tobago	113,015	—	Berbice.....	18,537	—
Tortola	21,583	—	Coast of Africa	1	89
Trinidad	186,891	—	Foreign, viz.		
Bahamas	—	986	Cuba	—	24,057
Bermudas.....	3,415	—	St. Thomas	—	7,250
Demerara	607,858	11	St. Domingo.....	—	44,422
Berbice.....	55,999	—	Brazils	—	12,467
B. N. America	71	228	Buenos Ayres ...	—	64
Foreign, viz.			Carraccas	—	3,604
St. Thomas ...	1	—	United States ...	—	1,636
Cuba	—	122,170	Foreign Europe	—	2,782
Brazils	—	71,438	Ireland.....	79	—
United States ..	—	3,065			
Foreign Europe	—	10,683			
Ireland	1,155	—			
Total.....	3,583,874	208,598			

Account of the quantity of East-India Sugar imported into Great Britain, during the same period.

From the East-Indies } cwt. 219,580
and China
From Ireland.....
219,672

Account of the quantity of Sugar imported into Ireland, from the British Colonies and Plantations, the British Possessions in the East-Indies, and from Foreign Countries, during the same period.

Newfoundland	cwt. 1,067
Antigua	17,448
Barbadoes	37,166
Jamaica	28,490
St. Lucia	1,212
Trinidad.....	83,819
Demerara	21,605

Amount of Duties received, and Drawbacks and Bounties paid on Sugar in 1823.

	Duties.	Drawbacks, &c.
In Great Britain ...	£4,949,119	926,337
In Ireland	385,691	1,062

Account of the Quantity of Coffee imported into Great Britain from the British Colonies and Plantations, and Foreign Countries, during the same period.

British, viz.	British Plantation. cwt.	Foreign Plantation. cwt.
Barbadoes.....	236	—
Dominica.....	17,136	—
Grenada	367	—
Jamaica	169,728	5
St. Lucia	3,352	—
<i>Asiatic Journ.</i> —No. 102.		

Account of East-India Coffee imported during the same period: viz. from the East-Indies and China.—cwt. 36,734.

Account of Coffee imported into Ireland from the British Colonies, the British Possessions in the East-Indies and Foreign Countries, during the same period.

Barbadoes	lbs. 6,476
Jamaica	155,303
Trinidad	16,919
Demerara.....	14,205

Account of the Net Duties received on Coffee during the same period.

In Great Britain	£405,054
In Ireland	12,298

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 23. The despatches for China, by the ship Thames, were closed and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

May 12. A Court of Directors was held, when the following Commanders took leave of the Court previous to departing for their respective destinations, viz. :—Capt. T. F. Balderston, Asia; Capt. C. E. Mangles, Marchioness of Ely; and Capt. T. Marquis, Rose, for Madras and Bengal.

21. The despatches for Madras and Bengal, by the ship Asia, Capt. Balderston, were closed and delivered to the Purser of that ship.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major Gen. Wm. Nicolay to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Dominica, in room of Earl of Huntingdon, resigned.

E. M. Ward, Esq., to be Secretary to his Majesty's extraordinary Embassy at the Court of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

Lieut. Col. John Ready to be Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward's Island, in

Gulph of St. Lawrence, in room of C. D. Smith, Esq. resigned.

Army Brevet.

Capt. C. O. Aveline, Hon. East-India Company's Service, and Adjut. to Cadets at Royal Military Seminary at Adiscombe, to have local rank of Capt. while so employed, vice Lester, who resigns.

Lieut. T. Rithedon, of ditto, and Assist. Adjut. of that Institution, to have local rank of Lieut. whilst so employed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A great variety of interesting matter is before us which would claim attention in this department of our number if we had space to devote to it.

The most important is the treaty between Great Britain and the Netherlands, which has already appeared in the public prints. This treaty makes certain commercial arrangements for the trade in the Eastern Seas, which we shall probably advert to on a future opportunity. The principal of the other provisions are as follow:—Both parties engage not to molest the native trade. Both parties engage to do their utmost to suppress piracy. Both parties engage that their agents abroad shall not so establish new factories on any of the Eastern Islands without the previous permission of their respective governments in Europe; under this engagement, however, the Malacca Islands are not included, excepting so far as to admit Great Britain to the same privileges as may be granted, at any future time, by the Netherlands Government, to other foreign nations. All the Dutch settlements on the continent of India are ceded to Great Britain, as well as the town and fortress of Malacca. Fort Marlborough, and all the British Possessions in Sumatra (of course including Natal), are ceded to the King of the Netherlands. The latter renounces all claims upon Singapore, and Great Britain upon the island of Billston and its dependencies. The cessions are to take place on the 1st March 1825.

The only Parliamentary intelligence which within our province and demands notice, is the presentation of Mr. Buckingham's petition to the House of Commons; and the notice given by Mr. Huskisson, that the Mauritius is henceforth to be placed on a footing with other British colonies, as to the duties paid on the importation of sugar into Great Britain.

A supplement of the Minister of Finance to the Tariff, respecting the tea trade at Kiakta, which has been in force ever since February 1812, orders, that there shall be henceforward, four sorts of green tea of the first quality, viz.: Vans-kung, Holuntung, Tschankow, and Peking, or pearl tea. On each of these, as well as on tea in chests, a duty of one rouble 85 coeps per lb. is to be paid; and for all inferior sorts, 31 roubles per pood (36 lbs.). This supplement repeats the strict prohibition of all money transactions in the Chinese trade, and in the barter with China no credit is either to be given or taken.

The Oriental Club expect to open their house, No. 16, Lower Grosvenor Street, early in June. The Members, in the mean time, are requested to send their names and addresses to the Secretary as above, and to pay their admission fee and first year's subscription to the bankers, Messrs. Martin, Call and Co., Bond Street.

The following gentlemen constitute the Committee.—

His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G., &c. &c. &c. Honorary President.

The Right Hon. Lord William C. Bentinck, G.C.B., &c.; the Right Hon. Charles Williams Wynne; General Sir Alured Clarke, G.C.B.; General Sir G. Nugent, Bart., G.C.B.; Lieut. General Sir Thomas Hislop, Bart., G.C.B.; Lieut. General Sir Miles Nightingall, K.C.B.; Vice Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart., K.C.B.; Vice Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, K.C.B.; Major General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., K.L.S., &c.; Major General Sir Patrick Ross; Sir George Staunton, Bart., M.P.; Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart., M.P.; Sir Robert Farquhar, Bart.; Sir Christopher Cole, K.C.B., M.P.; Major General Malcolm Grant; Major General Haldane, C.B.; Rear Admiral Lamber; Major General Rumley; Colonel Baron Tuylh; Colonel Alston; Colonel Baillie, M.P.; Alexander Boswell, Esq.; David Colvin, Esq.; Major Carnac; N. B. Edmonstone, Esq.; John Elphinstone, Esq.; Major Harding; James Hallett, Esq.; D. Hemming, Esq.; Colonel Houstoun, C.B.; Colonel Hall; A. Mackleu, Esq.; Colonel Nugent; C. E. Pigou, Esq.; Colonel Ranken; Colonel Raban, C.B.; J. G. Remington, Esq.; Thomas Snodgrass, Esq.; Wm. Sotheby, Esq.; Wm. H. Trant, Esq.; Henry Saint George Tucker, Esq.; J. Ruddell Todd, Esq.; Colonel Weguelin.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

April 25. *Osprey*, M^r Gill, from Bengal 24th Dec.; at Greenock.

29. *Elizabeth*, Swan, from Bengal 28th Nov.; at Gravesend.

30. *Florentia*, Wimble, from Bengal 24th Dec.; and *Admiral Cockburn*, Briggs, from New South Wales, &c.; at Gravesend.

May 1. *Brailsford*, Spring, from Bombay 26th Sept.; at Gravesend.

3. *Thalia*, Munro, from Batavia 7th Dec.; at Portsmouth.

5. *Alfred*, Dolge, from Singapore 17th Nov., and Batavia 13th Dec.; at Gravesend.

6. *Bridgewater*, Mitchell, from China 3d Jan., and *Scauby Castle*, Newell, from ditto 2d Jan.; at Gravesend.

7. *Repulse*, Paterson, from China 18th Dec.; at Gravesend.

9. *William Penn*, Brown, from New South Wales and Mauritius; off Plymouth.

13. *Lowther Castle*, Baker, from China 6th Jan., at Gravesend.

20. *Royal Charlotte*, Graham, from Bombay 5th Nov., at Gravesend.

24. *Asia*, Mayne, from China 5th Jan., at Gravesend.

— *Windsor*, Haviside, from China 19th Jan.; at Deal.

26. *Hythe*, Wilson, from China; off the Start.

Departures.

April 30. *Thames*, Haviside, and *Orwell*, Farrer, for China; from Deal.

May 9. *David Scott*, Thornhill, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

10. *Resource*, Fenn, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

12. *Lord Amherst*, Lucas, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

15. *Fairlie*, Aldham, for Madras and Bengal; from Deal.

18. H. M. Ships *Hecla*, Farrer, and *Fury*, Hoppner, on a Voyage of Discovery, to the North Pole; from the Nore.

20. *Esmouth*, Owen, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

23. *Lady Raffles*, Coxwell, for Madras and Bengal; from Portsmouth.

— *Marchioness of Ely*, Mangles, *Rose*, Marquis, and *Pyrinus*, Brodie, for Madras and Bengal; and *Cornwall*, Bunyon, for Madeira, Madras, and Bengal; from Gravesend.

24. *Asia*, Balderston, for Madras and Bengal; and *Simpson*, Simpson, for Bombay; from Deal.

25. *Triumph*, Green, for Bombay; from Portsmouth.

Passengers from India, &c.

Per *Florentia*, from Bengal: Mrs. Major Wood; Mrs. B. Roberts; Mrs. Capt. Oliver; Mrs. Capt. Fraser; Major W. Wood, H. C.'s service; B. Roberts, Esq. firm of Macintosh and Co.; Capt. A. Oliver, H. C.'s service; Capt. J. Fenton, H. M.'s service; Capt. D. G. Scott, H.

C.'s service; Capt. G. Jenkins, H. C.'s service; Lieut. D. Jones, H. M.'s service; two Misses Roberts; three Misses Wood; Miss Fraser; two Masters Roberts; Masters Wood, Barlow, G. Ross, C. Nicholson, C. J. Fox, A. Shaw; four servants; and 43 invalids.

Per *Elizabeth*, from Bengal; Miss Wilkinson; Capt. J. Smith; Miss M. H. Holbrow; Master W. Holbrow; Miss C. Trueman; Mr. J. Denham, from the Cape; Mrs. Denham, ditto; W. Dorin, Esq.; Robert Morrison, Esq.; (Lieut. Colonel Cummins; Dr. Thomas Smith; Capt. W. H. Wilkinson; Mrs. Wilkinson; Capt. Edward Day; and nine servants, were landed at the Cape).

Per *Admiral Cockburn*, from N. S. Wales: Capt. O'Reilly, Madras Inf.; Mr. Ware; Miss Harris; Mr. and Mrs. Salvah and child; Mr. and Mrs. Lafond; Miss Munro; Mr. Jamelin; Mr. Jeoffrey; Master Jacquelin; Master Mestuer; and two servants.

Per *Brailsford*, from Bombay: Mrs. Frome; Capt. Collis; and Lieut. Sanders, Native Infantry.

Per *Scauby Castle*: Mr. Thos. B. Brooke; from St. Helena; Mr. Domingos Joze Gomez.

Per *Alfred*, Dolge: two Masters Brown, from Penang.

Per *Repulse*, from China and St. Helena: Sir W. W. Doveton, from St. Helena; Thomas Greentree, Esq.; Mrs. Eliza Greentree; four Misses Greentree; Master Thomas Greentree; Lieut. J. B. Spiller; Master George Jenkins, Master Stephen Cole; two invalids; and one native servant.

Per *Royal Charlotte*, from Bombay: Mrs. Graham; Mrs. Bathfield; Mrs. Kenney; Dr. Kelly, H. M. 67th regt.; Lieuts. Peach and Lana, H. M. 47th regt.; Capt. Shea, H. M. 89th regt.; and a detachment of invalids from Cannanore.

Per *Porisica*, from Tellicherry (recently arrived); Mrs. Col. Clifford and five children; Mrs. Hewson and son.

Per *Lowther Castle*, from China: Mr. J. D. Parkes of the Horticultural Society.

Per *Windsor*, from China: Charles Magniac, Esq., from Canton. (Mr. E. Edwards, surgeon of the *Windsor*, was drowned soon after the ship left the Straits of Sunda.)

Passengers to India.

Per *Marquis Huntly* (recently sailed): Messrs Drury, Fulcher, and Brown, for Amjer; Mr. and Mrs. Magniac, and Thos. C. Smith, Esq., for China.

Per *David Scott*, for Madras and Bengal: Capt. Guise; Capt. and Mrs. Husband; Lieut. and Mrs. Bond; Lieut. Wilkinson; Mrs. Cook.

Per *Resource*, for Madras and Bengal: Dr. and Mrs. Smith; Ens. Lambert.

Per Lord Amherst, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Sully; Miss Elliott; Rev. Mr. Ady; Dr. Sully; Capt. Harris; Messrs. Haig, Philip, Kennaway, Proctor, Cooper, Stevenson, and one servant.

Per Fairlie, for Madras and Bengal: Misses Edwards, Cooke, Marchman, Forrest, and Sattuthwaite; Lieut. Gen. Dick; Captains Ward, Savage, Pinson, Tomlinson; and Bissett; Lieuts. Cave and Ker; Doctor Dick; Messrs. Marshman, Blanchard, Burt, Nicholson, Cooke, Lyford, Fisher, Smith, Turshy, and Albright.

Per Exmouth, for Madras and Bengal: Mrs. Fulcher; Mrs. Skardon; Mrs. Sive-wright; Mrs. Dormer; two Misses Fulcher; Misses Young, Wilkie, Stewart, and Lewis; and two Misses Richardson; Major Hopkinson, Madras N.I.; Capt. Skardon, Bengal N.I.; Capt. Fulcher; Lieut. Col. Burrows, and Lieut. Dormer, Bengal N.I.; Dr. Sivewright; Messrs. Mackintosh, Garcia, and I. M. Lewis; two Messrs. Tyther; Messrs. I. A. Robertson, Manton, Mackenzie, Hudson, and W. Lewis.

Per Triumph, for Bombay: Col. Fitzgerald; Mrs. and two Misses Fitzgerald; Capt. Tykes; Mrs. Tykes; Miss Furlong; Dr. Craw; Lieut. Kennett; Messrs. George, Meek, and Ethersay.

Ships Spoken With.

Bombay Merchant, Kemp, London to Bombay, 13th Feb., lat. $3^{\circ} 16' N.$, long. $20^{\circ} 21' W.$ —Golconda, Edwards, London to Madras and Bengal, 19th April, lat. $48^{\circ} 7' N.$, long. $7^{\circ} 0' W.$ —Cambridge, Barber, London to Bombay, 18th Feb., lat. $18^{\circ} S.$, long. $30^{\circ} W.$ —Brothers, Mottley, London to New South Wales, 1st Feb., lat. $26^{\circ} S.$, long. 25° .—Lotus, Field, London to Bengal, off Saugur 30th Dec.—Sir Edward Paget, Geary, London to Bengal, 22d Jan. by the Odessa, arrived at the Cape.—Canning, Head, London to Bengal and China, 24th March, lat. $1^{\circ} 44' N.$, long. $20^{\circ} 39' W.$ —Orwell, Farrer, and Thames, Haviside, London to China, 4th May, lat. $49^{\circ} 50' N.$, long. $4^{\circ} 20' W.$ —Hythe, Wilson, 25th Jan., in Straits of Sunda, all well.—Mellish, Cole, London to Bengal, 3d May, off Cape Finisterre.

Miscellaneous Occurrences.

The Mariner, Douglas, from New South Wales the 24th Feb., was totally lost on the 1st July last on the Island of Chiloe, South America. A letter has been received from the Captain, dated the 28th September: they had been in the greatest distress, and lived 57 days upon sea weed; three of the crew were drowned, but the Spaniards had treated them very kindly, and they hoped soon to reach Rio Janeiro.

Mr. Thornton, the English merchant who had been taken in October last by the pirates who infest the Java seas, was

not released when the Windsor passed the Straits of Sunda. They stripped and dressed him in their own fashion, and placed him, as they term it, in *mild* slavery, although the high ransom they demanded was beyond all reasonable propriety. It was expected he would be restored to his friends by the intercession of the Dutch Government at Batavia, the English at Singapore, and the Malay Government.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

April 27. The lady of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, of a still-born child.

May 7. At Woolwich, the lady of Lieut. Col. Payne, Royal Artillery, of a son.

10. In Upper Berkeley Street, Portman Square, the lady of Capt. I. H. Morrison, Royal Navy, of a son.

— In Portland Place, the lady of J. B. Rickets, Esq., of a daughter.

12. At Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. Berkeley, half-pay Royal Fusiliers, of a son.

13. In Park Street, Grosvenor Square, the lady of Sir E. F. Stanhope, Bart., of a son.

20. The lady of Major Gen. Sir Hussey Virian, of a daughter.

21. In Wimpole Street, the lady of Edward Majoribanks, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

May 3. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, E. Ireland Clayfield, Esq., of the 40th regt., to Miss Charlotte Louisa Cox, grand-daughter of the late Major Gen. Cox, of the 1st Foot Guards.

4. At St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, Major General Smith, to Amelia, widow of the late John Leopard, Esq.

11. The Rev. H. H. Milman, Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, to Mary Anne, youngest daughter of Lieut. Gen. Cockell, of Sandleford Lodge, Berkshire.

Latelly, At Abbots Langley, Capt. F. de Visme, late of the 21st L. Drags., to Harriet, youngest and only surviving daughter of the late Sir Benj. Sullivan.

DEATHS.

Jan. 31. Col. Dewar, 23d Bengal N.I. He died on board the Providence, and was buried at Cape Town on the 6th of Feb.

April 17. At Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Gerard, of Rochsoles, formerly Adjutant General of the Army in Bengal.

19. At Missolonghi, after an illness of ten days, the Right Hon. Lord Byron. He is succeeded in his title by his cousin, Capt. George Anson Byron, of the royal navy.

23. At Florence, William Crosbie, Esq., his Majesty's Secretary of Legation at the Court of Tuscany.

27. In Lower Brook Street, the Hon. R. F. Greville.

23. At Meriden, the infant daughter of Lord Clive, aged two months.

— At Stamford Hill, Jane, wife of Capt. John Gordon, Royal Artillery.

29. James B. Woods, Esq., Register of his Majesty's Commission for the abolition of slavery at Sierra Leone.

30. At Chichester Palace, the Venerable the Bishop of Chichester, aged nearly 90 years.

May 1. After a few hours' illness, Mrs. Charlotte Evans, of St. Albans, widow, in her 79th year.

2. In Russel Place, A. Cullen, Esq., of the Middle Temple, one of his Majesty's Counsel, and youngest son of the celebrated Dr. Cullen.

4. Dublin, Mrs. Brownlow, widow of the Right Hon. W. Brownlow, and mother of the Countess of Darnley and the Viscountess Powerscourt and Dr. Vesce.

6. In Edward Street, Portman Square, Thomas Cartwright, Esq.

7. At Ealing, Major Aldridge, aged 85.

8. At Upton, Essex, in her 80th year,

Sally Hitchen, widow of the late Henry Hinde Pelly, Esq.

11. At Dnlwich, aged two years and two months, Rose Ellen, youngest daughter of Jas. Hallet, Esq., formerly of Bombay.

13. At Limehouse, Capt. Robert Appleby, aged 44 years.

14. H. Peirse, Esq., Bedale, Yorksbire.

17. At Stafford, in the 18th year of his age, Richard Thomas Owen, third son of Thomas Owen, Esq., Superintending Surgeon Madras Establishment.

21. At Belvidere, Kent, in his 54th year, the Hon. S.E. Eardley, only son of the Right Hon. Lord Eardley.

Lately. At Lyons, the Hon. William Moore, last surviving brother of the late Earl of Mountcashell. His constitution yielded to the effects of the climate of India, where he resided during the entire Government of his uncle, the Marquess of Hastings.

— At Benin, on the African Coast, of dysentery, Mr. Belzoni, the celebrated traveller.

LIST of SHIPS trading to INDIA and Eastward of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Destination.	Ships' Names.	Tonnage.	Owners or Consignees.	Captains.	Where loading.	Reference for Freight or Passage.
Bengal.	Corn Brea Castle	680	Huddart and Co.	Thomas Davey	W. I. Docks	Smalls & Lane, Old Jewry
	Exphrates	500	William Tudell	William Meade	City Canal	John Pine & Co.
	Elizabeth	503	Hunter & Co.	William Swan	E. I. Docks	Johns, jun., Birchm-lane
	George Home	500	James Palmer, jun.	Tobias Young	W. I. Docks	John S. Brimley
	Morley	500	Thomas Ward	Geo. Halliday	City Canal	Wm. Abercrombie
	Florentia	452	Henry J. Moon	John Wimble	E. I. Docks	Anselle & Thornhill, Lime-st.
Madras and Bengal	Crucian	400	Edward Rule	G. R. Douthwaite	City Canal	Josh. Jackson, St. Aldef-st.
	Harriet	255	P. J. Richardson	Wm. Fulcher	W. I. Docks	J. S. Brimley, Birchm-lane
	Prince Regent	46	Palmer, Wilson & Co.	King	Regent's Dock	J. Lyney, jun., Birchm-lane
	Stelcombe	130	Palmer, Wilson & Co.	Wm. Barnes	Regent's Dock	Barber and Neate
	Active	105	Palmer, Wilson & Co.	Richard Charlton	Regent's Dock	Barber and Neate
	Minerva	531	Stuart Donaldson & Co.	John Bell	Regent's Dock	W. I. Docks
	Mangles	543	Buckley & Co.	John Ogilby	W. I. Docks	St. Mich.'s-alley
	Princess Charlotte	408	Buckley & Co.	Joseph Blyth	Buckley & Co.	Buckley & Co.
	Norfolk	595	Alexander Greig	Alexander Greig	E. I. Docks	Robt. Shister and Horsley
	Lord Castlereagh	600	Ingilby, Forbes & Co.	Ingram Chapman	City Canal	John Chapman and Co.
	Marq. of Hastings	785	Ruzett & Co.	John K. Durant	E. I. Docks	Ruzett & Co. Broad-st.
	Regalia	500	George Lyall	Alex. Weynton	City Canal	J. and T. Dawson
	Mediterranean	490	William Grey	Alex. Henning	City Canal	Edmund Read
	George	460	James Stewart	James Stewart	City Canal	John Lyney, jun.
	Thiberts	500	Johnson and Wigham	Thomas Cuznet	City Canal	Edmund Read
	Primara	430	John Bailly	Edward Theaker	City Canal	J. Lyney, jun.
	Scorpion	370	H. Burck & Co.	George Wray	City Canal	Buckley & Co.
	Revolution	260	Stanforth & Gailing	William Rixon	E. I. Docks	William Abercrombie
	Thames	450	Nathaniel Domv	Richard Gibbs	Shields	L. Swainson, Nag's Head-st.
	Cumberland	180	George Burck	Richard Winspear	London Ds	Edward Kule, Lime-street
	Phaenix	303	Robert Carr	Robert Carr	London Ds	John Lyney, jun.
	Harvey	550	John Blackett	Francis Dixon	London Ds	John Lyney, jun.
		400	D. Peache	Daniel Peache	London Ds	John Lyney, jun.

May 1824.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS of the Season. 1823-24, with their Managing Owners, Commanders, Officers, Commanders, Officers, Time of Sailing, &c.

Ships.	Managing Owners.	Commanders.	First Officers.	Second Officers.	Third Officers.	Fourth Officers.	Surgeons.	Pursers.	Consignments.	To be Aboard.	Ta to the Grave-end.	When Sailed.
1 Macquenn	1352 John Campbell	James Walker	Henry Ager ..	Alas. Reid	A. M. Pictor ..	F. Macquenn	Alex. Macrae	J. S. Anderson	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	1824.	1 Feb.
2 Berwickshire	1353 S. Majoribanks	John Shepherd	H. I. Thomas	J. D. Mehan	T. M. Storr ..	Rich. Chart	T. Davidson ..	J. W. Rose ..	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	1824.	1 Feb.
3 Duke of Atholl	1350 Wm. E. Ferrer	Eon M. Daniel	H. I. Thomas	J. D. Mehan	T. M. Storr ..	Rich. Chart	Rich. H. Cox	J. S. Compton	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	1824.	1 Feb.
4 Duke of York	1357 S. Majoribanks	A. H. Campbell	Wm. P. Egan ..	J. D. Mehan	T. M. Storr ..	F. Mac Neil	David Allan	Wm. Dalila	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	1824.	1 Feb.
5 Cattle Huntly	1360 J. H. Gleditsies	A. Drummond	Thos. Duffin ..	S. V. O'Grady	G. C. Kennedy	Henry Wise ..	John Beveridge	Wm. Wright	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	1824.	1 Feb.
6 Thomas Conla	1354 S. Majoribanks	Alex. Chrystie	Wm. Drayner	Arth. Vincent	Henry Burn ..	J. Elphinstone	Jas. Campbell	Wm. Malkman	Bombay & China.	18 Nov	1824.	1 Feb.
7 General Harris	1300 James Sims ..	Geo. Welstead ..	J. G. Whitman	S. Newick	J. M. Williams	J. C. Milward	Thos. Colledge	W. Dickenson	St. Helena, Ben- colon, & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
8 Canaan	1356 Company's Ship	James Head ..	Philip Baylis	A. Rivers ..	F. G. Moore	John Graham	B. Simmons ..	Wm. Ainale	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
9 Earl of Balcarnea ..	1317 Company's Ship	Peter Cameron	Thos. Smith ..	Wm. Philam	J. P. Griffith	O. Richardson	Henry Arnot	J. L. Wardhill	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
10 Sir David Scott	1340 Joseph Hare ..	John A. Teven	W. T. Clouston	Thomas Blair	Robert Scott ..	D. J. Ward ..	Nath. Grant ..	Jos. Hudson ..	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
11 London	1352 Company's Ship	John B. Solihby	B. Broughton	T. B. Penfold	W. K. Packman	Will. Pigott	D. Mackenzie	John Helbert	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
12 Dwara	1325 Geo. Palmer ..	Mont Hamilton	John Shute ..	N. de St. Croix	James Wilton	R. M. Iacke	And. Keddie ..	S. H. Ayres ..	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
13 Marquis Camden	1300 Hen. M. Samson	Thos. Larkins	Wm. Morgan	R. Fox ..	J. Sparrow	A. Forbes ..	Frederick Fowler	T. Collingswood	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
14 Lady Melville	1300 Sir Rbt. Wyman	Nich. Clifford	Robt. Clifford	Wm. Boulbee	Wm. Lewis ..	T. L. Thompson	John Eccles ..	Wm. Clifford	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
15 William Furlie	1348 Joseph Hare ..	Kenning Smith	Wm. P. Egan ..	Wm. Rickett	G. Dawdley	T. W. Martin	Wm. Lorimer ..	C. Fearon ..	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
16 Orwell	1355 Matthew's	Wm. E. Fraser	P. Henry Burr	John Gubner	Wm. Marquis	J. B. Pidding	Wm. Brenner	W. P. Burt ..	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
17 Marquis of Huntly ..	1379 John M. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	J. O. M. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	Wm. Marquis	J. B. Pidding	John Simpson	Wm. Harper	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
18 Thames	1350 Hen. B. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	J. O. M. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	Wm. Marquis	J. B. Pidding	John Simpson	Wm. Harper	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
19 Ana	1358 Hen. B. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	J. O. M. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	Wm. Marquis	J. B. Pidding	John Simpson	Wm. Harper	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
20 Marchion, of Ely	1358 Hen. B. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	J. O. M. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	Wm. Marquis	J. B. Pidding	John Simpson	Wm. Harper	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
21 Rose	1358 Hen. B. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	J. O. M. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	Wm. Marquis	J. B. Pidding	John Simpson	Wm. Harper	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
22 Prince Regent	1358 Hen. B. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	J. O. M. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	Wm. Marquis	J. B. Pidding	John Simpson	Wm. Harper	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
23 General Hewitt	1358 Hen. B. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	J. O. M. Taggart	Wm. E. Fraser	Wm. Marquis	J. B. Pidding	John Simpson	Wm. Harper	Bombay & China.	17 Dec	1824.	10 Mar.
24 Princess Amelia	1375 Robert Williams	Thos. Williams	Jas. Kellaway	H. B. Avarne	Geo. J. Curtis	George Cox ..	Barron Milne	Thos. Hackett	China	18 Feb.	14 Mar.	94 April
25 Asell	871 St. Majoribanks	John Levy ..	R. H. Rhind	Henry Cole	L. R. Pearce ..	R. O. Hardy ..	W. Hamilton	W. De Charm	Bombay	18 Feb.	14 Mar.	94 April
26 Boyle	405 J. & T. Dawson	Geo. Stephens	Geo. Stephens	Geo. Stephens	Geo. Stephens	Geo. Stephens	Geo. Stephens	Geo. Stephens	Bombay	18 Feb.	14 Mar.	94 April
27 Claudine	498 J. & T. Dawson	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	Bombay	18 Feb.	14 Mar.	94 April
28 Layton	498 J. & T. Dawson	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	David Miller ..	Bombay	18 Feb.	14 Mar.	94 April

EXTRA SHIPS.

	L. s. d.	L. s. d.		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Cochineal.....lb.	0 5 6	to 0 4 0	Sal Ammoniac cwt.	4 10 0	
Coffee, Java.....cwt.	3 12 0	— 3 15 0	Senna.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 2 6
— Cheribon.....cwt.	3 1 0	— 3 5 0	Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	1 14 0	— 1 18 0
— Sumatra.....cwt.	2 12 0	— 2 17 0	— Bengal.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 11 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.			— China.....cwt.	2 10 0	— 2 15 0
— Mocha.....cwt.	3 5 0	— 6 10 0	Zedoary.....cwt.	6 0 0	— 6 10 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb.	0 0 6	— 0 9 8	Galls, in Sorts.....cwt.	7 0 0	— 7 10 0
— Madras.....cwt.	0 0 6	— 0 0 7	— Blue.....cwt.		
— Bengal.....cwt.	0 0 6	— 0 0 7	Indigo, Blue.....lb.	0 11 3	— 0 12 0
— Bourbon.....cwt.	0 0 9	— 0 1 2	— Purple and Violet.....cwt.		
Drugs, &c. for Dyeing.			— Good Ditto.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 11 3
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	16 0 0	— 20 0 0	— Fine Violet.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 11 0
Aniseeds, Star.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 3 5 0	— Fine Violet & Copper.....cwt.	0 9 6	— 0 10 0
Borax, Refined.....cwt.	2 6 0	— 2 8 0	— Good Ditto.....cwt.		
— Unrefined, or Tincal.....cwt.	2 10 0	— 2 15 0	— Ordinary Ditto.....cwt.	0 9 0	— 0 10 8
Camplicunrefined.....cwt.	9 5 0	— 10 0 0	— Consuming qualities.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 11 8
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb.	0 2 0	— 0 5 0	— Madras Fine and Good.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 16 0
— Ceylon.....cwt.	0 1 1	— 0 2 0	Rice, Bengal.....cwt.	1 15 0	— 10 0 0
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	17 0 0	— 18 0 0	Safflower.....cwt.	0 16 0	— 1 4 0
— Ligna.....cwt.	6 0 0	— 7 2 0	Sago.....cwt.	1 0 0	— 1 4 0
Castor Oil.....lb.	0 0 8	— 0 2 0	Silk, Bengal, Refined.....lb.		
China Root.....cwt.	1 10 0	— 2 0 0	— Nova.....lb.		
Coculus Indicus.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 3 5 0	— Ditto White.....cwt.	0 13 10	— 0 16 2
Colombo Root.....cwt.	7 0 0	— 26 0 0	— China.....cwt.	1 8 0	— 1 14 0
Dragon's Blood.....cwt.	4 10 0	— 6 0 0	— Organzine.....cwt.	0 4 7	— 0 7 9
Gum Ammoniac, lump.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 5 5 0	Spices, Cinnamon.....lb.	0 3 0	— 0 4 7
— Arabic.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Cloves.....cwt.	0 3 0	— 0 2 8
— Assafetida.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 50 0 0	— Nutmegs.....cwt.	0 2 7	— 0 9 8
— Benjamin.....cwt.	3 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Ginger.....cwt.	0 19 0	— 0 19 6
— Annini.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 10 0 0	— Pepper, Black.....lb.	0 0 4	— 0 0 6
Galbanum.....cwt.	12 0 0	— 15 0 0	— White.....cwt.	0 1 2	— 0 1 5
Gambogium.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 18 0 0	Sugar, Yellow.....cwt.	1 4 0	— 1 7 0
Myrrh.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 4 10 0	— White.....cwt.	0 18 0	— 1 3 0
Olibanum.....cwt.	4 0 0	— 5 10 0	— Brown.....cwt.	0 19 0	— 1 1 0
Lac Lake.....lb.	0 0 9	— 0 5 6	— Vanilla and Java.....cwt.	0 2 3	— 0 2 4
— Dye.....cwt.	0 3 0	— 5 10 0	Tea, Bohea.....lb.	0 2 7	— 0 3 1
— Shell, Black.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 5 10 0	— Congou.....cwt.	0 3 9	— 0 4 10
— Shivered.....cwt.	3 10 0	— 5 10 0	— Sonchong.....cwt.	0 3 2	— 0 3 10
— Stick.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 1 10 0	— Campol.....cwt.	0 3 3	— 0 3 10
Musk, China.....oz.	0 6 0	— 0 15 0	— Twankay.....cwt.		
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	0 18 0	— 1 4 0	— Pekoe.....cwt.		
Oil Cassia.....oz.	0 0 9	— 6 0 10	— Hyson Skin.....cwt.	0 3 9	— 0 3 9
— Cinnamon.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 0 17 0	— Hyson.....cwt.		
— Cloves.....cwt.	0 0 8	— 0 0 9	— Gum powder.....cwt.	1 14 0	— 2 5 0
— Mace.....cwt.	0 2 0	— 0 2 6	Tortoiseshell.....cwt.	10 0 0	— 12 0 0
— Nutmegs.....cwt.			Wood, Saunders Red.....ton		
Opium.....lb.	0 1 0	— 0 5 3			
Rhubarb.....cwt.	0 1 0	— 0 5 3			

GOODS DELICATE FOR SALE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

For Sale 1 June.—Prompt 27 August.

Tea—Bohea, 500,000 lbs.; Congou, Campol, Pekoe, and Souchong, 5,350,000 lbs.; Twankay and Hyson Skin 1,000,000 lbs.; Hyson, 400,000 lbs.—Total, including Private-Trade, 7,350,000 lbs.

For Sale 9 June.—Prompt 3 September.

Company's.—Bengal and Coast Piece Goods, Damaged Goods, and Calico Wrappers.

Private-Trade.—Blue Cloths—Nankeens—Bandannoes—Handkerchiefs—Silk Handkerchiefs—Silk Piece Goods—Wrought Silks—Lustrings—Crapes—Crape Dresses—Crape Scarfs—Crape Shawls—Shawls—Shawl Handkerchiefs.

For Sale 21 June.—Prompt 3 October.

Company's.—China and Bengal Raw Silk.

Private-Trade.—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Shawl Wool.

CARGOES OF EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SHIPS LATELY ARRIVED.

CARGOES of the *Sculby Castle*, *Bridgewater*, *Repulse*, *Lothar Castle*, *Atlas* and *Windsor*, from China; and the *Florentia* from Bengal.

Company's.—Tea—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Sugar—Cotton

Private-Trade and Privilege.—Tea—Nankeens—China and Bengal Raw Silk—Wrought Silks—Tortoiseshell—Mother-of-Pearl Shells—Mother-of-Pearl Counters—Coral Beads—China Root—China Ink—Indigo—Mocha Coffee—Fans—Table Mats—Bamboo Canes—Sapan Wood—Madaira and Sherry Wine.

INDIAN SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Madras, Dec. 31, 1823.

Government Securities.

Remittable.....\$7 per cent. premium.
Unremittable.....\$10.....ditto.

Bombay, Dec. 20, 1823.

Company's Paper.

Remittable.....144 Bom. Rs., per 100 Sicca Rs.
Non Remittable.....120 ..ditto.....per ditto.

London, May 29, 1824.

Exchange.

On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight — 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d. per Sicca Rupee.

Daily Prices of Stocks, from the 26th of April to the 25th of May 1824.

1824.	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	Assest. (Cour. 1780. 10 to 3 p. Cent.)	New 4 p. Cent.	Long Annuit.	3 1/2 p. Cent. Imperial.	Not Assent. 4 p. Cent.	Omnium.	India Stock.	South Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea Annuit.	New Ditto.	3 p. Cent. India Bonds.	34 p. Cent. Exchequer Bills.	Consols for Accounts.	6. Lottery Tickets.	d
Apr. 26	—	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	299 1/2	108 1/2	—	—	—	52 5/8	96 1/2	—	1824.
27	244 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	299 1/2	—	95 1/2	—	82 8/8	51 5/8	96 1/2	—	Apr. 26
28	244	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	82 p	49 5/8	96 1/2	—	27
29	244 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 8/8	49 5/8	96 1/2	—	28
30	243 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	298 1/2	—	—	—	80 8/8	49 5/8	96 1/2	—	29
May 3	243 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	79 8/8	49 5/8	96 1/2	—	30
4	244	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	299 1/2	—	—	—	80 8/8	49 5/8	96 1/2	—	May 3
5	243 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	298 1/2	108 1/2	95	—	81 8/8	50 5/8	96 1/2	—	4
6	—	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	299 1/2	—	—	—	82 8/8	48 5/8	96 1/2	—	5
7	243	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	299 1/2	—	—	—	83 8/8	48 5/8	96 1/2	—	6
8	242 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	299 1/2	—	—	—	75 p	40 3/8	96 1/2	—	7
10	241 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	23 1/2	102 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 8/8	31 4/8	96 1/2	—	8
11	—	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	299	—	—	—	80 8/8	40 3/8	96 1/2	—	10
12	240 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	108 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	299 1/2	108 1/2	—	—	80 p	45 4/8	96 1/2	—	11
13	240 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	80 8/8	45 4/8	96 1/2	—	12
14	240 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	—	108 1/2	—	—	72 7/8	38 4/8	96 1/2	—	13
15	239 240 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	299 1/2	—	—	—	75 7/8	38 4/8	96 1/2	—	14
17	—	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	298 1/2	108 1/2	—	—	76 p	38 4/8	96 1/2	—	15
18	—	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	298 1/2	—	—	—	77 p	36 4/8	96 1/2	—	17
19	236 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	298	—	—	—	77 p	32 4/8	96 1/2	—	18
20	236 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	—	108	—	—	76 7/8	33 4/8	95 1/2	—	19
21	235 1/2	94 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 7/8	34 3/8	95 1/2	—	20
22	235 1/2	94 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	76 p	34 3/8	95 1/2	—	21
24	234 235 1/2	94 3/4	95 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 7/8	31 3/8	95 1/2	—	22
25	232 1/2	94 3/4	95 1/2	100 1/2	107 1/2	22 1/2	101 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—	75 7/8	30 3/8	96 1/2	—	24
																	—	25

E. EYTON, Stock Broker, 2, Cornhill.

I N D E X.

A.

- Academy* formed at Colombo by the Wesleyan Missionaries, 206.
- Adam* (Hon. John), meetings held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, for the purpose of paying some suitable mark of public respect and attachment to, on the occasion of his retirement from the office of Governor-General of India, 185.
- Administrations* to Estates of deceased persons in India, 286, 670.
- Adventurers*, military, in India, 233.
- Aerolites*, great number of, said to have fallen in the vicinity of Bologna, 380.
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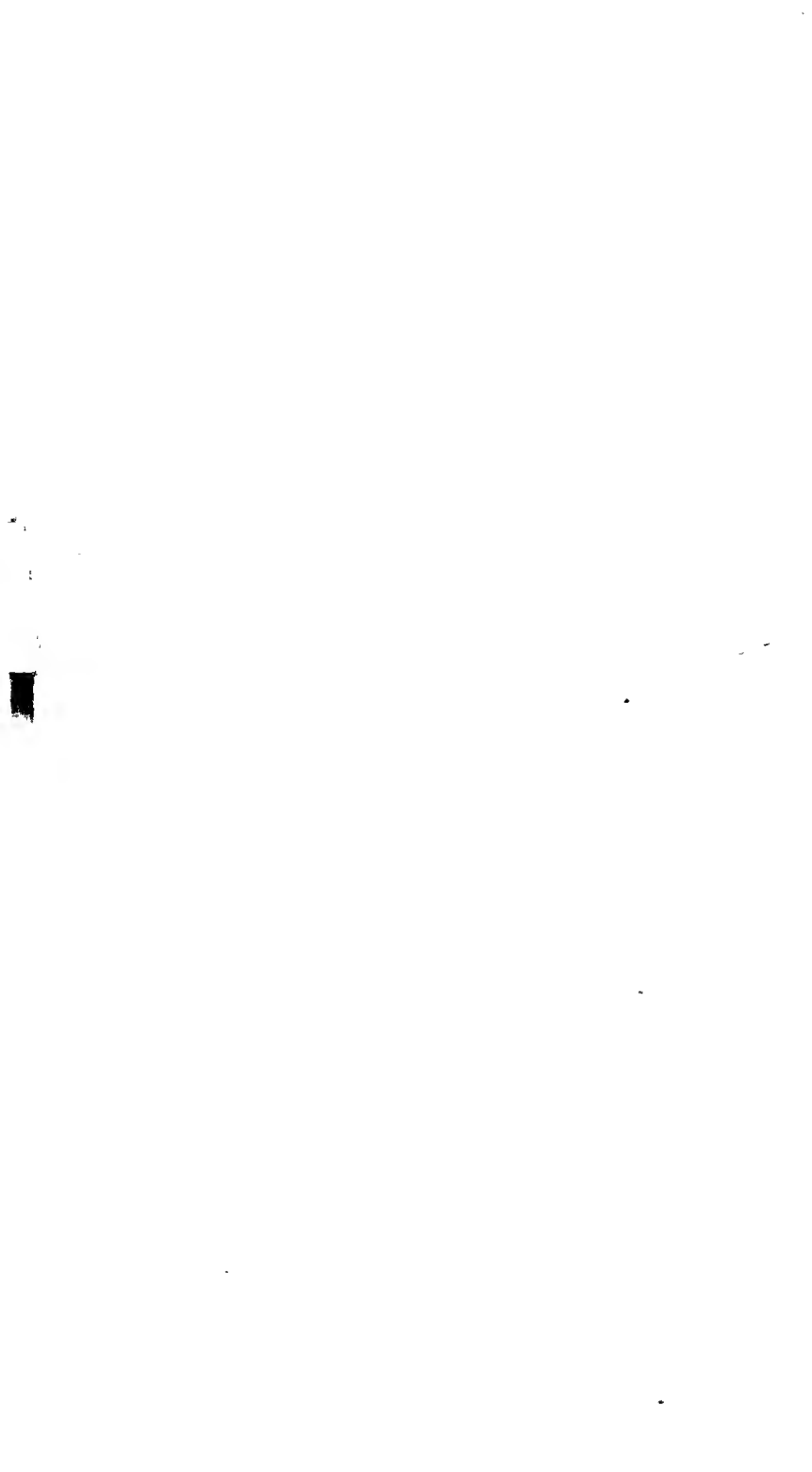
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